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ALBANIANS TO RESIST GREEKS ASSERTS CHIEF

Isa Boletin, One of the Greatest Leaders in Territory Which Is Coveted by Balkan Allies, Outlines Facts for Monitor

ESSAD IS NOT FACTOR

Italy in South May Have to Act as Austria Did in North, for She Could Not Permit Corfu Channel to Fall to Hellenes

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—An interview was granted yesterday by Isa Boletin, one of the greatest of the Albanian chiefs to a Monitor representative in London.

Isa Boletin who can put some 10,000 tribesmen into the field is a typical Albanian leader dressed in the national dress and talking no language but Albanian.

He is a member of the provisional government and is accompanied by another member of that country, Louis Guracuechi, who was educated in Italy and who acted as interpreter.

Isa Boletin described the feeling in London as very much more in favor of Albanian autonomy than it had been a few months ago. He described the delimitation of the North Albanian boundary as most unfavorable to Albania, declaring that almost half the country and at least a million of the population had been handed over to Serbia.

With regard to Essad Pasha he declared that no further complications need be anticipated. A cable had only just been received from Essad declaring that he wished to remain in the new Albanian army and to assist Albania in every way. His defence of Skutari had raised him high in the estimation of the Albanian people but his surrender of the town had practically destroyed the popularity he had gained in its defense.

As for the other Turkish commander, David, he dismissed him as insignificant. At no time was he anything more than a persecutor of the country and his troops had now dwindled to a handful.

King Nikita, he declared, had when the Turks were attacking the Albanians taken the Albanian side, but the moment the opportunity offered of seizing some of the Albanian territory he threw the Albanians overboard and proceeded to make war on them in order to gain Skutari.

The interest of the situation, he declared, now centered on the delimitation of the southern border.

Here the Greeks were doing all they knew to gain an unfair advantage as the Servians had in the north. He had absolute information that the Albanians in the large districts had been forcibly compelled to hold a meeting and to sign a joint telegram demanding that their country should be annexed to Greece.

Much of the territory it was now demanded should be included within Greek borders was, he declared, entirely peopled by Albanians who would only submit if they were compelled to by superior force.

Asked what he thought was the attitude of Italy in the matter, he declared that he believed Italy would be compelled to adopt in the south the same attitude Austria had adopted in the north.

It was impossible that she could permit the Corfu channel to pass into the hands of Greece as it would give Greece an opportunity of establishing here a great naval base, which in the event of war between Italy and France would be at the disposal of the latter power.

Regarding the future, Russia, he declared, was anxious that Albania should remain an independent state under the suzerainty of Turkey but he did not think the other powers would agree to this. Albania, he had no doubt, would be made an independent kingdom and in order to avoid religious feuds its ruler must not be either Catholic, Muhammadan or a member of the Orthodox Greek church.

GREAT SUFFRAGE PILGRIMAGE INTO LONDON PLANNED

Women Who Wish to Vote Are Now Forming Seventeen Processions for Proposed March

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The throwing out of the woman's suffrage bill has increased the activity of the non-militant suffragists and a great suffrage pilgrimage of 17 processions has been arranged to march into London.

Meantime the closing of the suffragette headquarters has increased rather than decreased the outrages of the militant movement, and yesterday was signalized by the burning of another country mansion and the destruction of large numbers of letters in pillar boxes.

BAMBOO POLES TO BE TESTED IN CONCRETE WORK



Consignment of sticks and Hou-Kun Chow, Chinese Tech student, who will experiment with them

USE OF BAMBOO IN CONCRETE TO BE TESTED HERE

Chinese Student of Tech Proposes to Ascertain Value of Native Growth as a Practical Means of Reinforcing

SHIPMENT ARRIVES

More than a ton of bamboo poles are being used in extensive tests for concrete reinforcement by Hou-Kun Chow, a Chinese student in mechanical engineering and naval architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In China bamboo is plentiful and cheap while steel is expensive, therefore Mr. Chow believes that there will be an enormous development in the use of reinforced concrete if a practical method of reinforcing with bamboo is devised. As no country, with the exception of Japan, has any statistics at all concerning bamboo, the tests being conducted by the Chinese student will be valuable not alone to China, but a great benefit to the United States according to engineers.

Mr. Chow is confident that his experiments will result in a practicable method of employing the poles for reinforcing and is enthusiastic over his work.

The consignment of bamboo was ordered for Christmas from Shanghai, China, but was delayed for four months owing to delays at custom houses and at various railway depots. The cost of the bamboo was \$12 and the freight was \$40.

GOV. FOSS VETOES TWO BILLS FOR LARGER WATER SUPPLY

Governor Foss has vetoed two bills providing for an additional water supply for the city of Newton and the town of Brookline, respectively. The veto messages were filed with the clerk of the House today for presentation to the Legislature Monday.

The contents of the messages will not be made public until Monday but it is understood that the measures were disapproved on recommendation of the state water board which informed the Governor that the provisions of the bills were not in accord with the fundamental policies of the board.

Senate bill 376, one of the vetoed measures, provided that Brookline might take 3,000,000 gallons of water daily in addition to the 5,000,000 now authorized, this water to be taken from land now owned by the town on and near the Charles river by means of wells and galleries. The town was authorized to expend \$250,000 for obtaining the additional supply.

The Newton bill, Senate 408, provided that on approval of the state board of

DRAPER STRIKERS TO HEAR LEADERS AT MASS MEETING

MILFORD, Mass.—Morrison I. Swift and other leaders in the strike of the employees of the Draper Company machine shops at Hopedale will address a mass meeting of the English-speaking employees of the company in Lincoln square this afternoon with the object of bringing loyal workers out in sympathy with the present leader men. Joseph M. Coldwell, former leader of the strike, is expected to address the gathering.

A defense fund for Coldwell, who is out on bail of \$5000 on a charge of assault with intent to kill, has been started by the socialists of this town under the direction of William A. Youngston. When Coldwell and two Italian strikers appeared on this charge an attempt was made to reduce the bail. Judge Cook declined to do so but agreed to hear the defense later as to bail reduction. Coldwell yesterday made a statement retracting certain statements he made on the day Emilio Bacchicchi was slain.

Bernard F. Supple, clerk for the state board of conciliation and arbitration, was here Friday looking conditions over preliminary to a possible conference with the board by one or both parties to the strike. He was of opinion that the board would hold such conferences in Boston.

STRIKE CASE JURY DISAGREES

PATERSON, N. J.—Unable to agree on a verdict, the jury which has been considering the case of Patrick Quinlan, strike-leader, reported to Judge Kleiner today and was discharged. Quinlan was charged with inciting to riot. The foreman of the jury told Judge Kleiner there was no hope of reaching an agreement.

GOV. FOSS VETOES TWO BILLS FOR LARGER WATER SUPPLY

health this city also might take 3,000,000 gallons in addition to the 5,000,000 it now gets from land along the Charles river.

This bill would take effect only on its acceptance by the Newton board of aldermen. No provision was made for the amount which might be expended for the additional supply.

VESSELS SAVED AT MYSTIC DOCK FIRE

Two fires on each side of the river at Mystic docks in Charlestown, started this afternoon. One was in the warehouses containing large quantities of wood on the Export Lumber Company's wharf and the other a little later directly across stream in the buildings of Berry & Ferguson, cement and concrete manufacturers; the E. S. Morse and the Wellington Wild coal pockets and the Palmer Parker Lumber Company.

Engines, freight cars, four schooners and three barges were hauled to safety.

LUNCHEON ON OLD FRIGATE FOR VETERANS

Delegates to Spanish War Convention and Their Wives Guests at Navy Yard—Trip Down Harbor

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED

Officers were elected at the second session of annual meeting of the naval and military order of the Spanish-American war, national commandery, today, at the cadet armory on Columbus avenue. They are:

Commander-in-chief, Lieut. John S. Muckle of Pennsylvania commandery; senior vice-commander, Lieut. Frederick E. Standish of Michigan; junior vice-commander, Colonel Otis Niles of Texas; recorder-in-chief, Major Frank Keck of New York; registrar-in-chief, Lieut. Col. G. W. M. Bailey of Massachusetts; deputy registrar-in-chief, Lieut. C. R. Perry of Illinois; treasurer-in-chief, Lieut.-Col. George Cole of Connecticut; chaplain-in-chief, Capt. P. B. Murphy of Boston; historian-in-chief, Capt. Cassidy Cook of New York.

It was decided that the next convention should be held in Philadelphia about this time next year.

Major Felix Rosenberg of Ohio was elected counselor-in-chief and the following were elected counselors: Major Robert L. Longstreet of the District of Columbia; Capt. Charles N. Muehlhoff of Pennsylvania; Capt. Taylor E. Brown of Illinois; Capt. W. T. Romaine of New York.

Major Rosenberg has been placed in charge of the committee to make arrangements for assisting in the raising of \$400,000 required to complete the Maine memorial fund.

Fifty delegates with their wives and friends went to Charlestown navy yard, where they were met by a detail of marine and naval officers who showed them over the buildings and battlements.

AUTO INTERESTS AWAIT REPORT ON TRUCK BILL

Legislative Committee Will Meet Tuesday to Consider Arguments for and Against \$5-the-Ton Fee at Recent Hearing

FOR RECONSIDERATION

Arguments presented by those who spoke in opposition to the motor truck fee bill at the special hearing Tuesday are expected to be considered by the committee on roads and bridges at an executive session to be held Tuesday. The members of the committee do not know yet whether they will decide at that time or later what report to make on the measure.

It is said that prior to the recent hearing the committeemen were generally agreed in favor of the straight \$5 per ton carrying capacity tax. Whether the long list of arguments against the bill presented by representatives of leading automobile firms and motor associations at the hearing had any effect in changing the opinion of the committee will show in the report it submits to the Senate.

Senator Garst of Worcester is to have another hearing in the mercantile affairs committee, probably Thursday, on his bill to lessen the cost to the consumer of the installation and maintenance of extension telephones. This bill allows the individual to purchase and install extension telephones in case the telephone company chooses not to do this work at the price allowed in the bill.

Proposes to Amend

The Worcester senator proposes to amend the first section of the bill as originally printed, which relates to the charge that may be made by the company for installing extension phones, so that it will read in part as follows: "Section 1. In case any subscriber of a telephone company desires an extension

(Continued on page ten, column four)

GRADE CROSSING SUITS ON

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Bigelow Carpet Company of Clinton has brought two petitions in the superior court, one against the Boston & Maine Railroad Company and the other against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for damages alleged to have been incurred through the abolishing of grade crossings in Clinton.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE GROUP VISITS FORD RIVER SHIPYARD

Under the auspices of the "Under Forty" division of the Boston Chamber of Commerce the first outdoor trip of the organization for the season is taking place today.

Early this afternoon the party set out on the ferryboat Brewster from the Boston terminal of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad for the plant of the Ford River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy.

To reach the Ford River plant, and the time was occupied on board by luncheon. Especial interest is being taken in the expedition because of the recently announced sale of the shipyards to the Bethlehem Steel & Iron Company and the great enlargement of the plant which is now expected.

For three miles the boat proceeded

ORAL METHOD FOR TEACHING GROWS IN FAVOR

New York Educator Says Languages Are Being Taught That Way in Preference to Grammar Plan

MANY SPEECHES MADE

That all the larger towns and cities in New York state are now using to some extent the oral method of teaching French and German, and that the state educational authorities are to continue to insist that the method shall be employed in all schools in place of the former grammar-translation method was the statement made today by Dr. W. R. P. C. New York state inspector in modern languages at the tenth annual meeting of the New England Modern Language Association in the Walker building, Boston and Clarendon streets. As results of the requirement for oral teaching, the speaker said, teachers had improved their own conversational powers in French and German, were planning this summer in greater numbers than ever to take special training that would fit them for better oral teaching, and teachers who were not willing to come up to the requirements were emigrating to other states.

Other speakers were W. B. Snow of the Boston English high school who gave a review of the association's history; Dr. Gerhard Brauner of Germany, who read a German paper on "Die Preussische Schulverwaltung"; Dr. K. C. Davidson of Cornell University who spoke on "The Direct Method"; Prof. M. Camille Thunwanger of the New England Conservatory of Music who gave an address in French on "Quelques Points Fondamentaux sur la Prononciation du Français"; Prof. C. E. Grandgent of Harvard University who spoke on "Some Phases of English Pronunciation and Orthography"; and Dr. C. H. Judd of Chicago University who closed the addresses with a lecture dealing with the various methods of instruction in modern languages.

By vote of the board of directors reports from the following were read by title, only as they are to appear later in the bulletin: Prof. J. Geddes of Boston University, F. W. C. Lieder and Herbert F. Hartwell of Massachusetts, Karl P. Morha of Connecticut, Frederick E. Hawkins of Rhode Island and Miss Annie Torrey of Maine.

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BRITISH PEACE ENVOYS HERE ON TWO-DAY VISIT

Expression of New England's Attitude on International Celebration of 100 Years of Amity Being Obtained in Boston

GIVE DINNER TONIGHT

Visiting Delegates Today Guests of Noted Local Publicists—Attend Trinity Church Tomorrow and See Historic Places

Whatever form the Anglo-American celebration in 1914-15 may assume there is no question that the British commission, come to the United States for the purpose of conferring with committees here, has found most Americans receptive on the score of joining in a fitting commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English speaking peoples.

The dinner at the Hotel Somerset this evening may be taken as a preliminary expression of how Boston—New England, in fact—feels on the subject of country-wide participation in the coming Anglo-American festivities. Although the time of the British commission is so limited that it will only be possible to extend hospitality while the members from England, Australia and Canada are in Boston, today and Sunday, yet it is understood that in the definite centennial arrangements between the two main committees citizens of this place are conspicuous factors.

When the British visitors have finished with Boston there is still a considerable part of the American program to be completed, with many other cities waiting to entertain the commission. Washington, for instance, expects much from having these peace emissaries in the national capital where President Wilson is to receive them in a body. New York's welcome, and the unending round of entertainments that the foreigners carry away as souvenirs from Manhattan—not to overlook the visit to Oyster bay and former President Roosevelt—set a high water mark that other communities no doubt will try to reach according to their resources for doing honor to distinguished guests.

Unavoidably called to Washington, Lord Weardale will be unable to attend this evening's banquet at the Somerset. But as the hour draws near when the many to be present will meet with the noted Britishers and their Belgian confederates it may not be amiss to see who compose the commission, what they have done at home and abroad and in what way their influence is likely to count in a peace centennial that will stand unique in the annals of international relationships.

Stanch Peace Champion

The Right Honorable Lord Weardale was for many years known as an active member of the House of Commons under the name of the Hon. Philip Stanhope, M. P. He is a member of the famous Stanhope family, descended from Chatham and Pitt, and an uncle of the Earl of Stanhope, who is also on the British commission for arranging the peace centennial. No man in Great Britain has been and is a stronger advocate of arbitration than Lord Weardale. The president of the Interparliamentary Union of England, he has many friends in the United States, especially among those in Congress who belong to the American branch of the union.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, C. C. I. E., K. C. M. G., was formerly captain of the tenth hussars. He was administrator of Matabeleland from 1897 to 1901, when he was sent as Governor to Western Australia. Soon after Sir Arthur was promoted to become Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal. Here he remained until 1906 when he became Governor of Madras, which position he held until 1911.

Earl Stanhope, the nephew of Lord Weardale, has a noted record as a military man. He served with distinction as captain of the grenadiers guard and during the South African war he showed great resourcefulness, always showing great consideration for those in his command.

(Continued on page four, column one)

PLANS FOR CONANT STATUE UNVEILING

Plans for the unveiling ceremony of the Roger Conant statue at Salem, June 17, were formed by the councilors of the Roger Conant Family Association held at the University Club, Boston, Friday night. This statue is now on exhibit at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and will be placed on a 60-ton boulder at Washington square and Brown street, Salem.

From Boston a special train will leave the North station at 10:15 a. m., the exercises beginning at 11 a. m. Dinner will be served at 1 p. m. in the Franklin building by the Old Planters Society. Following this the party will go to Kernwood park where they will take part in the Salem pageant.



Left to right—Last row: Commodore James P. Parker, U. S. N., retired; Ensign William S. Borgen, U. S. N., retired; Col. E. W. Bailey, Amesbury, Mass.; the Rev. P. D. Murphy, junior vice-commander of the Massachusetts commandery; Maj. Washington T. Romaine, N. Y.; Col. E. J. Gihon, Wakefield, Mass. Second row: Lieut. Robert K. Wright, late U. S. N., of Philadelphia, senior vice-commander Pennsylvania commandery; Col. John S. Muckle, U. S. N., of Philadelphia, former commander Pennsylvania commandery; Capt. Augustus G. Reynolds, recorder Massachusetts commandery; Captain William B. Edgar, of Fall River, commander-in-chief National Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War; Maj. Frank Keck, New York, recorder-in-chief national commandery; Capt. Charles M. Machold, Philadelphia. Seated: Gen. Charles K. Darling, Boston; Col. Felix Rosenberg, U. S. N., retired, Cleveland, O.; Capt. F. D. Standish, Detroit, Mich.

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State Rights Versus Federal Rights Is Contest in Australia

FRANCE LAUNCHES TWO NEW WARSHIPS AND BEGINS DOCK

(Special to the Monitor) PARIS, France.—The two sister dreadnoughts La Provence and La Bretagne have just been launched, the former at Lorient and the latter at Brest in the presence of M. Baudin, the minister of the navy. Immense crowds collected at both places to see these monster ships take the water, and to commemorate the progress lately made in French shipbuilding.

The navy department have so revolutionized their construction yards as to be able now to complete successfully with other countries in the building of dreadnoughts, and to complete in less than three years the largest type of battleship afloat. The minister specially complimented the engineers and men at both places on their success, and thanked them for the loyalty of their efforts, which had so practically demonstrated the immense development in French shipbuilding.

Another interesting feature of the occasion was the laying of the first stone of a new graving dock at Lorient, which will permit of the docking of the largest type dreadnought, up to in fact 25,000 tons capacity. The greatest public enthusiasm was displayed at the launch-

ing in spite of some organized opposition on the part of the Socialists which at Brest extended even to the mayor, a well known Socialist, who refused to officially receive the minister.

The opposition, however, was of a very limited character.

La Provence and La Bretagne are the largest and most heavily equipped of any vessels afloat in the French navy, outclassing at every point all previous types of French dreadnoughts. They are 165 meters long, 27 meters wide, with a draft of 9m. 012c., and a displacement of 23,500 tons. The turbines are capable of giving 29,250 horsepower and a speed of 20 knots, and their coal capacity is such as will enable them to travel 2280 miles at maximum speed without recouling.

The armaments comprise 10 guns of 34 centimeters, the largest yet manufactured in France. These are placed in the turrets on a specially designed revolving axis, permitting a range of fire of 120 degrees on either side of the vessel. They have also a number of smaller guns to protect them against torpedoes, in addition to four torpedo tubes. Each vessel has cost between 63 and 64 million francs and will be manned by 34 officers and 1035 men.

INDIAN MOSLEMS HEAR ATTITUDE OF BRITAIN PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor) BOMBAY, India.—Lord Sydenham, the retiring Governor of Bombay, and Lady Sydenham were entertained to an afternoon party by the Muhammadans of Bombay on the eve of their departure for England.

In the course of a speech, in reply to an address of welcome, delivered by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Lord Sydenham alluded to the situation in the near east and the attitude of the Indian Moslem in regard to it. He asked those present to believe that he could perfectly enter into their most natural feelings in regard to the misfortune that had befallen their co-religionists in Turkey. He well understood how strong was the bond of Islam, and that it was impossible for them not to be profoundly stirred by recent events. He had traveled through Turkey, visited Constantinople, and seen something of the Turkish army before it fell into the hands of politicians.

He wanted to assure them that the British people, and the army especially, entertained deep respect and admiration for the Turkish soldier, who had not had a fair chance in this unfortunate war, and who had nevertheless shown the sterling qualities for which he had long been distinguished. He at least had brought no discredit to the honor of Islam.

Proceeding, Lord Sydenham begged them not to believe the malicious reports that the British people were hostile to their Moslem brethren, that they could have helped them in their time of need and did not, or that they viewed their misfortunes unmoved. When the present heat had passed away, and the calm historian came to deal with the great events which had transpired, he believed that he would recognize that the part played by Great Britain had been directed solely to the general good, to giving counsel of moderation, and to saving for Turkey what was yet possible.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—Evans Minstrels, 2, 8. CASTLE—The Fourth Estate, 2, 10, 8, 10. COLONIAL—Miss Christie MacDonald, 2, 8. NEITH'S—Vandeville, 1, 4, 5, 7, 4, 5. NAUGHTY—Bird of Paradise, 2, 10, 8, 10. PLAYBOY—The Child, 2, 10, 8, 10. SHUBERT—Miss Emma Trentlin, 2, 10, 8, 10.

NEW YORK—RELIANCE—"Years of Discretion." CASINO—"Pinocchio." CRITERION—"The Argyle Case." COURT—"My Heart." ELTING—"Within the Law." EMPIRE—"The Amateurs." FORTY-FORTH ST.—"The Gipsy." GLADYS—"Lady of the Supper." HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags." HILSON—"Poor Little Rich Girl." KNICKERBOCKER—"Julia Sanderson." LIBERTY—"The Purple Road." LYRIC—"Arctura." MANHATTAN—"The Whip." PALACE—"Miss Bernhardt." PLAYHOUSE—"Miss Grace." THIRTY-NINTH—"Five Frankforters."

CHICAGO—FINE ARTS—Miss Matheson. GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True." GRAND—George M. Cohan. ILLINOIS—Miss Blanche Ring. JEWELL—"The Money Moon." PRINCE—William Collier.

AUSTRALIAN REFERENDA OPPOSED



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Victorian government offices in London visited by state premier, Hon. W. A. Watt

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON.—The Hon. W. A. Watt, who some time ago accorded an interview to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in fulfillment of a promise made at that time has afforded the Monitor's representative an opportunity of discussing with him the referenda proposals of the federal government.

The matter is one which is almost monopolized at the present moment in the southern continent, and Mr. Watt, who has very decided views upon their value, tackled the subject with characteristic energy.

In answer to the Monitor's representative's first question, that he should give a brief outline of the history of the proposals and their object, Mr. Watt said that this was rather difficult to do in a short space of time, but that the proposals might be considered under three or four heads.

The federal Parliament, he went on, which under the existing constitution controls overseas and interstate trade, desires in the first place to extend its powers to trade and commerce within the states themselves.

Secondly, in regard to labor and employment, and related disputes, already they have powers to deal with such matters when they extend beyond the borders of any one state. They desire now to extend these powers to the control of labor and employment in each individual state. They contend that all limitations in this connection should be removed, and that all labor disputes, whether purely domestic or interstate, should be under the control of the federal government.

Greater Power Sought

Thirdly, in regard to corporations and companies, as in the case of labor and trade, they have control of such companies whose operations and organizations overlap state boundaries. Here again, they desire the removal of all limitations, and the entire administration of the company law of all the states to come under the control of the central government.

Then fourthly, in regard to monopolies, they desire that the right to declare any trade a monopoly, whether it is a purely domestic trade belonging to one state, or a trade common to the continent, shall be vested in the commonwealth Parliament, and that that Parliament shall have power to nationalize the business or control it as they think fit.

My contention is, Mr. Watt proceeded, that these proposals strike at the root of the federal principle. According to the present constitution the two authorities have definitely defined spheres of action. The broad political concerns of the country, in which the interests of all the states are interwoven, and with which no single state could deal without in some measure affecting the interests of all the states, is the natural sphere of the federal authority. Each state, on the other hand, has complete control of its own domestic affairs. This arrangement prevents all danger of overlapping, and the consequent waste and risk of friction which such a system as is now proposed would introduce.

Questioned as to the reason underlying the present proposals of the federal

government, Mr. Watt said that the very men who were now urging upon the country the extension of the federal authority, were those men who opposed the establishment of union. They have never been federalists.

Present System Is Check

The reason, he went on, is not very far to seek. The elections for the federal Parliament for both houses are conducted on a universal franchise, in which labor, as such, is subject to no checks or balances. The elections to the upper houses in the states, where those houses are elective, is on a somewhat conservative franchise, and consequently these "houses of second thoughts," if I may so describe them, form in each state a barrier to extreme or hasty legislation. No such check, as I have said, exists in the federal Parliament, to both houses of which members are returned on a universal franchise. At present the Labor party have a majority in both federal houses, and they recognize that if these proposals can be carried they will thus secure for themselves much greater power.

You must not suppose from what I have said, Mr. Watt continued, that I am opposed to the federation or that those who agree with me in opposing the present proposals are jealous of the authority of the federal Parliament. I was one of those who worked hard to bring about the federation and I am not opposed to an extension of federal function. But what I contend is that these extensions should be made in conformity with the federal principle, and that we should not be asked to tear up the federal bond.

Four States Opposed

In answer to a question as to what was the feeling in the states, as such, in regard to the referenda proposals, Mr. Watt said that there was no doubt of it that four out of the six states were opposed to the proposed alterations in the constitution. And in reply to a further question as to why, if this was the case, the federal government persisted in attempting to carry their proposals in view of the fact that they would almost certainly be rejected, Mr. Watt said that it was difficult at first sight to see why this was being done, and that the only explanation of it was that the Parliamentary Labor party throughout the continent were governed by a conference, which had resolved on a resubmission of the referenda questions. It is a general opinion, I think, amongst experienced members of the Labor party that in persisting in the attempt to carry these proposals they are riding for a fall. It is hard to see how they can think they can win.

Of course, he went on, it must not be supposed that the Liberal and Labor parties in Australia are opposed to each other on all points. We have much in common and many important points upon which we are in agreement. We both stand, for instance, for a white Australia, for free and efficient education, for government ownership and control of railways and such public utilities, and for the proper regulation of the conditions of labor. Our point of departure is just this, that whereas the

Labor party, who are definitely committed to the Socialist principle, are for applying this principle at once to every activity of the state, the Liberal party takes each question as it arises and adopts or rejects it after a consideration of whether it is likely to be beneficial to the community.

Each Step on Its Merits

Thus, for instance, while the Socialist declares that the government should assume immediate ownership of all the means of production and exchange, the Liberal party insists upon each step being considered on its own merits apart from the generalizations of doctrinaires.

This is largely, Mr. Watt went on, the real feeling throughout Australia. Many people vote Labor who are not Socialists. They are mostly men who are discontented with existing conditions, and some labor proposals appear attractive. Take the question of fruit production. This article of human food ripens in large quantities quickly and glutted markets result. It is proposed that the government should provide cold storage in the fruit growing districts to prevent decay and loss. The average man in Australia will say, Why, yes, that is good for producer and consumer, and good for the community; I will support that measure. He would not, on the other hand, be prepared to vote for universal Socialism, because he believed in this extension of state enterprise.

In answer to a further question, as to whether the advent of the federal Parliament had not resulted in drawing away from the state parliaments all the first rate men, Mr. Watt said that when the first federal parliament met, about 10 per cent of their best men transferred themselves from the state parliaments to the federal parliament. As a consequence of this the first federal parliament had proved strong and representative. But the original standard of quality had declined somewhat. There was a tendency, of course, he said, for men with higher ambitions to seek a scope for their activities in the federal Parliament, but each state Parliament set free from many larger cares by the creation of a federal government, had opportunity to initiate and carry through an ever more enlightened legislation in their domestic affairs, which made for the happiness and prosperity of the people as a whole, and consequently for the greatness of the commonwealth. Public spirited men in every state were recognizing this more and more, and as a consequence the standard of ability in the state legislation was being well maintained.

ARCHDUKE MAY GO TO WEDDING

(Special to the Monitor) BERLIN, Germany.—It is considered probable that the Archduke Franz Ferdinand will represent the Emperor of Austria at the wedding of Princess Victoria Louise. If the report, of which there is at present no official confirmation, that the Czar of Russia will also be present, is true the meeting will be of some political importance as a sign of improved relations between the different

TWO AUSTRALIAN STATES COMBINE TO WIN SETTLERS

(Special to the Monitor) SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The Hon. W. A. Watt, premier of Victoria, and the Hon. W. A. Holman, the attorney general of New South Wales, who are at present in London, have been discussing for some time past the question of combining the emigration activities of the two states in Great Britain. As an outcome of these conferences a scheme has been evolved for concentrating the emigration work of the two states in a central bureau in a suitable part of the city.

The object of the scheme is to reduce the cost of administration by reducing the number of officials at present employed, and to abolish the unnatural competition which is at present being conducted for good settlers. The two ministers have further decided to invite the other four states of the commonwealth to join them in their new venture.

Mr. Watt being the premier of Victoria, was able at once to state that the proposal was acceptable to his government. Mr. Holman approved of it, subject to the indorsement of his view by his leader.

The latest information is to the effect that the plan for emigration in cooperation with Victoria, has been accepted by the New South Wales ministry, and it is hoped that the scheme will shortly be put in operation.

CARNEGIE FUND IN NORWAY

(Special correspondence of the Monitor) CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The interests accruing from the Carnegie fund are to be distributed for the first time before the end of April. The fund which is managed by a committee under the presidency of Mr. Swenson, the American minister in Norway, has had to deal with a large number of applications.

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SARDINE FISHERS ASK ARBITRATION

(Special to the Monitor) PARIS, France.—It seems to have been realized by the Breton sardine fishermen that the declaration of the managers that they would close the factories was no mere threat, and that shortly, not only themselves but the men and women employed in the factories and the mackerel fishers would be placed out of work. The sardine fishermen have consequently requested the government to make representations to the factory managers for the settlement of the dispute by means of arbitration.

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British Chancellor Anticipates a Record Year for Trade

LIGHT ON BUYING OF CREUZOT GUNS BY THE BALKAN ALLIES

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS.—The revelations of Dr. Liebknecht in the German Reichstag have been followed by the story of the relations of the Schneider firm (Creuzot) with the Bulgarian and Serbian military authorities, told by Andre Morizet, a writer of standing on colonial and financial affairs, in the columns of L'Humanite.

M. Morizet recalls the article which he published last year, showing how in 1899, on the initiative of the Creuzot firm, a ring was formed between the principal armor plate manufacturers to force up the prices and divide among themselves the contracts. An agreement was also made between the principal armor plate firms of France, Germany, Great Britain and America fixing the terms and conditions under which the Balkan allies should be provided with guns; an agreement terminating this year but which will most probably be renewed, including this time, in all likelihood, Italian and even Japanese armor plate manufacturers.

Would the public care to know, asks M. Morizet, how the famous Creuzot guns were forced on the Balkan allies? He then quotes some documents which "strayed" from the offices of the Creuzot firm, as follows: "Following upon some trials carried out to compare the Krupp material and ours, our material was adjudged superior to that of Krupp, but we were notified that the difference was so insignificant that, should our prices and time of delivery be considered less advantageous, the order would be given to Krupp."

"On the other hand, our ammunition was considered inferior to that of Krupp. We were then obliged to seek the active intervention of the banks who had subscribed the loan of 100,000,000 francs necessary to the Bulgarian government in order that the condition might be inserted providing that 25,000,000 francs of this loan should be destined to the furnishing of war material of which we should be the purveyors."

A further document is as follows: "We learnt that in January, 1906, the Bulgarian government intended investing a sum of 22,000,000 francs in guns. We then communicated with the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas and we took direct measures to initiate financial nego-

tiations between the Bulgarian government and this establishment, with the result that the former entered into an agreement to give us an order to the value of 25,000,000 francs."

M. Morizet quotes another document of the same nature relating to Serbia, and comments on the immense power wielded by the armor manufacturers through their connection with the financial world. The Creuzot firm, he points out, had for its president until 1911 M. Demachy, the president of the Banque de Paris, whilst M. Aynard, deputy and vice-president of the Chamber, is president of the steel works of Saint Etienne, a firm which was among the signatories of the secret agreement regarding the Balkan allies. The gun market, concludes M. Morizet, theoretically a market open to competition, has become a ring for the most debased of international and financial intrigues.

MAP OF WORLD BEING PLANNED BY GEOGRAPHERS

International Congress Held in Rome Discusses Proposed Arctic and Antarctic Trips

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy.—The International Geographical Congress, which was held at Rome lately, was chiefly notable for the discussions with regard to Polar exploration and with regard to the international map of the world on a scale of 1:1,000,000. Among the Arctic explorers at the congress were Admiral Peary, Admiral Cagni, Dr. Bruce, Mr. Bridgman, and Mr. Stefansson. Antarctic explorers included Dr. Bruce, Dr. Nordenskjold, and Lieutenant Lecomte.

An account of the plans for the new Scottish Antarctic expedition was given by Dr. Bruce. It is proposed to carry out extensive oceanographical research about the Weddell sea, to complete a section survey of the Antarctica by a journey across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific side, and to explore the neighborhood of Coats Land. The plans, it was stated, had the hearty support of the Scottish Geographical Society.

Admiral Peary also supported the plans of Dr. Bruce and dwelt on the great importance of a journey to the South pole on the Weddell sea side of Antarctica. He hoped that the United States would take part in the South pole campaign as there was room for many nations to work side by side in the work of Antarctic research.

Mr. Stefansson gave an account of his work on the Mackenzie river and along the northern shores of Canada which occupied him six years. During that time he lived the life of an Eskimo, learned to speak their language and made himself acquainted with their customs, and in particular, depended for support on the resources of the country. He also spoke of his plans in connection with the projected Canadian Arctic expedition which is to explore the Beaufort sea and to search for new land northwest of the islands which lie to the north of Canada. He also proposes to carry out further research, especially as regards his discovery of a blonde type of Eskimo living to the northwest of Victoria Land.

Admiral Peary and Dr. Bruce both spoke in support of Mr. Stefansson. Dr. Bruce said that the work Mr. Stefansson proposed to do was particularly interesting from the oceanographical standpoint as no oceanographical work had been carried out on the Behring straits side of the Arctic ocean. Mr. Stefansson was taking with him an excellent oceanographer in James Murray, who had distinguished himself in the Scottish lake survey, and with Sir Ernest Shackleton in the Antarctic.

In connection with the international map of the world it appeared that nine states had taken part in the production of sheets of the international map, namely, Argentina, Chile, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Spain, and the United States. The delegates from Portugal and Sweden reported that preparatory work had been done by these countries.

Resolutions were passed proposing that another official congress should be held in Paris to consider various matters in connection with the international map. The new conference, it was decided, would be asked to settle questions of detail only and would be held at the end of the year. All civilized states will be invited to send delegates. The invitation of the Russian government to hold the next international geographical congress at St. Petersburg was accepted.

CARL HAGENBECK EULOGIZED

(Special to the Monitor)
HAMBURG, Germany.—Carl Hagenbeck, the famous citizen of Hamburg, who planned the Stellingen park in the neighborhood of his native city, was one of the first to adopt methods of kindness in the training of wild animals. His first experiment was with four lions and so successful was it that his method was gradually adopted by all animal trainers. Hagenbeck also devised schemes to make the captivity of animals less cruel, which he carried out in the construction of his famous zoological garden at Stellingen. Budapest also has a garden organized on the same lines. The animals instead of being confined in cages are placed in surroundings as much like their natural surroundings as possible. Deep ditches filled with water separate them from the public.

ALLAN STEAMSHIP CALGARIAN FLOATS

(Special to the Monitor)
GOVAN, Ireland.—Following closely upon the launch of her sister ship, the Alsatian, at Dalmuir, the Calgarian has successfully floated from the yard of the Fairfield Company, Govan. The Calgarian takes her name from the city of Calgary in Alberta; she differs from the Alsatian solely in the matter of the decoration of her passenger quarters, the style adopted being Georgian.

Her dimensions are as follows: length 600 ft.; beam 72 ft.; depth to D deck 64 ft. 6 in.; tonnage, 18,000 gross. She has a cruiser stern and two large oval funnels with admiralty tops. Her speed is expected to attain 18 knots. Accommodation is provided for 200 first-class, 500 second-class, and 1000 third-class passengers, the crew numbering 450. The Calgarian with her sister ship, the Alsatian will be the largest and fastest on the Liverpool and St. Lawrence service.

The naming ceremony of the Calgarian was performed by Mrs. Allan of Montreal. The launch of the vessel was watched by a large number of people who cheered as the huge hull slipped off the ways into the river.

OVERSEA VISITORS SEE GARDEN CITY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The occasion was taken of the presence in London of several of the representatives of the Australasian governments to organize a visit to the Letchworth Garden City. The visit was planned in view of the fact that the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association are organizing an Australasian town planning to take place next year. Among the visitors to Letchworth were the Hon. W. A. Watt, the premier of Victoria, the Hon. W. A. Holman, attorney-general of New South Wales, and Mr. Holman, Sir Joseph Ward, former prime minister of New Zealand, and others. The visitors were driven round the settlement, which has a population of 8000 and includes 50 factories.

At a luncheon subsequently given at the Letchworth hall hotel, some short speeches were delivered by the ministers. Mr. Watt said that the garden city scheme was an object lesson in practical philanthropy. Unlike many other organizations, it could stand by its own strength. Mr. Holman thought one of the strong points about the Letchworth Garden City was the improvement of the workers' homes. Reform, he said, had generally been concentrated on the workers' workshops to the neglect of their homes.

RULES FOR QUEENSLAND MINES

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—Comprehensive rules have been introduced in the mining act of Queensland for the compulsory use of electric light, telephone communication and so forth in mines.

BRITISH TRADE IS PROSPERING SAYS REPORT

Mr. Lloyd-George Estimates That Increased Expenditure of £7,000,000 Will Be Countered by Expected Record Year

DEFENSE COST IS HIGH

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER.—As already reported by cable, Mr. Lloyd-George laid his fifth budget before the House of Commons recently. He said that without exception last year had been the most prosperous year that British trade had ever seen. Judged by any test, business was thoroughly sound. The overseas trade was at its highest and the home trade had never reached such dimensions. And all this in spite of the fact that the year had seen probably the greatest strike which they had ever had in England, and that there had been war in the near east.

Going into details, the chancellor said the estimates of customs and excise were very accurate, if one took into account the difficulty of making a forecast. The effect of the heavy additional duty imposed in 1909 had become more manifest last year than it had been in previous years. Taking the four years together the consumption of alcoholic spirit was down by 28,750,000 gallons and the revenue had profited by £5,000,000. Succession duties were short of the estimate by £250,000, but the yield of the income tax and super-tax had exceeded the estimates by £706,000.

As to the new taxes imposed by the budget of 1909, they had been described as a barren failure, but last year they had yielded £25,355,000 and in the previous year £24,500,000, and he should be able to estimate for a still further increase in the coming year. He had not overestimated the yield of those taxes, but he had underestimated the expenditure. They had estimated that the navy would reach the high water mark of expenditure in 1910, but circumstances over which they had no control had made it impossible to realize that estimate.

Expenditure Explained

Turning to the expenditure of last year, the chancellor said the original estimate was £186,885,000, but the supplementary estimates had been heavy. There was the change in the naval program, due to the serious change in the German naval plans. There was the extra money for the doctors, the loan to Uganda, and a few other items bringing up the total supplementary estimates to £4,671,000. So instead of having to provide £186,885,000, the treasury had had to meet liabilities amounting to £191,556,000. Owing largely to the fact that the revenue had exceeded the estimate, they were in a position to meet all these liabilities.

Coming to the balance sheet of the present year, Mr. Lloyd-George said the estimated expenditure was £195,040,000. Undoubtedly, he continued, this is a very startling figure, and I think it is very natural and necessary that it should excite a good deal of comment and inquiry. The expenditure has rushed up at a very alarming rate in practically every country throughout the world. The main causes of the increase undoubtedly, in this and in every other country, are attributable to the growth in military and naval armaments. But it is also due to a very large extent to the growing appreciation of the obligations which the community owe, as a whole, in respect of the health, the comfort, the training and amenities of individual citizens. On the whole, in his opinion, the expenditures were full of much encouragement and hope. There had been larger sums spent upon objects which gave a promise of strength and happiness to the nation.

No New Taxes Proposed

The chancellor next went on to consider the way in which the government proposed to meet the expenditure. This expenditure, as he had stated, was estimated to amount to £195,040,000. Last year's receipts were £188,802,000, which left him with £6,838,000 more to find this year than last year, or £7,000,000, with the very smallest margin. He was not going to propose any new taxes to meet this increase, but intended to depend on the normal growth of the revenue which always resulted in times of normal trade on the growth of the population in numbers and wealth, and on the exceptional growth, which always arose in cases of unusually good trade. Disquieting factors abroad were steadily growing less. He had made inquiries among business men, and he had found a much greater feeling of confidence, a greater feeling of buoyancy than had existed a few weeks before. The general feeling was that the greatest danger was over and that in a very short time peace would be restored. There was no indication at the present moment that the trade boom had reached its climax, unemployment was at the lowest figure it had ever been in their time, and taking all things into account he felt justified upon the basis of opinions that had been given to him by some of the ablest and most experienced men in the country, in coming to the conclusion that he was justified in forecasting his revenue

BRITISH CHANCELLOR SPEAKING



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)
Mr. Lloyd-George making his address on budget in House of Commons

of this year on the assumption that they had entered upon the most glowing year that British trade had ever seen.

The chancellor then went into further details of the estimates in regard to land valuation, succession duties, income tax, the postoffice, and so forth, gradually bringing up the estimated income to the necessary figure to meet the estimated expenditure, and finally working out his great balance sheet on the right side by £185,000.

GERMANY KNOWS WORK DONE BY DR. KARL LIEBKNECHT

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the man who has unmasked the methods of the armament firms in the Reichstag, is the barrister who, in the famous conspiracy trial of 1904, undertook to defend the German Socialists, who were accused with assisting the revolutionaries in Russia in procuring sedition literature, and by otherwise abetting them. Liebknecht's defence, it will be remembered, turned into a tremendous indictment of the Prussian regime of reaction.

Following upon this, Liebknecht constituted himself the exponent of anti-militarist doctrines, advocating the education of the rising generation in the principles of peace, as well as the active propaganda of anti-militarism in the barracks. With Herr Bernstein, Dr. Liebknecht first proposed in Germany the application of the general strike as a means of compelling the government to alter the Prussian franchise law.

As a result of his anti-militarism, Dr. Liebknecht found himself condemned to 18 months' imprisonment in a fortress. This did not prevent him, on being set at liberty, from being elected to the Landtag, as a member of that small group of Socialists who first entered that assembly in 1908. In 1912 Germany was astounded to find the exponent and supporter of the views of Herve and Sorel returned to the Reichstag as a member for the Potsdam constituency, the Prussian royal borough, the very center of monarchial and military influence.

POLISH BILL IS AMENDED

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The council of the empire has now adopted the Polish municipal government bill, and returned it in amended form to the Duma for ratification. The bill confers a number of benefits, the most important perhaps being that the municipal authority cannot be superseded by the executive for "reasons of state." The language clause, however, has been rejected, and if, as is conceivable, the Duma restores the clause, the tension between the two chambers of the Legislature will become more

Ghent and Rome Will Be Linked BY TELEPHONY

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
Ghent, Belgium.—Professor Vani, the celebrated Italian physicist, recently arrived in Brussels in order to cooperate with Mr. Goldschmidt in connection with the preparatory work that is to be undertaken for the purpose of inaugurating wireless telephonic communication between Ghent and Rome during the period of the Ghent exposition.

Professor Vani, who is chief of the military radio-telegraphic laboratory directed by Colonel Pullino, was enabled through the agency of a microphone of his own invention to establish telephonic communication between Rome and the wireless telegraphic station of Tripoli, covering a distance of more than 1000 kilometers, communication having been as clear and distinct, it is claimed, as in the case of short distance telephoning.

HUTH LIBRARY SALE ARRANGED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—It is announced that Messrs. Sotheby will dispose of the third portion of the Huth library, including the letters E to H, during the nine sale days between June 2 and 12. The first portion, including the letters A and B, was disposed of in November, 1911, the 1186 lots fetching £50,821 1s. 6d. The second portion included the letters C and D and the 1386 lots were sold in June, 1912 for £30,169 15s. 6d. The Huth library was mainly collected between 1855 and 1878 at a cost of about £120,000 by Henry Huth, and his son Alfred H. Huth added largely to the collection. Alfred Huth's will allowed the trustees of the British Museum to take possession of valuable portions of the library on behalf of the nation and the Shakespeare collection was disposed of privately and is now in the United States. The remainder was disposed of by auction as stated.

PROFESSOR OF CELTIC IN NORWAY

(Special to the Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Carl Marsstrander, a Norwegian and a professor in the University of Dublin, has been appointed to fill a newly created professorship of the Celtic language in the Christiania University. The institution of a Celtic professorship has recently been the subject of a resolution in the Storting, owing to the fact that so much Norwegian history is to be found in the big collections of archives in Ireland. Professor Marsstrander is a young man well known in the scientific centers of Europe, and his appointment to the post is likely to be popular in his own country where he is very highly esteemed.

MEN AND WOMEN SEEK SAME GOAL SAYS KEIR HARDIE

Battles in England and Elsewhere Seen as One for Political, Other for Economic Freedom

(Special to the Monitor)
HULL, England.—Keir Hardie, speaking at Hull recently, said the richer a nation became the more reactionary it grew and the more attempts were made to impose limitations and restrictions on liberty of action and freedom of speech. At the present time wealth was dominant in politics, and because of that, politics were becoming more and more reactionary, the reaction being tempered by fear of democracy, because at length it seemed as though democracy was about to become a reality instead of the mockery and make-believe it had been hitherto.

An unrest was abroad in the world, and the only activity shown in politics was connected with two phases of one idea, the struggle of women for political freedom, and of men for economic freedom. The labor movement and the women's movement were twin parts of a great uprising which was beginning to manifest itself in every country, and especially in those countries where wealth was produced in abundance.

The suppression of the right of free speech in London was not going to be confined to the women. The government were starting with them because they thought them the most helpless. If they succeeded with the women they would go further. The price of liberty was eternal vigilance. It did not matter whether you agreed with the women's tactics or whether you did not, the thing to be borne in mind was that this was an encroachment upon the rights of democracy, and as such must be fought by both men and women alike.

In regard to social reform generally, Mr. Hardie said that social reform did not solve anything. It did not settle the question of wages. The insurance act and the old-age pension act might ease things a little, but they did not touch the root from which the evil came. The reason why wages were low was because rents and profits were high. If they nationalized rent and profit, and that was what socialism meant, there could be no such thing as poverty from end to end of the King's dominions.

QUEENSLAND BUILDS RAILWAYS

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—At present the railway department has 16 lines under construction, but by the end of June nine of them, representing 255 miles, will have been completed, leaving 202 miles under construction.

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FRANCO-SPANISH ALLIANCE HOPED FROM ROYAL VISIT

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
MADRID, Spain.—The visit of the King of Spain to Paris will take place shortly. His majesty, who will be given apartments in the foreign office, will remain two days in the French capital. The visit of the King to Paris at this juncture is universally regarded as a preliminary to an alliance with France. The Epoca, a Conservative journal, whilst warning its readers of the necessity of considering the matter cautiously, observes that there is no actual alliance between France and Great Britain, as was proved by the speech delivered recently by Sir Edward Grey.

N. S. W. GOVERNMENT APPEALS

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The state supreme court of New South Wales having granted an injunction against the conversion of Sydney government house from the use to which it was originally dedicated, an appeal will be lodged by the state government against the effect of this ruling.



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British Peace Envoys Here

(Continued from page one)

mand. Earl Stanhope has been a member of London county council. A lord of the treasury in the Conservative government between 1886 and 1892, the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell is at present the president of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He has been a member of Parliament. His writings on Scottish history are considered standard. His method of handling difficult subjects entertainingly is one of his strongest cards as a writer.

Noted Banker a Member

With financial interests strongly concerned in the preserving of peace among nations, it is important that so noted a banker as the Hon. Charles Thomas Mills, partner in the firm of Olynx, Mills, Currie & Co., should be a member of the British commission. Mr. Mills is the eldest son and heir of Lord Hillington, and a member of Parliament.

The Hon. Neil Primrose, M.P., is the younger son of Lord Rosebery. He is one of the most promising among English Liberals and represents the Wiltshire division of Cambridgeshire. Equally noted is the Hon. Arthur Shirley, Hon. M.P., who, however, is a Conservative and represents Plymouth. Mr. Benn has been in the United States and Canada several times before the present. He has made a study of legislative conditions in America.

Joseph Allen Baker, M.P., is a member of the Society of Friends and as such an out and out peace man. He represents East Finsbury in the House of Commons. The international peace cause has few equally firm adherents to Mr. Baker who has been especially active among the churches and works with them for lasting Anglo-German friendship.

A writer on many economic problems, including tariffs and finances, Moreton Frewen, Esq. has also been prominent in British politics. He has been in Parliament. Mr. Frewen is married to a daughter of Leonard Jerome, of New York.

Henry Vivian, Esq. is a noted worker in the copartnership housing and garden city movement of England. It was while he was in Parliament, representing Birkbech as a Liberal that Mr. Vivian moved in the House of Commons the resolution favoring the decrease of armaments at the commencement of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's ministry. H. S. Periss, M.P., is the secretary of the British celebration committee. Formerly Mr. Periss was secretary of the national peace council and the seventh annual conference, held in London, 1908. His writings on the world peace movement are extensive.

Representing the Australian commonwealth in the peace celebration conference is the Rt. Hon. Sir George Houston Reid, G. C. M. G. Sir George is the high commissioner for the commonwealth of Australia in London. He was formerly prime minister of New South Wales.

As the treaty of peace, in 1814, was signed in the city of Ghent and since that Belgian community expects to participate in the Anglo-American celebration, the municipality delegated two of its representative citizens to join in the present American conferences. One is C. De Bruyne, the sheriff of Ghent, and an alderman. He is also a professor in the University of Ghent. The other Belgian delegate is Alphonse Van Werveke, curator of archeology of the Museum of Ghent and the archivist of the city.

Canadian Delegation

The Canadian delegation on the commission is complete. With Canada and the United States specially concerned in a celebration signaling a century of peace along the unprotected border the northern neighbor was particularly anxious that its good intentions should be seen in the present movement for commemorating the end of the war of 1812.

Sir Byron Edmund Walker, C. V. O., LL.D., D. C. L., F. R. S. C., of Toronto is president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and one of the most conspicuous figures in the commercial, literary and artistic life of the Dominion. Sir Edmund Walker is considered one of the foremost authorities on banking matters in the world. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and the founder of the Champlain Society. Made a companion of the Victorian Order in 1908, he was knighted in 1910.

The profession of law in Canada is well represented in the delegation by the Hon. Raoul Dandurand, F. C. LL.D., D. C. L. Mr. Dandurand is the head of the firm of Dandurand, Hibbard, Boyer & Gosselin, of Montreal. Called to the Senate in 1898 he was the speaker from 1905 to 1908 inclusive.

Charles Alexander Magrath is a Canadian member of the international joint commission which exercises oversight over boundary waters between the United States and Canada. Considered one of the foremost irrigation experts of America Mr. Magrath has been prominent in attracting immigration to the Canadian northwest, where he became a land surveyor as long ago as 1878.

Travers Lewis, K. C., D. C. L. is a prominent lawyer of Ottawa. He has been very active in the Anglican church, having for years been chancellor of the diocese of Ottawa. In 1908 Mr. Lewis was a delegate to the Pan-American congress, held in London.

Dominion Press Helps

The Canadian press has for some time taken an active part in the promotion of world-peace. Charles Frederick Hamilton, of Ontario, is one of the leading peace advocates in journalistic circles and after entering the newspaper field in Toronto, in 1891, Mr. Hamilton has

always been glad to help along the movement.

With such prominent guests on hand, the affair this evening should prove a complete success. The Hon. John D. Long is to preside, and Governor Foss and the acting mayor of Boston, Thomas J. Kenny, will welcome the foreign visitors and other guests. Former President Eliot of Harvard University will unite in the Boston welcome. There will be a number of speeches. The reception will take place at 6:30. Dinner will be served immediately after.

The dinner committee consists of Edwin D. Mead, chairman; Addison L. Winship, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Samuel B. Capen and James Munroe.

The visitors will be in charge of their Boston hosts, tomorrow until their departure, in the afternoon. At Trinity church in the morning, the Rev. Alexander Mann will preach a sermon on international harmony, at which it is expected a number of the delegates will be present. At the South Congregational church the Rev. Edward Cummings, the pastor, will give over the pulpit to Joseph Allen Baker and H. S. Periss, both of whom will speak on "International Friendship."

Mrs. Malcolm Farber is to entertain the delegates at luncheon at her home in Milton. Later there will be visits to Harvard University and the Longfellow home in Cambridge.

CONFEREES ON CENTENARY TO BEGIN TOUR

With Close of Deliberations in New York Delegates Arranging Celebration of Peace Start on Round of Cities of the East

MR. BRYAN SPEAKS

NEW YORK—Members of the British Belgian and American delegations to the conference arranging the celebration of 100 years of peace among English-speaking peoples left for Boston this morning to attend a dinner to be given in their honor at the Hotel Somerset tonight. A tour of eastern cities will close the mission of the delegates.

At the dinner with which the regular sessions of the conference ended Friday night, William Jennings Bryan, secretary of state, declared that the plan offered by the nations by President Wilson, providing time for investigation and deliberation when international differences arose, is the latest and longest step toward peace.

Addresses on the subject of permanent peace between the United States and England were delivered by Lord Wearde, chairman of the English delegation; Sir Edmund Walker of Canada; Sir George Houston Reid of Australia; and Judge George Gray of Delaware. Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain, presided.

At the open meeting of the American committee in the morning, Prof. Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard, a member of the American committee, declared that no trouble should be spared to dispel any feeling which might exist that the purpose of the proposed celebration was to bring America to the service of England in order to help Great Britain to fight Germany.

American and German citizens met at the first annual dinner of the German Publication Society Friday evening, and the strengthening of friendly relations between Germany and America was the subject of the speeches. Addresses were made by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador; Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University; President Hibben of Princeton University; and Theodore Sittro, president of the society. Prof. Calvin Thomas of Columbia University presided.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL DECISION EXPECTED SOON

WASHINGTON—President Wilson let it be known today that he has not decided whether he will approve or veto the sundry civil appropriation bill. He is still studying the situation, in the light of the clause in the bill exempting labor organizations and farmers from prosecutions under the anti-trust laws, and will announce his conclusions shortly. If he should conclude that he does not want to sign the bill with these provisions in it, it is believed that the conference committee will remove them, thus avoiding another veto.

This bill, it will be recalled, was vetoed by President Taft because of these exemptions, which he said constituted "vicious class legislation."

LITTLE RUTH HERE WITH 5000 LOBSTERS

With her first cargo, the lobster smack Little Ruth, completed a few weeks ago at Rockport, Mass., arrived here today from Clark's harbor, N. S., with 5000 live lobsters in her hold. Capt. O. W. Condon stated that during the three weeks' voyage, the Little Ruth had called at many settlements along the coast of Nova Scotia. Edward Stone is the "crew" of the little vessel.

RETRENCHMENT GIVEN AS CAUSE OF TRAIN CUT

Legislature Ready to Investigate Railroads While New Haven Officials Are Shifted to Increase Efficiency of the Road

MR. POLLOCK SILENT

A detailed statement of the way in which the railroad is given today as the reason for the discontinuance of several trains and the rearrangement of the schedule which the road announced it will put into effect Monday. This move is being adopted, it is said, to lower the expenses of the line to the limit to get over July 1. The changes are mostly local and representing but a few minutes difference, will give practically the same service.

Several minor changes in the operating department of the New Haven system are made, and the Massachusetts Legislature is about to undertake an investigation into the Boston & Maine service in relation to train reductions. A detailed statement of the way in which the service is to be covered has been circulated and is obtainable from any of the stations on the Fitchburg division affected by the time table changes.

E. J. Horn, vice-president of the road, announced that because of work on routine maintenance this year having started earlier than usual and been vigorously pushed is fully a month ahead of former years. Improvement work is being finished but work that can be deferred is being temporarily held up until the financial conditions determine the program to be followed.

Owing to these changes, said Mr. Horn, a number of men will be suspended at least temporarily. He said that some time ago a committee of the trackmen entered into an agreement with Chief Engineer Cortwell, which agreement was accepted. Some two weeks ago the laborers at the South station said that they were dissatisfied with the terms of the agreement and struck for certain concessions. He said that the men were informed this morning that their requests could not be granted.

Benjamin R. Pollock, general manager of the Boston & Maine and the highest officer of that branch of the New Haven system, declined to furnish any reason for the changes in the train schedule and said that he did not care to discuss whether they emanated from his own office.

He referred all inquiries to the press department of the New Haven at the South station which is now the only source of news of the system in this city, as strict silence is preserved by all the other departments.

In an effort to obtain better management of the New Haven service, a reorganization among the minor officials to centralize executive power is in order through A. R. Wibley, operating vice-president, and C. K. Bardo, general manager of the New Haven system.

An order approved by Charles S. Melles, president, gives Chief Engineer Edward Gagel charge of the engineering department, General Manager Bardo charge of transportation, maintenance of equipment and buildings, and G. W. Wildin, mechanical superintendent, charge of the Central New England Railway Company, with headquarters at New Haven.

The jurisdiction of W. J. Backus, engineer of maintenance of way, is extended to cover the Central New England railway. A. S. Tuttle is named construction engineer in charge of grade crossing elimination in Massachusetts, while W. H. Moore is named engineer of structures, with supervision over the designing of all bridges and buildings.

With the enlarging of the powers of various officials, it was said at New Haven, the supervision of the road will now be modeled to a greater extent after that of western railroads, with a view of bringing about greater efficiency.

Changes in the train schedule include the following:

Discontinuance of train 107, leave Boston 6:44 a. m., arrive Somerville Junction 6:52 a. m., train 121, leave Boston 7:28 a. m., arrive Winter Hill 7:30 a. m.; train 271, leave Boston 9:14 a. m., arrive Winchester 9:39 p. m.; train 134, leave Arlington 7:25 a. m., arrive Boston 7:45 a. m.; train 150, leave Arlington 8 a. m., arrive Boston 8:17 a. m.; and train 298, leave Montvale at 10:41 p. m., arrive Boston 11:10 p. m.

R. I. PRESSES WAR CLAIM AGAINST U. S.

WASHINGTON—Rhode Island's claim against the United States government for funds expended in helping to raise the volunteer army for the Spanish war appeared again today when Representative Kennedy introduced a bill asking that it be referred to the court of claims for adjudication.

Of the total claim of \$213,533.86, the treasury accountants allowed \$161,523.85, and the state wants the balance, \$52,010.01.

HEARING ON FUNDS TO BE GIVEN The committee on finance of the Boston city council will give a public hearing May 14, at 2 p. m., at city hall, on the order now before the council relative to the borrowing of \$500,000 for street work inside the debt limit.

HENRY SIEGEL CO

SPECIAL LUNCH IN THE RESTAURANT—FIFTH FLOOR

Sensational Announcement Oriental Rug Sale Commences Here Monday, May 12th

The Henry Siegel Co. have consummated a rug transaction whereby the celebrated G. K. Davidyan of 292 Fifth Ave., New York City, and 1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, transferred his entire collection of oriental rugs to our Rug Department. Mr. Davidyan's approximate estimate is about \$250,000. He is one of the original and first importers of oriental rugs into this country and has never exhibited or sold rugs heretofore to any Boston dealer. For business reasons it is imperative that he raise a very large sum in currency at once. Consequently the transfer. The stock is one of the most unusual and extraordinary in the New York or Philadelphia markets.

Important Oriental Rugs (Not the Oriental Rug as known to the commercial world, but the art works of the Orient we would tell you about.) The floor pictures of the Orient which we propose to sell have character indicative of the obscure parts of the rug making sections of the world, which we might say is unalloyed, original art, not alone original art, but the original art of the Aborigines of the most obscure parts of Persia, East India, Caucasus and Asia Minor. The designs, texture, general appearance, in fact the entire fabric is not contrary in a single characteristic to Oriental Rugs woven thousands of years ago. G. K. Davidyan and his associates have devoted their entire lives, together with their predecessors, in the knowing, learning and weaving the art rugs of the Orient.



Mr. Stepanian, the Associate of Mr. Davidyan, has spent his entire life in Europe and the Orient, and will conduct the sale in person

A Word About Mr. Stepanian:

Because of his skill in the artistic arrangement of the interior of the Palace of the late King Leopold of Belgium, Mr. Stepanian was decorated by his majesty. In addition he has also supervised the interior decorations of the Palace of His Imperial Highness, Prince Victor Napoleon, and many other noblemen of Europe and the Balkan States.

The Accompanying Cuts Reproduce the Diplomas and Medals Presented to Mr. Stepanian

Mr. Davidyan informs us that a number of the rugs in this collection were originally owned by Mr. Stepanian, together with the fact that a limited number were made a short distance from Yildiz Palace in the ancient town of Hereke, originally under the direct patronage of the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid.

The following is a partial list of large sizes, taken promiscuously from Mr. Davidyan's invoice, as they arrived during the last few days, which gives one only an indefinite idea of the unusual character of the stock:

Value	Sale Price
\$1,000.00 to \$9,000.00	\$350.00 to \$4500.00
1 Imperial Kirmanshah, 30-2x17-5, subdued Pastel shades, design artistic.	1 Meshed, 22-10x14-10.
1 Kirmanshah, 15-6x10-1.	1 Isfahan Meshed, 22x16.
1 Kirmanshah, 21-7x14-6.	1 Bijai, 19-9x11-3.
1 Kirmanshah, 19-8x14.	1 Bijai, 21-7x14-4.
1 Kirmanshah, 11x15-2.	1 Amritzer, 24-1x18-2.
1 Kirmanshah, 16-10x14-3.	1 India Amritzer, 18-2x11-1.
1 Kirmanshah, 25-3x18-5.	1 India Pushmina, 20-2x15-1.
1 Kirmanshah, 23-4x17-2.	1 Sultan Hamid, 20-3x14-7.
1 Kirmanshah, 17-7x10-4.	1 Royal Afghanistan, 15-4x11-1.
1 Kirmanshah, 20-1x13-2.	1 Royal Afghanistan, 16x11-1.
1 Wonderful Persian Kirmanshah, artistic color, 13x9-3.	1 Iran, 33-7x14-7.
1 Kirmanshah, 14x9-5.	1 Iran, 18x15.
1 Akas, 18-4x15-5.	1 Iran, 26-1x16-7.
1 Persian Akas, 20-2x12-5.	1 Serapi, 20x11.
	1 Chinese, wonderful blue, 11-10x11-6.

Special Notice!

Values \$15 to \$20.	Other sizes and kinds.	Large sizes	The large sizes, Mr. Davidyan is particularly enthusiastic about. Sizes ranging from 10x18 up to 35x15. Values from \$1000 to \$9000. Sold at from
Sale price \$7.50 to \$12	Values \$50 to \$75. Sale price \$25 to \$40	Values \$500 to \$1000. Sold at \$250 to \$450	\$375 to \$4500

CITY'S EXPENSES SHOWN IN TABLE

A comparative table, showing department expenditures to May 1 of each year for a five-year period, is published today in the City Record. The totals for the departments under the control of the mayor show an increase of \$792,687.77 this year over the corresponding period five years ago.

The departments outside the mayor's control show an increase of \$494,961 over the corresponding period for 1909. The expenditures of the 51 departments under the mayor's control so far this year are \$3,867,122.66 and the three departments outside this control have spent \$2,307,137.85.

REP. ROGERS IS GOING TO CANAL

WASHINGTON—Representative Rogers of Massachusetts leaves next Saturday for an inspection trip of the Panama canal, returning about June 1. He is one of eight representatives who are taking Representative Roberts' advice to go to Panama at once as a last opportunity to see the canal before water is let into it.

CONG. MURRAY SLATED FOR GOOD COMMITTEE POST

Boston Man Said to Be Likely Appointee to Harbors and Rivers Board

WASHINGTON—Assigning members to House committees will not begin for about 10 days, because the Democratic members of the ways and means committee, who have the work of naming the committees members on their side of the House, want to take a recess after the tariff debate.

The most likely assignment to an important committee is that of Representative Murray of Boston to the rivers and harbors committee.

Representative Peters of Massachusetts made a motion that the work go forward at once but several members protested that they would not attend meetings if any should be held for a week or more, so it has been decided to mark time for 10 days. The work will be completed by June 1, however, they give assurance.

rule adopted in caucus no member may serve on one of the 12 important committees and retain a chairmanship of another committee besides.

By this several members would have to drop one or the other, the older ones preferring to retain their minor chairmanships while the newer members appear to think most of their memberships on the important committees.

No Massachusetts members will be awarded chairmanships, according to Mr. Peters, as they are all far from being ranking members on their committees.

GOVERNOR SIGNS NEW LAW HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Governor today signed a bill prohibiting the sale or gift of cigarettes to persons under 21 years under penalty of from \$100 to \$500 fine. Minors with cigarettes must tell where they got them. Refusal is a misdemeanor.

SALEM STRIKE IS ENDED SALEM, Mass.—United shoe workers who have been on a strike at the factory of the Young Counter concern today settled their difficulties, and 50 workmen will return to their work Monday.

FUNDS FOR PARCEL POST WASHINGTON—In aid of the new parcel post, the House today passed an emergency resolution appropriating \$600,000 for hire of additional postal clerks.

PROBATION MEN APPOINTED

Sixteen men have been appointed on probation in the Boston fire department, at a salary of \$720 a year, as follows: James H. Donahue, James J. Crowley, John A. Bittman, Francis J. McFague, Stephen J. Ryder, Jr., Bent E. Benson, Frank J. Punch, Frank P. Toland, John J. O'Brien, Francis A. Regan, Michael J. McGonigle, Henry T. Hooper, Thomas G. Dean, William J. Brooks, William H. Brock, Cornelius J. Sullivan.

BIGELOW KENNARD & CO.

AUTOMOBILE CLOCKS & WATCHES

311 WASHINGTON ST.

CANADIAN HOUSE TAKES UP RATE QUESTION AGAIN

Investigation of Reports of Unjust Freight Charges in Western Transportation Situation Promised by Government

ROUTINE WORK RULES

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Commons here is performing merely routine work in connection with various departments of the country's activities. The transportation situation in the West particularly together with the condition of freight rates was taken up again. Premier Borden promised that the government would certainly investigate the subject and reports of unjust freight charges all through the West would receive careful attention.

There is a growing tendency in the House and out of it, for this week is expected to see the final scene, in the Commons, of the session's work on the naval contribution measure.

With the new closure rules ready for enforcement, the government need not much longer delay the passage of the bill, and the sending of it forward to the Senate.

Unlike the last fortnight's quietude, in the House, with regard to the naval question have been the happenings outside the House during the past week.

Withdrawn entirely from discussion among the parliamentarians, a stranger entering the Commons would be totally unaware that any great question had just been temporarily laid aside after the most strenuous party struggle known in the history of the country.

He would be equally unaware that in a few days the very crisis of this struggle would be faced, that for the first time in Canada, the passage of a measure of paramount importance would be secured by means of closure rules and that those rules had been evolved and carried by a party majority for the purpose of getting this measure through the House.

Quiet has prevailed, except when insignificant party personalities disturbed the course of events. But outside the House within a radius of a few hundred miles, the cities of Toronto and Montreal, with Ottawa as a center, have been kept more keenly alert in regard to the situation than at any previous period since the naval question became the chief subject of interest.

First the Premier of New Zealand en route from England to his home across Canada, addressed the members of the Canadian clubs in Montreal and Ottawa. He spoke strongly on the need for unity of action. He reminded his hearers that although in opposition at the time, he had endorsed the policy of naval contribution to Britain when New Zealand's former government had proposed it, and said he was glad he had done so. He spoke of the further need for united action between all the overseas dominions whose interests on the Pacific coast are co-related; and favored "permanent policies" in these dominions which would result in a strong defense for their commerce on the Pacific.

In Ottawa Sir Wilfrid Laurier sat next the New Zealand visitor at the luncheon and listened attentively to his plea for the first step in naval matters to be that of direct contribution to the British navy. A few hours later he proceeded to visit Toronto, and spoke to an immense audience upon his views against this policy of direct contribution.

The intense interest now aroused regarding this issue was evidenced by the fact that in Toronto the ultra-English and conservative city of the Dominion, 7000 people listened to Sir Wilfrid, the French Liberal leader, and thousands were turned away from the Arena for lack of accommodation.

At almost the same moment the Toronto Globe was preparing an article in nature not unlike the recent German effort to place the origin of "the war cloud" where it belongs.

The Globe does not hesitate to point out that the members of these "armament trusts" are men who have weight in the councils of Great Britain; who help decide for or against war in the parliamentary conclaves of the mother country.

And it does not hesitate to point out that there are also 17 newspaper proprietors or writers who are also members of these "trusts."

From end to end of Canada the Liberal press will copy this article from the Toronto Globe. Also there are Conservative papers which are doing the same.

And the last item which is being given publicity is the fact that the Armstrong armament organization has recently placed upon its board of directors a Canadian who has endorsed the present effort of Canada into this new phase of militarism. This Canadian is Lieut. Col. Sir Percy Girouard who has been in the British military service since 1888. He has practically made his home in England when not in active service but is a member of a well-known Montreal family.

MISS HUGHES TO SPEAK

Miss Anderson Hughes of New Zealand will arrive in Boston this evening at 8 o'clock for the three weeks' campaign to be carried on in Greater Boston by the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which begins tomorrow and lasts until June 1. Miss Hughes will make her headquarters at the rooms of the W. C. T. U., 541 Massachusetts avenue. She will speak tomorrow morning at the Tremont Street Methodist Episcopal church and in the evening at Clarendon Street Baptist church.

If you cannot come to this sale in person, telephone or write for whatever you need—it will pay you to do so.

Jordan Marsh Company

New England's Largest and Most Popular Store

BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 12

An Important Height-of-the-Season Sale

*Stylish Outer Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children—
New Yard Goods—Dainty Under Apparel—Dress Accessories—
Fancy Coods—House Furnishings—All at Decisive Savings*

The scope of the special sales arranged by this house is well known, and this Special May Sale is one of the strongest merchandise events attempted by Jordan Marsh Company, coming, as it does, right at a time of the year when ordinarily the highest prices are asked on goods of this character

Merchandise Most in Demand at 1/4 to 1/2 Off

Women's Costumes

15.00 SERGE DRESSES, 12 only, 12.50
18.50 SERGE DRESSES, 12 only, 15.00
18.50 COTTON EPONGE DRESSES, 12 only, 15.00
22.50 WHITE VOILE DRESSES, 12 only, 15.00
60.00 AFTERNOON AND EVENING DRESSES, 12 only, 39.50
75.00 AFTERNOON AND EVENING DRESSES, 12 only, 55.00
85.00 THREE-PIECE COSTUMES, 12 only, 68.50
195.00 DECOLLETE EVENING GOWNS, 3 only, 110.00

Women's Suits

90.00 to 125.00 HIGH-GRADE SILK SUITS, 3 only, 60.00
150.00 ORIGINAL MODEL SUITS, 3 only, 50.00
75.00 to 85.00 HIGH-GRADE TRIPLE AND NOVELTY SUITS, Sale price, 50.00
50.00 to 60.00 TAILORED AND HIGH-GRADE SUITS in stripes and checks, 40.00
45.00 TAILORED SUITS in cords, checks, etc., 35.00
35.00 TAILORED SUITS in eponges, poplins and cords, 25.00
30.00 SEMI-DRESSY SERGE SUITS, button trimmed, 21.50
25.00 BLOUSE SUITS in checks and serges, 18.50

Women's Skirts

15.00 and 18.50 WHITE BED-FORD CORD AND EPONGE SKIRTS, Sale price, 10.75
7.50 WHITE IMPORTED PIQUE SKIRTS, COTTON CORDUROY, Sale price, 4.50
5.00 WHITE ENGLISH COTTON CORDUROY SKIRTS, Sale price, 3.95
12.50 to 13.50 HAND-EMBROIDERED WHITE LINEN DRESS SKIRTS, Very fashionable, Sale price, 8.75

Silk Blouses

5.00 to 7.50 BLOUSES, chiffon and silk, dress and tailored, 3.95
5.90 BLOUSES, wash silk, crepe finish, colored trims, 4.95
7.50 to 10.50 BLOUSES, chiffon, dress styles, suit tones, 5.90
12.50 BLOUSES, crepe de chine and chiffon, Sale price, 7.95
13.75 BLOUSES, chiffon, lace trimmed, Sale price, 9.75
16.50 BLOUSES, chiffon and crepe de chine, 12.75

Lingerie Waists

1.50 WAISTS, batiste and crepe, very dainty, 1.00
2.00 and 2.25 WAISTS, voile and batiste, Sale price, 1.50
2.75 WAISTS, daintily lace trimmed, Sale price, 2.00
3.75 WAISTS, crepe, voile and batiste, Sale price, 2.95
4.50 to 5.75 WAISTS, crepe and batiste, finely trimmed, 3.95
7.50 WAIST, voile, Irish lace trimmed, Sale price, 5.75
8.50 WAISTS, of finest materials, Sale price, 6.75
50.00 to 75.00 WAISTS, only 5 left, imported, French, 25.00
18.50 to 25.00 WAISTS, imported, French, Sale price, 14.75
13.50 to 18.50 WAISTS, French and domestic, odd sizes, 10.50
7.50 to 12.50 WAISTS, imported, French, Sale price, 5.00
6.75 to 7.50 WAISTS, imported, French, Sale price, 3.95
5.00 WAISTS, imported, French, Sale price, 2.95
3.95 WAISTS, imported, French, Sale price, 2.00

Silk Petticoats

5.00 TAFFETAS AND MESSALINE, patent top, finest quality, 3.75
5.00 CREPE DE CHINE, all silk, Sale price, 3.85
5.00 and 7.50 IMPORTED MODELS, slightly soiled, Sale, 3.65
1.00 COTTON PETTICOATS, various styles and materials, 95¢
4.50 TAFFETA, broadened chiffon, fine quality, 2.65

Knit Underwear

3.50 EMBROIDERED ITALIAN SILK VESTS, 1.98
1.50 UNION SUITS, Swiss lisle, 98¢
1.00 UNION SUITS, lace trimmed, 69¢
35¢ LOW NECK VESTS, Swiss ribbed, 25¢
50¢ SWISS RIBBED VESTS, low neck, sleeveless, 35¢
(3 of the above vests for 1.00)
75¢ SWISS VESTS, hand crocheted yokes, 49¢
3.50 to 5.00 ITALIAN SILK UNION SUITS, 2.98
1.00 FANCY SWISS VESTS, 69¢
25¢ LOW-NECK VESTS, some irregular, 12½¢

Women's Coats

65.00 to 85.00 HIGH-GRADE MODEL COATS AND WRAPS, 45.00
45.00 to 55.00 AFTERNOON AND EVENING WRAPS AND COATS, Sale price, 35.00
45.00 to 55.00 ENGLISH MOTOR AND TOURIST COATS, 35.00
35.00 to 45.00 DRESSY STREET AND EVENING COATS, 25.00
35.00 to 40.00 TWEED & HOME-SPUN COATS, 25.00
25.00 to 27.50 STREET & UTILITY COATS, 18.50
22.00 to 25.00 ENGLISH CRAYONETTED RAINCOATS, 18.50
20.00 to 22.50 NEW WALKING COATS, 15.00
15.00 to 18.50 NEW SPORTS AND ATHLETIC COATS, 12.50

Women's Neckwear

75¢ SLEEVELESS GUMPTES, shadow lace, Sale price, 49¢
2.00 to 2.35 GUMPTES, long and ¾ lengths, 34 to 42, 1.39
2.50 and 3.00 GUMPTES, full body, long sleeves, 1.59
3.00 BRUSSELS NET RUFFS, black silk, Sale price, 1.95
10.00 and 12.50 FANCY SCARVES, imported, Sale price, 4.50
50¢ SILK BOWS, pretty colors, 25¢
50¢ and 75¢ STIFF COLLARS, embroidered, 12 to 14½, 25¢
6.50 and 7.50 FRENCH COLLARS, hand embroidered, 3.95
10.00 and 12.50 FRENCH COLLARS, hand embroidered, 5.95
1.00 LACE STOCKS, real Bohemian, Sale price, 59¢
1.50 and 2.00 IMPERIAL COLLARS, Bohemian & Princess, 95¢
1.00 and 1.50 COAT SETS, Irish lace, Sale price, 5.95
2.00 and 2.50 LACE COLLARS, real Bohemian, 1.39
1.50 LACE COLLARS, real Bohemian, Sale price, 95¢
5.00 and 6.50 JABOTS, hand embroidered, lace trimmed, 3.49

Women's Gloves

3.50 16-BUTTON KID GLOVES, French make, white, Sale price, 2.65
2.00 2-PART KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES, tan, white and black, Sale price, 1.50
1.00 16-BUTTON SILK GLOVES, black and white, Sale price, 79¢
3.00 16-BUTTON WHITE KID GLOVES, Sale price, 2.25
2.00 6-BUTTON WASHABLE DOBSON GLOVES, strap wrist, Sale price, 1.65

Women's Hosiery

3.00 to 5.00 FANCY SILK HOSE, Sale price, 2.45
4.00 to 5.00 PURE SILK HOSE, irregulars, Sale price, 1.35
1.50 and 2.00 PURE THREAD SILK HOSE, black and colors, irregulars, Sale price, 98¢
75¢ and 1.00 IMPORTED LISLE HOSE, Sale price, 49¢
1.00 PURE SILK HOSE, Sale price, 59¢
50¢ OUT SIZE BOOT SILK HOSE, Sale price, 35¢
(3 prs. of the above item for 1.00)
50¢ LISLE THREAD HOSE, Sale price, 35¢
(3 prs. of the above hose for 1.00)
35¢ LISLE THREAD AND COTTON HOSE, Sale price, 25¢

Women's Shoes

3.00 OPERA SLIPPERS, vici kid, beaded, turn sole, 2.15
4.00 PUMPS, black oze, flat bow, Cuban heels, 2.85
4.00 OXFORDS, vici kid, medium toe, Cuban heels, 2.85
4.00 OXFORDS, gun metal calf, variety of styles, 2.85
5.00 OXFORDS, tan and gun metal, 2-hole ties, 3.85
6.00 PUMPS, black satin, covered Cuban heels, 4.85

Corsets

7.50 LA PREMIERE CORSETS, splendid fitting, Sale price, 4.95
1.00 and 1.50 DE BEVOIS BRASSIERE, light and cool, 79¢
5.00 and 5.50 FLEUR DE LIS CORSETS, French, 2.95
25.00 IMPORTED FRENCH CORSETS, very exclusive, 19.75
12.00 and 15.00 IMPORTED FRENCH CORSETS, a select style, Sale price, 7.75
8.00 IMPORTED FRENCH CORSETS, a wonderful value, 4.95

Belts

2.75 SILK GIRDLES, in all the latest shades, 1.95
1.00 to 1.50 GIRDLES, Bulgarian, assorted styles, 69¢
1.50 BELTS, Heyl; patent leather, Sale price, 79¢
50¢ BELTS, white leather, assorted styles, 29¢

Millinery

85.00 to 100.00 FRENCH MODEL HATS, Sale price, 50.00
75.00 FRENCH MODEL HATS, Sale price, 35.00
50.00 to 65.00 MODEL HATS, Sale price, 25.00
25.00 PATTERN HATS, 15.00
18.00 PATTERN HATS, 10.00
12.00 to 18.00 ENGLISH TAILED HATS, 10.00
6.00 to 7.50 DRESS AND TAILORED HATS, 3.50
75¢ and 87¢ FRENCH ROSES AND SUMMER FLOWERS, 10¢ & 25¢
75¢ to 2.00 FRENCH WINGS AND FANCY FEATHERS, 15¢ & 25¢
7.50 OSTRICH PLUMES, 18-in., 4.50
5.00 OSTRICH PLUMES, 16-in., 3.00
1.50 IMITATION NUMIDIE, imported, 1.00
10.00 to 12.00 DRESS SHAPES, imported, 4.50
15.00 IMP. DRESS SHAPES, smart braids, 7.50
4.50 DRESS SHAPES, colored, 1.75
2.50 TAGAL DRESS SHAPES, 1.25
6.00 PANAMAS, extra fine, 4.50
6.00 IMP. LEGHORN SHAPES, 4.50

Men's Clothing

YOUNG MEN'S 12.50 SUITS, Sale price, 8.75
YOUNG MEN'S 12.50 to 15.00 SUITS, Sale price, 10.75
YOUNG MEN'S 20.00 SUITS, Sale price, 14.75
MEN'S 20.00 SUITS, 14.75
MEN'S 25.00 SUITS, 17.75
MEN'S 25.00 to 28.00 SUITS, Sale price, 21.75
15.00 to 22.00 RUBBERIZED RAINCOATS, Sale price, 11.75
MEN'S 20.00 TOP COATS, Sale price, 14.75
MEN'S 25.00 to 30.00 TOP COATS, Sale price, 19.75
MEN'S 30.00 to 45.00 TOP COATS, Sale price, 27.75
MEN'S 30.00 and 35.00 CUSTOM SUITS, Sale price, 25.00
5.00 to 6.50 TERRY BATH ROBES, Sale price, 3.75

Men's Furnishings

2.00 and 2.50 KNOT FOUR-IN-HANDS, pure silk, 1.15
1.50 ALL SILK KNITTED TIES, Sale price, 85¢
95¢ OPEN-END FOUR-IN-HANDS, Sale price, 45¢
35¢ and 45¢ KNOT AND SILK TIES, Sale price, 25¢
25¢ KNITTED FOUR-IN-HANDS, Sale price, 17¢
1.50 TAN KID AND GRAY SUEDE GLOVES, 1.00
1.00 TAN AND GRAY CHAMOISEE GLOVES, 65¢
1.50 MEN'S LEATHER BELTS, Sale price, 95¢

Men's Hosiery

25¢ and 35¢ IMPORTED LISLE COTTON HOSE, Sale price, 19¢
50¢ BLACK AND COLORED SILK HOSE, Sale price, 29¢
3.50 to 5.00 COLORED SILK HOSE, French embroidered, 2.35
50¢ and 75¢ BLACK LISLE THREAD, embroidered, 35¢
1.50 BLACK AND COLORED SILK HOSE, Sale price, 75¢

Men's Shirts and Pajamas

1.50 NEGLEE SHIRTS, 95¢
2.00 NEGLEE SHIRTS, 1.35
2.50 NEGLEE SHIRTS, 1.65
2.00 WOVEN MADRAS PAJAMAS, Sale price, 1.45
2.50 MERCERIZED MADRAS PAJAMAS, Sale price, 1.65

Men's Hats

3.00 SOFT HATS, broken assortments, Sale price, 2.25
1.95 CLOTH HATS, broken assortments, Sale price, 1.50

Men's Shoes

5.00 TAN RUSSIA OXFORDS, Sale price, 3.85
5.00 GUN METAL OXFORDS, Sale price, 3.85
6.00 WAX CALF AND GUN METAL BLUCHER OXFORDS, Sale price, 4.85
6.00 TAN RUSSIA CALF OXFORDS, button and lace, 4.85
6.50 TAN AND GUN METAL LACE BOOTS, Sale price, 4.85
7.50 WAX CALF "BACK TO NATURE" Blucher Boots, 5.85

Linings

89¢-36-inch BROCADE SATIN, odd shapes, Sale price, 65¢
49¢-32-inch ENGLISH VENETIAN, black and colors, Sale price, 29¢
1.49-44-inch FANCY STRIPE VENETIAN, Sale price, 55¢
79¢-26-inch STRIPE PEAU DE CYGNE, Sale price, 59¢
35¢-36-inch BLACK "LIKE TAF-FETA," Sale price, 14¢

Undermuslins

1.50 PETTICOATS, trimmed with embroidery, Sale price, 1.00
4.00 PETTICOATS, lace and embroidery trimmed, 2.95
3.00 PETTICOATS, elaborately trimmed, Sale price, 1.95
2.00 PETTICOATS, made of fine materials, Sale price, 1.35
5.00 PRINCESS SLIPS, exceptionally well made, 3.95
3.50 PRINCESS SLIPS, daintily lace trimmed, 2.85
1.50 and 2.00 PRINCESS SLIPS, well trimmed, Sale price, 1.00
1.00 CORSET COVERS, a very good variety, Sale price, 65¢
2.00 CORSET COVERS, very daintily trimmed, Sale price, 1.15
3.00 CORSET COVERS, made of finest materials, Sale price, 1.65
3.50 and 4.00 COMBINATIONS, with drawers, Sale price, 2.50
2.50 COMBINATIONS, also with drawers, Sale price, 1.75
5.00 to 7.50 COMBINATIONS, a very good variety, 3.95
2.00 COMBINATIONS, very fine nainsook, Sale price, 1.50
1.50 COMBINATIONS, cherry trimmed, Sale price, 1.00
7.50 NIGHTGOWNS, makers' samples, Sale price, 1.35
10.00 NIGHTGOWNS, many elaborate styles, Sale price, 5.95
4.50 and 5.00 NIGHTGOWNS, lace trimmed, Sale price, 2.65
6.00 NIGHTGOWNS, elaborate styles, Sale price, 3.75
2.00 NIGHTGOWNS, empire and chemise, Sale price, 1.50
1.50 NIGHTGOWNS, V and square neck, Sale price, 1.00
50¢ DRAWERS, hemstitched ruffle, Sale price, 39¢
1.25 DRAWERS, daintily trimmed, Sale price, 85¢

French Lingerie

1.75 CHEMISE, hand embroidered, Sale price, 1.15
3.50 CHEMISE, hand embroidered, Sale price, 2.65
2.00 DRAWERS, circular style, hand embroidered, 1.45
3.00 PETTICOATS, skeleton and flounce style, 2.25
4.00 and 5.00 PRINCESS SLIPS AND COMBINATIONS, hand embroidered, 2.95
5.00 PETTICOATS AND COMBINATIONS, hand embroidered, 3.50
7.50 and 9.00 PETTICOATS AND PRINCESS SLIPS, pretty styles, 4.95
10.00 and 12.00 NIGHTGOWNS AND PRINCESS SLIPS, hand embroidered, 7.95
15.00 PETTICOATS AND PRINCESS SLIPS, hand made, 11.75
2.50 and 3.00 NIGHTGOWNS AND DRAWERS, hand emb., 1.65

Embroideries

25¢ EDGES AND INSERTIONS, Sale price, 17¢
39¢ and 50¢ EDGES, INSERTIONS AND SKIRTINGS, 25¢
87¢ and 1.00 18-INCH SKIRTINGS, Sale price, 50¢
75¢ and 1.00 27-INCH FLOUNCINGS AND 22-INCH ALL-OVERS, Sale price, 50¢
1.25 45-INCH FLOUNCINGS, on linen, Sale price, 75¢
1.75 45-INCH FLOUNCINGS, on Swiss, Sale price, 1.00
3.00 45-INCH FLOUNCINGS, on Batiste, Sale price, 1.50
3.50 45-INCH FLOUNCINGS, solid and eyelet, Sale price, 1.75
3.00 45-INCH FLOUNCINGS, Bulgarian, Sale price, 1.98
3.00 18 to 24-INCH FLOUNCINGS, extra, Sale price, 1.75
2.50 EMBROIDERED SCARVES AND CENTERPIECES, Sale price, 1.50
63¢ EMBROIDERED SCARVES AND SHAMS, Sale price, 49¢
88¢ HAND-EMBROIDERED LINEN SOFA PILLOW COVERS, Sale price, 75¢
2.50 to 3.50 WAIST PATTERNS, with colored embroidery, Sale price, 95¢
10.00 to 15.00 ST. GALL EMBROIDERED DRESS ROBES, Sale price, 2.98

Women's Sweaters

9.00 SHAKER KNIT, roll collar, pockets, popular colors, 6.95
6.00 SHAKER KNIT, shawl collar, navy white and gray, 3.75
6.00 SHETLAND WOOL, collar plain and 2-toned effects, 3.95

Men's Underwear

50¢ NAINSOOK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Sale price, 39¢
1.50 SUMMER WEIGHT UNION SUITS, some seconds, Sale price, 95¢
1.25 SUMMER WEIGHT UNION SUITS, some seconds, Sale price, 98¢

Linens

1.25 HEAVY IRISH TABLE DAMASK, 72-inch, Sale price, 1.00
1.50 HEAVY DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK, 72-inch, Sale price, 1.19
2.25 EXTRA HEAVY DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK, 72-inch, Sale price, 1.69
3.00 NAPKINS, 22 and 24-inch, Sale price, 2.50
6.00 NAPKINS, 24-inch, very fine, Sale price, 4.50
6.50 DOUBLE SATIN NAPKINS, 26-inch, Sale price, 5.00
PATTERN TABLE CLOTHS, 2x2 yds. Worth 4.00, 2.50
2x2 yds. Worth 4.50, 3.50
2x2½ yds. Worth 3.75, 3.00
2x2½ yds. Worth 6.00, 5.00
2x3 yds. Worth 4.00, 3.00
25¢ HUCKABUCK TOWELS, all pure linen, Sale price, 19¢
33½¢ HUCKABUCK TOWELS, grass bleached, Sale price, 25¢
50¢ IRISH HUCKABUCK TOWELS, very fine quality, Sale price, 37½¢
50¢ TURKISH TOWELS, Sale price, 37½¢
15¢ PURE LINEN CRASH, soft finish, Sale price, 12½¢
18¢ PURE LINEN CRASH, linen finish, Sale price, 12½¢

Silks

2.50 CREPE LOUIS, 40 in., in 20 summer shades, 1.95
75¢ SHANTUNG SERGE, 27-inch, Sale price, 19¢
2.50 and 3.00 IMPORTED NOVELTIES, double widths, single dress lengths, 1.98
1.50 GLACE TAFFETA, 36-in., desirable colors, 98¢
18.00 NATURAL SHANTUNG, 32 in., 18 to 20 yds. in a piece, 10.00
50¢ to 85¢ FOULARDS, 23-in., balance of foulards marked down, Sale price, 39¢
2.50 CHARMUSE, 40-in., 35¢
ance marked down, 39¢
75¢ COLORED MESSALINES, 20 in., in dark shades, 39¢
1.25 SATIN MAJESTIC, light, two tone combinations, 59¢
2.00 to 3.00 FOULARDS, imported and Clen, double width, 1.50
89¢ BLACK MESSALINE, 35-in., regular number, 69¢
1.50 BROCADE CHARMETT, black, 40-in., limited quantity, 69¢
2.00 CHARMUSE, black, 40-in., dull lustre, 1.69
1.75 SWISS MESSALINE, black, 35-in., lustre, 1.40
1.00 PALLET DE SOIE, 35-in., a regular number marked down, Sale price, 85¢

Laces

87½¢ LACES, real Irish crochet edges and insertions, 39¢
1.00 to 1.50 LACES, real Irish crochet edges and insertions, 69¢
5.00 to 8.00 LACE BANDS, real chun, 4 to 7 inches wide, 2.95
1.25 and 2.00 LACE INSERTIONS AND EDGES, real Princess, 4 to 7 in., 75¢
25¢ to 30¢ INSERTIONS AND EDGES, in Lierre, chintilly, shadow, etc., 12½¢
37½¢ to 75¢ VAL LACES, French and German, edges and insertions, 25¢
on 1.00 to 2.00 VAL LACES, French and German, edges and insertions, 65¢
1.50 to 2.50 VENISE LACE BANDS, 4 to 6-in., white and ecru, 95¢

Lace Curtains and Upholsteries

1.50 HEAVY ETAMINE CURTAINS, Sale price, 1.00
4.00 COLORED SCOTCH MADRAS CURTAINS, Sale price, 3.00
50¢ 54-INCH SCOTCH FIGURED MUSLIN, Sale price, yard, 35¢
40¢ BLOCKED MARQUETTE AND ETAMINE, 40-inch, Sale price, yard, 30¢
75¢ CRAFTSMAN NOVELTY LACES, 45-inch, Sale price, yard, 50¢
40¢ COLORED SCOTCH CURTAIN CLOTH, 30-inch, Sale price, yard, 25¢
1.00 STRIPED MUSLIN RUFFLED CURTAINS, Sale price, 75¢
5.00 ETAMINE NOVELTY CURTAINS, Sale price, 3.50
1.00 50-INCH SUNFAST CURTAIN MATERIAL, Sale price, yard, 75¢
6.00 NOTTINGHAM FILET BED SETS, Sale price, 4.00
3.00 IMPORTED CRETONNE SOFA CUSHIONS, New designs, Sale price, 2.40
1.75 50-INCH IMPORTED STRIPED VELVET, Sale price, yard, 1.00
1.50 50-INCH CREAM TISSUE, Sale price, yard, 1.00

Leather Goods

2.50 GENUINE PIN MOROCCO HAND BAGS, black, 1.50
3.00 REAL PIN SEAL HAND BAGS, Sale price, 2.00
8.50 LIMOUSINE CASES, black morocco, ivory fittings, Sale price, 6.00
1.50 DOUBLE FOLDING PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, Sale price, 1.00
1.25 SINGLE HOLDING PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, 75¢

Trunks

30.00 WARDROBE TRUNKS, 5 only, Sale price, 20.00
14.00 HAT TRUNKS, 2 only, Sale price, 9.25
20.00 HAT TRUNKS, 2 only, Sale price, 13.00
16.00 to 22.00 STEAMER TRUNKS, 7 only, Sale price, now, 10.00 to 11.00
15.00 AUTO TRUNKS, 28 inch, 4 only, Sale

Week's Review of American Events

WHEN the California Senate, just after midnight on the morning of May 3, passed by a nearly unanimous vote the anti-alien landholding bill, it failed to settle a question. It did not remove an issue, but created one. It delivered to the unwilling hands of the President a problem the measure of which is variously taken and one that may prove vexatious beyond any other that has tried the diplomacy and the skill of any recent administration. Nor does it appear that the legislative action, which met with the Governor's approval after the formality of submitting the bill to the Washington administration, completely passed it from Californian hands. The referendum is a part of the legislative outfit of the state; Governor Johnson, recently Progressive candidate for Vice-President, is committed to it, and the proposal that it be applied to the alien law cannot be opposed by the government of the state that is in his party's control. Two developments are to be watched now, the test of Californian sentiment and the relations between Japan and the United States which are subjected to a new strain. The formal protest of the Japanese ambassador has awaited the return of Secretary Bryan and it, in turn, raises the question whether the California legislation is in conflict with the treaty between the nations. Beyond that determination there still lies the possibility of a breach between the countries. Alarmists are finding a field for excitement, but the expectation that a national difference is created that will have serious consequences is not widely shared.

California Dealing With An Apprehension, not a Fact

California's action is the legislative fruit of an agitation of at least 10 years' duration. Every Assembly within that period has confronted an array of anti-alien bills, directed particularly at the Japanese, and the one now becoming law is moderate in comparison to many of the proposals, such for instance as the familiar one of refusing to Japanese children attendance in the public schools. In confining the action to the refusal of future land acquisition, she proceeds with what seems there to be conservative care. It deals no blow to the Japanese already there except in holding them to their present ownership in land and preventing its inheritance by their own race. The landholding by the people is insignificant and even the number of Japanese in the state is trifling, while there is actual dependence upon them for certain classes of labor. Of 55,000, the whole number, it is stated that 20,000 are migratory farm laborers and another 20,000 are available for labor on the land when there is need. In two or three limited sections they have gained such numbers as to cause the white people to remove, but in no county is there over 9 per cent of Japanese population, while in the state it amounts to only 2 per cent. The state is dealing with the possibility of a repetition of Hawaii's experience in a large invasion. Only 312 farms are now owned by Japanese, covering less than 13,000 acres, in a state with millions of acres. The entire Japanese holdings could be lost in single ranches within the state.

When to the smallness of the landholding of the race there is added the consideration that practically all the berries, most of the vegetables, more than half the grapes, and one third of the citrus fruits of the state are produced by Japanese labor, there is realized the fact that the state is acting in apprehension of conditions that have not yet developed and that there is a dependence upon the labor of the people she is charged with offending that would keep from carrying her legislation to extremes. The statistics show so small a presence as to give ground for the question whether the people will show themselves as ardent as the legislators in standing out against the wish of the national government.

Expectation that California will be the object of resentment by Japan is the foundation of a hope farther north on the Pacific coast of commerce being diverted to the ports on Puget sound, Seattle, already in possession of lines of steamship connection with Japan and the point of export for a great producing area, is almost joyful in confidence that the shipping will be diverted to her harbor, and her rivalry will be all the keener with Vancouver, where great enterprise is being shown in port development.

Recognition of China Is Joyously Received

If the administration at Washington is troubled over the strain of feeling with Japan it has the opportunity to look beyond to the gratification in Peking over the recognition of the republic, which was received there May 2. The President's letter of recognition was a dignified but glowing greeting of the old republic of a new people to the new republic of an old one. It was fittingly the first indication of confidence outside China that a republic had actually come and was to be permanent in the Orient. The President's policy of separating the political from the financial considerations in dealing with China already has been justified in the state of feeling that develops in the new republic.

How fragile a policy "dollar diplomacy" was is amply shown in the ready acceptance of President Wilson's view, which at the moment it was first indicated was treated as a desertion by the government of all the advantage that years of using foreign relations as principally useful for the creation of trade opportunities had gained. The advancing of the interests of American business means no longer, even in the most ex-

clusively commercial circles, as dependent upon the national government's employing its statecraft to that end.

Tariff Bill Has Gone to Senate, Where Contest Impends

The passage of a tariff reform bill, radically changing the schedules and reversing the policy of the government, a periodic occurrence in American history, never has been accomplished with so little actual difficulty as has been the fortune of the Underwood bill. The debates of the Cleveland days, the warm engagement over the McKinley bill and even the differences in the passage of the Payne-Aldrich bill may be recalled for purposes of contrast to the perfunctory discussion of the past month in the national House of Representatives. The Democratic majority has been held well in hand; there has been hardly a defection, the opposition speeches have obviously been for the gratification of the "people at home," and the bill passes the House with hardly a line changed from the measure reported by the ways and means committee. It will be reached in the Senate, according to the chairman of the finance committee, by June 1. Here it will encounter the strongest opposition of manufacturing and sectional interests and with the inducement to real debate that the narrow party margin invites. Senators from the wool and sugar states are being represented constantly as dissenting from their party's radical measure but as persistently denying that they have a purpose not to vote with the majority. The bill as it passes the House is not assured as the final draft and it is suspected that Mr. Underwood has not been innocent of putting in some extremes of reduction for the purpose of having ground for compromise.

Exemption of Labor Unions from Trust Law Opposed

President Wilson is being strongly advised in editorial columns to follow President Taft in barring the exemption of labor unions and farmers from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law, as he will have a chance to do by veto of the sundry civil appropriation bill, upon whose back this provision is saddled. The assumption is that the President will be moved by these pleas and will hold that the law against combinations is equally just when applied to the men who labor as to those who employ labor. The linking of the farmers with the labor unions is regarded, and fairly so, as a device to make the exemption of the labor unions less marked and to gain favor for the unions in the representatives of the agricultural districts. No topic is receiving more pungent treatment in the editorial columns of those newspapers that are ordinarily reckoned on the capitalist side. The President's assertions of the equal bearing of all law upon all people are being quoted to him with effectiveness, and perhaps with effect.

The grounds for the exemption are not familiar. The critics of it are not disposed to grant any reason in the exception. If the combinations in restraint of trade are wrong, the argument runs, then they are wrong in all men. That the labor union was not in the view of the framers of the original laws, that it was not at any moment an object for this sort of restraint, that the laws went out against the rolling together of great masses of capital, all these considerations are not taken into account in the present discussion. The union is held as so clearly a combination, that it is in restraint of trade is so obvious and that it has its effect upon prices is so plain, that its inclusion in the sweep of the anti-trust laws would be held to insure its extermination. The exemption will be held to be unavoidable unless the national government proposes to put the unions out of existence. The labor side of the argument is yet to be heard.

New York to Have a Campaign Out of Season

Governor Sulzer of New York is not disappointing the expectation that he would carry his direct primary cause to the people and carry it there with full fury. He has organized committees for the campaign, called for the enlistment of the advocates of popular rule, met with distinguished response and will inundate the state with his pleas, making such of them himself as he may in the month he allows for it and getting them echoed by men of his own and other parties. He is assured the aid of Colonel Roosevelt and incidentally the silence of the head of the Progressive party will be relieved. The Progressives of the state are apparently quite as much his dependence as the men of his own party. He pays no heed to party lines and in a referendum of the most stirring sort will command talent from every quarter. His purpose is to make the Legislature which defied him in the passage of a bill he disapproved reverse itself under the pressure of a demonstrated public opinion. He calls the Legislature into special session June 18 and the campaign will begin at once.

Outside the merits of the direct primary issue, the Governor is making a battle that will have historic importance. He is leading Tammany out of its city fastnesses to do battle in the open fields of the whole state. His "war board" already is formed and he has directed the formation of a campaign committee to consist of 25 members each from the three parties. There has been no campaign like this.

A New American State is Proposed

That the number of stars on the field of the American flag would long remain at 48 has been the expectation

ever since the last of the territorial governments within the bounds of the United States proper disappeared. The carving of new states out of old has not been resorted to since a much earlier date and has come about through some strong local or political pressure. Now there is definite proposal to make two states of California, taking form in a bill that has been introduced at Sacramento. The reasons advanced are novel, the chief one being that the state suffers by its small representation in the United States Senate, in comparison with the states of the Atlantic slope. California's geographical extent is appreciated when its coast line is measured and the same length indicated on the Atlantic shore. This test with the map and the counting of the senators embraced in the region so set apart will give force to the reason advanced.

The disproportion of the states in territory may not be expected to be permanent. Its defense is the sense of state pride that indulges in grand figures. The grand area of Texas, for example, offers invitation for the making of a score of states, but the Texan who would propose that it even be divided in half would find little favor in his neighborhood. California's interests are diverse. Its unity is possibly less strong than that of almost any other of the states. It has strongly developed sections. Thus it may offer the greater opportunity for self-defense.

Greatest Crops of Record Are the Year's Prospect

Political and financial interests alike hang on the prospect of the year's crops and the early reports indicate that they will be the largest the country has ever harvested. The government's reports collected this week indicate a winter wheat yield of over 500,000,000 bushels, much the largest of record, some 20,000,000 larger than the famous one of 1906. The acreage is increased, the condition on the first of May was at the highest percentage and the prospect is a yield of over 16 bushels to the acre. Other grains furnish similar favorable estimates. Cotton prospects are not of equal brightness owing to the conditions in Georgia and in the flood regions along the Mississippi, but these are likely to be balanced by the other sections as the season advances, according to the government reports.

Women's Parade in New York was Fine Spectacle

New York showed herself hospitable, courteous and respectful in her treat-

ment of the great parade of women in behalf of suffrage and so far as a parade could help a cause this one helped to get the ballot for women. The meetings before and after the street spectacle were enthusiastic and had the eloquent presence of Colonel Roosevelt and others of the Progressive leaders. The contrast to the methods of the English women, even though a contrast in the conditions they confront, was pronounced and the last word of comment is spoken when it is said that America is proud of her women because they are "different." The number in the procession was not far from 30,000 and every state in the Union, the women's colleges, all the employments into which women have recently entered, the voting populations of the West and the non-voting ones of the East were represented in the spectacular argument.

People Wisely Helped in Western City

Public welfare is an inclusive term for a public board but the one that bears the name in Kansas City, Mo., is conducting a variety of undertakings broad enough to deserve it. As an example of well applied public helpfulness it has a record that gives it first place among public boards. A farm outside the city with 150 acres is the home of 300 men and women who are employed in farming or, in the case of some of the men, in road building. There is a rock quarry, whose product is sold to the city. A loan agency supplies small loans to the city people for 4 per cent. A collection bureau gathers the small amounts due washerwomen and other working people that no other agency could secure. Free legal advice is given. The dance halls are watched and girls who are there without chaperones are taken under care. In these and similar ways, this public board exercises an oversight and extends a helping hand with the purpose of bringing the people it reaches to the point of self-help. It avoids the color of charity in usual public sense, takes fees for its work where they can be paid, gives wages rather than aid, and is neither a burden to the city nor a lessener of self-respect in those it aids.

None of these undertakings can be said to be peculiar to Kansas City. There is hardly a way of help that is not pursued in all the cities of the country. What marks it distinctively is that it embraces so many activities in one organization, is so near to self-supporting and seems to have simplified and made efficient all the agencies for relieving the lot of the unfortunates.

HARVARD CLASS DAY ORIGIN, TRACED TO OLDEN TIMES

Memories of Traditional Event Told by Member of Class of 1838 to His Son Throw Light on Gradual Changes Wrought

REFORMS EARLY NEED

BEFORE my father's time class day was a wild orgy in the yard. In 1838 the faculty determining to put an end to the scandal sent word to the class day committee that their degrees would be taken away if there was dancing, singing or other disorder in the yard on class day. Rufus King, chairman of the committee and a high scholar, at once said he should resign, as he could not afford to lose his degree; but my father (Patrick Tracy Jackson) pointed out that, if ladies were invited to class day there could be no trouble. This proposition was accepted by his fellow committeemen and adopted by the class. The faculty also approved of it, and to help the plan allowed them to have a band of music.

On class day morning the band played, and the assembled students looked at the young ladies and wondered what was to be done next. During this awkward pause Professor Webster happened to come by and asked why they were not dancing. The committee explained they were to lose their degrees if there was any dancing in the yard. Professor Webster said, "I am sure President Quincy does not understand the situation. I will go and get him." In a few minutes he appeared again with Old Quin, who, as soon as he saw the state of affairs, exclaimed, "Music! Young men! Young women! No dancing! Take partners for a cotillion!" and class day was started.

May I add some memories of my own? The dancing on the green lasted until my year, 1867, when there was a single set, but I am certain this was the last. It was brought to an end principally by the rise of round dancing. As a boy I heard it said of a young lady with bated breath "She waltzes," as if it were something brave and a little singular, but by the time I reached college, square dances had begun to fall into disfavor. I think the first waltzing at class day was a little before my time, at the fashionable Lyceum hall spread, but soon Harvard hall was opened for round dances, and tickets distributed to the class. The most important decoration of the hall was the six-oor Harvard shell hung from the ceiling.

Another cause of the decay of dancing on the green was that it had become unpleasantly conspicuous, since class day had grown into so large an occasion, not however, either large or public com-

Some interesting notes of the origin of class day celebration at Harvard University are given in this week's Harvard Bulletin by C. L. Jackson of the class of 1867. Mr. Jackson hands down information received from his father, Patrick Tracy Jackson of the class of 1838, and The Monitor presents his paper in large part herewith.

pared with what we have now. For instance, our class day committee in 1867 tried to add an illumination to the attractions of the day. This had been row of Chinese lanterns hung along the trees in front of Stoughton and Hollis; but when we asked the faculty for permission to make a similar display we were refused on the ground of unwarrentable extravagance, and for many years to come the '64 illumination flamed in solitary magnificence.

We also tried to find a gasfitter adventurous enough to put our class number in gas on the front of Holworthy, but in vain, and it was reserved for the class of '69 to bring to light this Columbus of gasfitters; so we were forced to be content with the usual large black wooden frame, on which the class number was spelt out in little glass cups of various colors, each with a modest supply of oil and a floating wick, which gave a winking glow-worm effect not without an old-fashioned charm.

Amid our many attempts to improve class day one was of real value. Before our day the public was kept away from the tree by a single circle of rope, so that the omnipresent small boy had the best view of the exercises and the friends of the seniors, who were too busy to stand and wait, were crowded into the back rows. John Lindsley, the chairman of our class day committee had the happy thought of establishing an outer enclosure and issuing tickets to the class for the space between the ropes, an arrangement which blossomed a few years later into the "extravaganza" of reserved seats. When this inspiration was translated into action the police cleared the small boys out of the reserved space and I removed the ladies who were without tickets. My job was certainly the harder of the two.

Another marked improvement introduced in 1867 was due to my aunt, Mrs. Asa Gray, who proposed that I should give a tea instead of the usual midday spread, in this way filling the dreary gap between the tree and the president's reception. The wisdom of this advice was proved by the swarms which descended on what I meant should be a modest little tea. This may not have been the first tea given on class day, but it was certainly the first which took the place of a spread, and it started the procession of teas which has since gone on without a break and with ever increasing brilliancy.

Houghton & Dutton Co.

NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE

INTRODUCTORY ANNOUNCEMENT

Our Great Re-Building Sales BEGIN NEXT MONDAY

Inaugurating what will undoubtedly outrival the many phenomenal merchandising achievements that have made notable the marvelous forty years' progress of the greatest, strictly Cash Store in New England.

A Series of Shopping Events of Very Great and Unusual Importance to Every Person Within Communicating Distance of "Beacon Corner."

The Retrospection

AWAY back in the year 1874, when the idea of combining a number of special shops or departments under one roof was as yet new to the buying public, Mr. S. S. Houghton and Mr. B. F. Dutton founded the famous store of Houghton & Dutton Company. It was a real venture, for never before had the scheme been tried, save by Mr. Houghton's brother-in-law, R. H. Macy of New York. Houghton & Dutton Co. was the first Department Store in New England, and, barring Macy's in New York, the first in America. This store has always maintained a strictly cash basis throughout its wonderful growth, and the reason for this policy is obvious to the thousands who are familiar with our Famous Low Cash Prices. A pronounced success from the very beginning, there has been a constant and phenomenal growth. As a Store of the People, it abolishes all class distinction, and welcomes one and all with the cosmopolitan spirit that establishes universal popularity, thus imperatively demanding the greatly enlarged and improved establishment for which these Rebuilding Sales are the initiative.

The Transformation

THE actual demolishing and rebuilding of what has been for years a famous landmark is already under way, and in the very midst of a rushing Spring trade we are compelled to give up some of our most valuable selling space—no one can tell us better than we know it ourselves, and few of our patrons can appreciate, the very great perplexities and emergencies, that will attend the many department movements necessary to this stupendous undertaking. However great may be the demands of carpenters, contractors and builders, we are prepared to maintain during this rebuilding period the same efficiency and service that has at all times made this store a place of remarkable shopping convenience, considering the multitudes who come here to trade. We are on the threshold of another and greater merchandising epoch. More than ever we emphasize the Power of Cash, the Virtue of Reliability, and the Unequalled Benefits of Our Low Cash Prices. To the untold thousands that we have planned to receive and serve during this season of transformation, we announce what may well be termed "phenomenal bargain opportunities." Remember the date—Monday, May 12.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—Orders April 23 relating to Capt. F. T. Austin, 3d field art. revoked.

First Lieut. W. B. Carr, medical corps, discharged honorably from the service of the United States with one year's pay.

First Lieut. L. B. Sandak, medical reserve corps, honorably discharged from service of United States, his service being no longer required.

Maj. Charles Miller, seventh infantry, to army service school, Ft. Leavenworth, on Aug. 20.

Maj. Ross L. Bush, twenty-sixth infantry, and Capt. Charles D. Roberts, seventh infantry; Paul T. Hayne, Jr., twelfth cavalry, and James G. Hanna, eighteenth infantry, to army service school, Ft. Leavenworth, completion of present course at army staff college.

Capt. Arthur L. Conger, eighth infantry, to army service school, Ft. Leavenworth, Aug. 21.

Fifty-fifth company, coast artillery, designated a mine company.

Lieut.-Col. Herman C. Schumm, coast artillery, three months' leave of absence.

First Lieut. Edmund A. Buchanan, second cavalry, two months' leave of absence on relief from army and navy general hospital, Hot Springs.

Navy Orders
Commander W. W. Phelps, detached command the Iowa; to command the Reina Mercedes.

Lieut. (junior grade) F. C. Starr, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., May 31, 1913.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. X. Koltes, detached naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill., to the New Jersey.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. F. Cottle, detached naval hospital, Great Lakes; to naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Assistant Surgeon R. G. Davis, detached naval proving grounds, Indian Head, Md.; to Asiatic station.

Assistant Surgeon G. E. Robertson, detached duty marine expeditionary force; to home, wait orders.

Chief Gunner John Sperle, Jr., to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Gunner A. D. Freshman, detached the New Jersey; to home, wait orders.

Chief Carpenter W. W. Toles, detached the Ohio; to the Massachusetts.

Paymaster's Clerk J. H. Underwood, appointed; to the naval station, Guam.

Paymaster's Clerk E. R. Maillette, appointed; to the Indiana.

Ensign M. C. Bowman, detached the Saratoga; to the Wilmington.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. J. Zalesky, to the Helena.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. P. W. Hough and Assistant Surgeon N. R. Sullivan, to naval hospital, Canacao, P. I.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon J. A. Mahoney, to the Saratoga.

Chief Gunner A. E. Nevins, to naval station, Olongapo, P. I.

Chief Gunner A. C. Steinbrenner, de-

tached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., May 17, 1913; to the New Jersey.

Assistant Civil Engineer Carroll Paul, detached naval station, Cavite, P. I.; to home, wait orders.

Movements of Vessels
The Wyoming arrived at Block Island sound.

The Florida, the North Dakota and the Delaware arrived at Menasha light, Vineyard sound.

The Caesar arrived at Sewall point. The Sterling arrived at Norfolk yard. The South Dakota arrived at San Francisco.

The Vulcan from Portsmouth, N. H., to Hampton roads.

The Montana from Beirut to Algiers. The Tennessee arrived at Algiers.

The Goldsborough arrived at Saualito.

The New Jersey arrived at Newport. The Nero arrived at Bremerton.

The Glacier from Mazatlan to Acapulco.

The Reid from Norfolk to Charleston.

The Alabama arrived at Philadelphia. The Petrel arrived at Panama City, Fla.

Navy Notes
The Baltimore was placed out of commission at the navy yard, Charleston, May 5, 1913.

Joseph Daniels, secretary of the navy, has agreed to attend the graduating exercises at the naval academy on June 7 and personally deliver the diplomas to the graduates.

Two thousand men of the Atlantic naval fleet at Newport from 10 warships, torpedo boats and submarines were given shore liberty Friday night. Many were attending theaters and assemblies when criers sounded a call for men and officers of the submarines to repair at once to their vessels.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE DISCUSSED
Informal discussion took place between the suffragists and the anti-suffragists yesterday afternoon in a social meeting at the home of Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald of Brookline. Questions asked by the anti-suffragists were answered by the speakers, Mrs. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Stanley M. McCormick. Mrs. Florence Hammond Westcott gave violin solos and refreshments were served.

AT THE GRIFFIN STORE

STRAW HATS for GENTLEMEN

IN THE LATEST STYLES

Also Men's Light Coats for Motoring

LADIES' SUMMER HATS

IN EXQUISITE DESIGNS

DRY COLD STORAGE FOR FURS

RATE 3% OF VALUE—MINIMUM CHARGE \$1.

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HATS AND FURS

368-370 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

LEWIS J. BIRD CO., Auctioneers
32 BROMFIELD STREET

Take pleasure in announcing the sale by auction of the furnishings in residence 1857 Commonwealth Ave., Brighton, Cor. Strathmore Road

Monday, May 12 at 10:30 A. M.

The house was furnished a few years since and contains mainly high-grade custom reproductions, fine Oriental Rugs and Carpets, Brice-bric, new Library, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Hangings, Bachelor Cabinet, High Boy, Card Tables, Library Table, Bookcases, etc., etc.

All the above in fine condition and for positive sale.

House open from 8 a. m. day of sale.

Child Welfare Work Aided

Congress of Mothers Soon to Meet in Boston Carries High Ideal Through Sixteen Years of Endeavor and Now Brings Effort to Bear on Social Problems

EARLY and preparatory work of those identified from the start with the welfare movement represented by the National Congress of Mothers, which meets in Boston, from May 15 to 20 is claiming attention at this time. Sixteen years ago scarcely anything was known of such cooperative effort as now knits thousands of American mothers into a strong fabric of sympathetic labors. However, when Washington was chosen as the first meeting place the enterprise was stamped at once as of national scope and promised results. That willing hands can accomplish much in a comparatively short time is made evident.

The originator of the movement and the chief exponent of its ideal, Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, of Marietta, Ga., was elected the first president at the Washington conference, Feb. 17, 1897. During the summer of 1895, at one of the several mothers' meetings held at Chautauque, Mrs. Birney outlined that plan which she had long believed a necessity. The earnest enthusiasm with which it was received at once gave promise of rich fulfillment, and there has been a steady increase in membership ever since.

Purpose Outlined

Regarding the origin of the idea with her, Mrs. Birney said at the time of the organization of the Mothers' congress: "I had been in a kindergarten but twice before I thought of the Mothers' congress. I doubt seriously if at that time there were a dozen mothers' clubs, all told, south of Mason and Dixon's line; indeed, in the matter of systematic child study, I doubt if there was one."

"Any one reading such a statement

must remember that this flood of child literature has come, as a flood, within the last five years. In certain sections and among the kindergartners these things are old, old stories. But one need only travel as extensively as I have done through this country to know that eight or 10 years ago these subjects were little discussed."

Mrs. Birney credits Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst with being the inspiration and stay of the movement at its inception. Some months before the first congress met at the national capital the founder stated that Mrs. Hearst had furnished all the funds with which the work had been set going.

Comparison between the program of the first conference at Washington and that scheduled for the coming gathering at Boston, brings out a consistent cleaving to earlier ideals, and also that whatever change had occurred tends toward a broadening horizon and a more practical application. To the increasing efforts of Miss Mary Louisa Butler of Chicago, secretary of the first congress, was due in a large measure its success. The following were some of the topics discussed and those identified with the addresses: "Day Nurseries and Mothers of the Submerged Class," Mrs. Lucy S. Bainbridge, New York; "Need for a National Training School for Mothers," Mrs. Robert Cotton, Falkland, N. C.; "Nature Studies in the Home," Miss Anna Schreyer, Michigan; "Mothers and the Schools," Mrs. W. F. Craft, Dr. John H. Vincent, chancellor, at the time of Chautauque, spoke on "The Ideal Home."

In view of all that is being done to day making for cleaner journalism and better books for the young, Hamilton W. Mabie's address on "The Importance

of Bringing the Young in Touch with Great Literature," was significant as evidencing how such a need was then realized. Much interest centered also around Anthony Comstock's paper on "How to Guard the Young against Bad Literature" and "Some Practical Results of the New Study of Childhood," by President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Certain subjects, vital because of more recent necessity, but not much in evidence in the conference of 16 years ago, occupy prominent places on the present Boston program. "The Country Child" and "Rural Schools" are among them. "Protection of Working Children" is another modern topic. Apparently the congress has been so successful along certain lines that it can now go farther afield than some years ago. That the countryside today is almost as much in need of improvement as the city where children and their welfare are concerned is an important fact before those charged with the uplift of the young.

The officers of the National Congress of Mothers during the first year of its existence were as follows: Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, president; Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, first vice-president; Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Mary E. Mumford and Mrs. John R. Lewis, vice-presidents; Miss Mary Louisa Butler, secretary; Miss Emma Morton, treasurer. The chairman of committees at that congress were the following: Executive, Mrs. Theodore W. Birney; reception, Mrs. William L. Wilson; arrangements, Mrs. A. Birney; transportation, Mrs. H. W. Fuller; entertainment, Mrs. James H. McGill; literature, Mrs. Harriet A. McLellan; press, Mrs. Henry J. Finley.

The present officers of the National Congress of Mothers include: President, Mrs. Frederick Schoff, Philadelphia; recording secretary, Mrs. James S. Bolton, New Haven, Conn.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Arthur A. Birney, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Mrs. W. B. Ferguson, Washington.

It is molded into castings of any form and is used where weight or mass is more important than strength, as in frames of machines. The strength of iron castings is increased by the addition of vanadium.

Besides having valuable information regarding his "trade" impressed upon him, the boy has a good lesson of clear, concise and good English.

SCHOOL PAPER

The last issue of the Dudley School Record for this year is off the press, and the boys are now binding all the numbers of the school year into book form. This will make the second volume of the paper. The work shows a marked advancement in technical skill over that of last year and improvement in the subject matter and composition of the contents, for the hope of getting something into print has proved a spur to endeavor. In addition to this, the book as a whole is a good review of the school events for the year.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The American committee for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English speaking peoples in charge of Hugh Hanson, Jr., special representative Pennsylvania railway passenger department, are scheduled to arrive here in special Pullman cars "Blackburn" and "Cheswood" at 4 o'clock this afternoon, over the New Haven road's Shore line from New York city.

Members of the Appalachian Mountain Club left South station at 1:20 o'clock this afternoon over the Boston & Albany road for South Framingham. A second party occupied reserved cars, attached to the Fitchburg road's Athol express from North station at 2 p. m. en route to Stony Brook.

Cornell track team will occupy two extra Pullman sleepers attached to the Boston & Albany road's Pacific express from South station at 7:35 o'clock tonight en route to East Ithaca, N. Y.

The motive power department of the New Haven road received from the Readville shops at South Boston yesterday 10 standard eight wheel passenger engines, which have been rebuilt for summer business.

The track and signal departments of the Boston & Albany road are installing 106-pound steel crossing frogs at the New Haven railway crossing at South Framingham.

The express department of the New Haven road will furnish cars of extra length from South station tonight for the racing shells belonging to the Universities of Pennsylvania and Princeton.

The bridge department of the Boston & Maine road has two crews with pile driver and derrick car installing two bridges at Gleasondale on the Massachusetts Central.

HOW TO MARKET TOPIC OF STUDY

Conferences today at the New England Home Economics Association exhibition in the Elizabeth Peabody house, 357 Charles street, deal with "Marketing" and "Three Meals a Day." The exhibition closes at 6 o'clock tonight.

Desirability of choosing colors and a style suited to the individual was one of the topics emphasized by Miss Grace Ripley, who conducted the conference yesterday afternoon on "Esthetic Values in Dress." An unthinking following of fashion, Miss Ripley said, is to be deplored, but this did not mean that there were not good points in French fashions which the American woman would do well to study.

Shepard Norwell Company

WINTER STREET

TEMPLE PLACE

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SHEPARD RELIABLE LINENS

Flax—honest Flax—is the basis of our Linen stock. We buy directly from the foreign manufacturers. This insures three points.

First—Lowest Prices Absolutely. When we secure special advantages—and we often do—they are passed along to you.

Second—Protection in Quality. Nearly all Linen makers produce two classes of goods. The best are for choice home trade and for the very few leading retailers with whom they are willing to deal. The inferior grades are for wholesalers and are often slightly at the expense of service. The latter are the goods sold at ordinary retail stores. From all such we protect you.

Third—Assortment and Quantity. The big lots we are in a position to absorb and distribute help to press prices down. Great buying power also commands unlimited variety in designs. The stock is full rounded, perfect. Well worth the thought of the housewife seeking either fine art or economy. Special attractions among them. For example:

DAMASK PATTERN CLOTHS—Our No. 211—A brief glance at the quality is all that's needed. You'll be delighted.

Size 8-4. Special at \$2.00 Size 8-12. Special at \$3.50
Size 8-10. Special at \$2.75 Size 9-4. Special at \$3.50

NAPKINS TO MATCH—

Size 22x22 inches. \$3.00 dozen Size 24x24 inches. \$3.50 dozen

DAMASK PATTERN CLOTHS—Our No. 411—Heavy Double Damask, all the weight comes from linen, no degenerate mixings.

Size 8-4. Special at \$3.25 Size 8-10. Special at \$3.75

NAPKINS TO MATCH—

Size 22x22 inches. \$3.75 dozen Size 24x24 inches. \$4.25 dozen

DAMASK PATTERN CLOTHS—Our No. 412—Fine Double Damask, silky finish, exquisite designs, extra weight.

Size 8-4. Special at \$3.75 Size 8-10. Special at \$4.25
Size 8-12. Special at \$5.50 Size 23x25 inches. \$5.25 dozen

DAMASK PATTERN CLOTHS—Our No. 85—Soft, fine and lustrous. Seven very artistic round designs.

Size 8-4. Special at \$2.50 Size 8-10. Special at \$3.00

CONDUCTORS ARE ASSEMBLING FOR BIENNIAL MEETING

Plans for National Convention in Detroit Are Completed—650 Delegates and 6000 Visitors

DETROIT, Mich.—From 5000 to 6000 visitors are expected to come here tonight, tomorrow and Monday when the biennial national convention of the Order of Railway Conductors opens its sessions, which are to continue for 10 days.

There are 49,000 members in the organization in the States, the Dominion of Canada and Mexico. About 650 delegates will be here from the various divisions. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Cadillac, but the business sessions will be held at the Aradia hall.

One of the things that probably will be discussed will be whether to move headquarters from Cedar Rapids, Ia. When the O. R. C. met here 14 years ago several offers were made to the organization by cities, and since then others have been received, but for nearly 20 years headquarters have been in the Iowa city.

The committee on jurisprudence now is holding a session at the Cadillac. Members in attendance are: W. H. Tobin of Shreveport, chairman; S. C. Cowen of Tyone, Pa.; E. E. Williams of St. Louis; William Fairchild of Tacoma and S. Pugh of Montreal.

READING ROAD TO BE SUED
WASHINGTON—The next move by Attorney-General McReynolds against the anthracite coal roads and mining companies will be against the Reading and its allied coal concerns. The particular point of attack in the Reading case will be the acquisition in 1901 by the Reading company, owning the Philadelphia Central railroad of New Jersey, with its coal companies. Other suits will follow.

Verification of Pass Books

BY SAVINGS BANKS

"During one or more of the first ten months of the year nineteen hundred and ten and of each third year thereafter, such corporations (Savings Banks and Institutions for Savings) shall call in the books of deposit of their depositors for verification, under rules to be prescribed by their respective boards of investment, duly approved by the Commissioners." (Section 43, Chap. 590, Acts of 1905).

If you deposit in any of the banks named below you are requested to bring or send in your deposit book for verification. All of these banks verify in May. Those that verify in June, also, are so designated.

As a matter of self-interest you should be prompt to comply with this notice.

Belmont Savings Bank
Blackstone Savings Bank
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank (May and June)
Boston Penny Savings Bank
Brookline Savings Bank (May and June)
East Bridgewater Savings Bank
Essex Savings Bank, Lawrence
Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, Framingham
Home Savings Bank
Lawrence Savings Bank

Natick Five Cents Savings Bank (May and June 15)
Newburyport Five Cents Savings Bank
Newton Savings Bank
North End Savings Bank
Provident Institution for Savings (May and June)
Salem Savings Bank (May and June)
Salem Five Cents Savings Bank
Union Institution for Savings (May and June)
Warren Five Cents Savings Bank, Peabody (May and June)
Whitman Savings Bank

CONDUCTORS ARE READY TO GO TO DETROIT

Attached to train 3 a specially arranged Pullman car will transport a party of Boston & Maine conductors from this city on Sunday to Detroit where the biennial convention of the Order of Railway Conductors is to be held. The party will then go to the Pacific coast, from whence it will return by the Canadian Rockies. Many of the conductors will be accompanied by their wives.

While these men are away no further reports will be made to the local organizations on the wage and working rules requests.

The party will be under escort of Amos H. Brown of the Fitchburg division, George H. Kennard of the Portland division of the Boston & Maine will represent Day State division, O. R. C. as its delegate in the convention.

The members of Conductor Brown's party will be Mrs. Amos H. Brown, F. L. Carter and wife of Somerville, D. Davidson and wife of Somerville, J. C. Harris and wife of Marblehead, F. K. Freeborn and wife of Ware, F. P. Smith and wife of Concord, H. W. Ring and wife of Concord, C. J. Willard and wife of Lynn, H. N. Bancroft and wife of Reading, J. Webster of Lynn, E. L. Ring of Keene, N. H.; H. E. Lockwood of Springfield, H. Hull of Plymouth, N. H.; E. J. Rogers of Nashua, N. H.; H. Smith of Nashua, N. H.; F. L. Hayward of Greenfield, D. Davis of Merrimack and E. L. Darling and wife of Dedham.

PHONE OPERATORS WANT MEETING
Acting under orders from the Boston Telephone Operators Union, its delegates on the joint adjustment board are to insist on the company's representatives on that board calling a special meeting this afternoon to take up at once problems which the union believes demand immediate attention. The next regular meeting of the committee would not be until May 21.

TEACHERS HONOR PROF. BARTON

Celebrating the completion of the twenty-fifth year of relationship between the Teachers' School of Science and its director, Professor George H. Barton, M. I. T., '80, more than 200 Boston school teachers and their guests were gathered at the Hotel Brunswick Friday evening.

Prof. W. T. Sedgwick was chairman. Among the speakers were President Richard C. Maclaurin of the Institute of Technology, Prof. A. C. Lane and Prof. Elizabeth F. Fisher.

2200 PUPILS RECEIVE SEEDS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Superintendent

Wakefield reports to the Home and School Garden Club, of which he is president, that more than 6500 packages of flower and vegetable seeds have been distributed among the 200 pupils of the public schools and that the club is now instructing the boys and girls in planting and caring for their gardens. It was decided not to give an exhibition this year.

FIREMEN SAVE 50 CITY HORSES IN CAMBRIDGE

Property and stock damage of about \$40,000 was caused at the plant of A. H. Hew's Company, pottery manufacturers, in Crescent avenue, North Cambridge, Friday night, when the three-story wooden warehouse took fire. Firemen saved the city stables where 50 horses were quartered, a five story brick building and a block of tenements.

A general alarm called all of the apparatus of the city and assistance was asked of Somerville. The fire burned for three hours and traffic on the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine railroad was delayed somewhat.

When the roof of the building fell in apparatus from which the horses had been detached was moved by volunteers from the crowds.



Every street pavement is like velvety turf when you wear the resilient, slip-proof

That Cat's Paw Plug Prevents Slipping.

CAT'S PAW

CUSHION RUBBER HEELS

50c. Attached. All Dealers.

You stride along, steady and sure. No need of slipping on wet sidewalks, pavements or shiny floors. No jar—comfortable—safe.

The Cat's Paw Plug comes where the wear comes. No holes to "track in" mud and dirt. Get a pair today—black or tan.

FOSTER RUBBER CO. 105 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

TO THE RETAIL TRADE

It pays to give the public what they want. The majority want Cat's Paw Cushion Rubber Heels. Order from your jobber today.

THE QUESTION OF SUMMER CAMPS

MAY WE HELP YOU SETTLE IT?

Information which will make your selection of the best summer camp for the boy or girl or for yourself easier, will be gladly furnished upon request. Our familiarity with the locations and rates for the different camps and knowledge of their advantages is at your service for the asking. Will you not write to us?

CAMP ADVERTISING IS PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS

Address: Adv. Dept. Christian Science Monitor
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

MANUFACTORIES, printing establishments, lawyers' and architects' offices, fish wharves, plumbers' shops, artists studios, offices, shops and depots of steam and electric railways are being visited by girls from the High School of Practical Arts under the direction of Miss Blanche E. Hazard, head of the history department.

Industry being the specializing feature of this school, the history studied deals with industries and economics rather than political dynasties, and these visits to local shops are for the purpose of giving the girls a first-hand knowledge of some of them.

In order to make the work of more vital interest the choice of industries studied is determined by the occupations of the girls' fathers. The specific work of the father may not in itself offer a subject for extensive study, but in such cases it is taken as a part of a big general subject. He may, perhaps, have a newsstand, or a book store. Then the general subject of printing seems the natural one to study. Or, if he sells shoes or dress goods, then the manufacture of those articles appears a profitable one to consider.

The girls in the different groups give special attention to these subjects and pass their knowledge on for the benefit of the entire class. When possible demonstration lessons are given before the class. Parts of a shoe may be brought before it to aid in an explanation of the process of manufacture. The visiting is done by the girls especially interested in the given subject.

In talking over the occupations of their fathers, one of the girls remarked that there was nothing to study in her father's business, for her father was only a pawnbroker. "Pawnbroker," repeated Miss Hazard, "indeed there is a great deal to study about pawnbroking. It has been a business for years and years." So the girl was started to work out the history of pawnbroking. As she traced its beginning and growth, she found it contained elements of interest of which she had not dreamed.

The father of another girl was a launderer. His daughter took up the business with the primitive washing of cloth at the flowing brook. She studied the washing customs of the Greeks and Romans, in Russia, whence her father came, modern methods in the home and the big laundries where a whole city's linen can be washed and starched and dried and ironed in a week.

In this way, beginning their study of industrial and economic history with the beginnings of man's needs and so working up through the complexities of present-day civilization, the girls are getting an excellent idea of business and business methods. As they go about in shop, factory and business house, they keep their eyes sharp for all that tends to the welfare of the worker, as well as the purely commercial processes and ends. They take note of rest and lunch rooms, the cleanliness of surroundings and all that tends to the protection and good of the worker. Probably 30 occupations are studied in this way a year. On Monday a group of girls is to visit the big ocean liner Franconia.

IMAGINATIVE WORK

"Humboldt Avenue at Four O'Clock" is the subject of an original composition written by Samuel of room 10, Lewis school, Roxbury. The class has been making a feature of imaginative work, that is something entirely new, or expressive of their own thoughts, not something they have studied from books or in class, and therefore colored by other

people's views. Humboldt avenue is near the Lewis school, and this is the way Samuel describes it:

On any school day Humboldt avenue is crowded with boys and girls coming and going to school. There are fully seven hundred children going to and coming from the Lewis School five days a week. They are constantly going through Humboldt Ave. Sometimes they come in threes, fours, fives and sixes.

In the Spring when baseball starts the boys all play ball in a field opposite the school, and when the bell rings they all stop and go to their rooms or else they will not be allowed to play there any more.

When twelve and four o'clock come they all go home to help their mothers or else go out to the park, the boys going out to play ball with other teams and the girls coming out to cheer for their team. On the park grounds we are supplied with balls, bats, gloves, masks, etc., the girls with tennis and various other games. We have the games recorded and the per cent is made out and given to the rooms at different times of the season. The schedule of the class games are printed by our printing class and given to each boy.

OF MECHANICAL BRANCHES

"Up to within the last few weeks the solder we have used has been purchased from dealers, but now we are making our own," writes the shop reporter of the vocational class in sheet metal working of the Sherwin school for the Workmaster, printed by the vocational class in printing at the Lewis school. "First we make the wooden moulds in which to cast the bars," he says. "Then we melt 50 parts of 'Strait's' tin and 50 parts of desilverized lead. Lead alone melts at 618 degrees F., tin at 444 degrees F., and equal parts of tin and lead at 418 degrees."

"The best tin for solder is the Straits' tin from the Straits Settlements in the East Indies. We also get tin from the Dutch island of Banca in the East Indies and from South America. The most ancient mines are those of Cornwall, England. Of late years tin is mined in the United States. We use desilverized lead, but many of the dealers use old or scrap lead, which on account of its impurity makes a poor solder. We find that our own solder works and flows better than any we have bought."

EVERETT SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The Everett School Association, composed of former pupils of the Everett school on West Northampton street, will hold a meeting, as is its custom, this year. It usually meets annually in May.

PREVOCATIONAL CLASSES

In the correlation of shop work with academics in the prevocational classes the connection is very close. Miss Mary A. Haverly of the Quincy school gave this dictation lesson one day to her boys from the machine shop.

She spoke the sentences slowly. The feat was to write the statements correctly, with right spelling, punctuation, capitalization, etc., and have the appearance neat. "The base for all steel and iron products is 'pig' iron obtained directly from the ore. Cast iron contains 2.3 per cent or more of carbon and is made by remelting pig and scrap cast iron (broken or old castings). It is not malleable or ductile like wrought iron, nor can't be hardened and tempered, yet it may be chilled to make it very hard. When fractured it shows a crystalline surface similar to granite."



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Tumblers, Stem Ware, etc.....	3.00 to 30.00	Mayonnaise Sets.....	2.50 to 10.00

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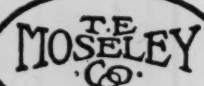
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Pictorial Review
Patterns

Household Linens

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A NEW shipment—Prettiest of Linen and Ratine Dresses for girls of 6 years, and on up to misses' 18-year sizes. The style and finish of these lovely dresses makes them especially worthy of your immediate attention. Various colors to choose from. Mail Orders Receive Quick Attention.

PUNCHED WORK VERY POPULAR

Among needlewomen the popularity of punched work is assured, for many of the loveliest articles displayed in the shops are a combination of punched work and either solid or tapestry stitches.

The newest development of punched work is done on linen scrim and combined with darning. It is very simple work and produces surprisingly artistic results, according to the Philadelphia North American.

Purchase a fine ecru linen scrim, which is woven the same in both directions, with three fine threads together forming regular groups. The small squares formed in this manner serve as a foundation for the punched work.

To the scrim transfer the pattern you select and, using fine linen thread and a medium-sized needle, work the background in punched work.

The spaces within the lines of the design are darned with a twisted thread of moderate weight. Outline with the same thread the edges of the darned design.

Bureau sets are lovely when fashioned of scrim. Cut the scarf the exact dimensions of the bureau top, allowing material for an inch-wide hem to form a hemstitched border. At both ends work a border in a conventional flower design combining punched and darned work.

The oblong pin cushion can be embroidered to correspond with the scarf. Scallop the edges with rather wide scallops, using a coarse twisted thread to button-hole-stitch them. Cover the pin cushion first with a color and over this place the scrim.

Oblong pillows are effective when covered with scrim decorated with punched and darned work.

HER BUTTERFLY LUNCHEON LIKED

In my entertaining, this spring, I originated a butterfly luncheon, which every one seemed to agree was most decorative. I made about 50 butterflies from water-color paper. This seems like a good deal of work, but it really was simple and easy, and such pleasant work. The butterflies were all cut by one pattern and painted in every combination of colors—soft browns and pale gray greens, delicate mauves and pinks and blues, and deep orange and red. They were simply exquisite in themselves and could be used with any color scheme or any variety of graceful flowers. When cut out and the wings bent up, they could scarcely be detected from real butterflies.

My luncheon came right in apple blossom time, so my place cards were painted with sprays of wild crab blossoms, and on each card, with just a touch of glue, we stuck a butterfly, bending the wings up so that it seemed to be hovering over the flowers.

The centerpiece on the table was a glass rose bowl filled with graceful branches of the apple blossoms, and here and there, among the flowers, we stuck butterflies, so that they looked as natural as life. From the chandelier over the table more butterflies were suspended, on varying lengths of black silk thread. The thread being invisible, they actually seemed to be floating in the air.

I used butterflies, in different ways, throughout the entire luncheon, and my guests were delighted. It all cost so little and was so very easy. And any woman can think of so many ways to add to the idea that I am glad to share it.

BABY IN BASKET

A young mother whom I know made a 500-mile journey carrying her six-weeks' baby in a basket. Outside it was just an ordinary market basket; inside it was a thing of down and fine linen and lace, says a writer for Good Housekeeping. The baby got no jar, no handling. Brakemen, conductors, bus men, could all easily hold the basket while the mother climbed off or on trains. In the dining car the baby safely occupied one chair while the mother comfortably ate her dinner from the other. At the journey's end, perfect satisfaction was expressed with the outcome of the experiment.

KITCHEN MAT

A rubber doormat or one of the cheaper coco fiber or heavy rope mats is elastic to the step. For that reason it is helpful to have one in the kitchen to stand upon when washing, ironing or washing dishes, writes a contributor to Mothers' Magazine.

FASHIONS AND

WITH CONTRASTING SLEEVES FUNDAMENTALS BEARING ON HIGH COST OF FOOD

Gown of broche crepe de chine

SLEEVES and trimming portions of contrasting material are to be noted upon many of the newest and smartest gowns. This gown is made of broche crepe de chine with sleeves and collar of a heavier brocade silk, and all the figured and all the brocade effects are in the height of style, but it is easy to fancy this gown of plain material with brocade for the sleeves and trimming or brocade with plain for the sleeves and collar, and again it would be pretty from brocade crepe with lace in place of the heavier silk.

The blouse is cut with the drooping shoulder line, and the sleeves are sewed to it. They can be cut off to three quarter length if liked.

The skirt consists of four pieces and a novel feature is in the closing of the gown at the right side. Gray with touches of bright color is much seen this season. The gown would be charming made from gray crepe with the sleeves of the same and the collar of really bright ecru or Bulgarian silk, while quite another effect could be obtained by making the gown of buff colored eponge with the collar of black satin. Yellow in all its shades is to be a favorite and black on yellow is always handsome.

For the medium size, the gown will require 5½ yards of material 27, 4¾ yards 30 or 3¾ yards 44 inches wide, with 1½ yards 27 in. wide for the sleeves and collar.

The pattern of the gown (7751) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic temple, Chicago.



LONDON STYLES OF MEN'S OVERCOATS FOR SPRING

WHAT is to be the fashionable overcoat for the spring is an important question just now, and one rather hard to decide, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. Now we are laying aside our heavy coats and thinking of something lighter, we have the difficulty even of deciding on the material, of making up our minds what the style is to be. Three distinct styles seem to be worn at present, first the rather loosely fitting straight-backed coat falling from the shoulders, easy to slip on and very comfortable, then the rather smarter coat shaped at the waist, a little longer, and with a plain back having a single slit; and lastly the one drawn in tightly to the waist with a band, having two plaits, pressed down. This last style has been very popular

lately, and when well cut has a neat appearance, but care must be taken to see that the plaits keep to their original creases. The chief drawback to this coat is that it has been in vogue just long enough to be copied in materials of inferior quality, and when this happens to any article of dress it is generally the sign that the end of its fashionable period is approaching.

It is most likely therefore that the middle course will be taken, and the coat to have will be found to be the one with a plain, well-shaped back which, although it follows the line of the figure, does not fit it too closely. Single breasted, of medium length, and having an outside breast pocket, this coat is not too conspicuous and in various shades of gray gives a man the appearance of being well and quietly dressed.

FROSTING OF MARSHMALLOWS

The Woman's World gives this recipe for making marshmallow frosting: Two cups granulated sugar, one half cup of water, whites of four eggs, one half pound of marshmallows, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract.

Put the sugar in a smooth saucepan and add to it the water; put over a slow fire and stir carefully until dissolved. Do not allow it to boil until the sugar is thoroughly dissolved. When the syrup is clear set it over a hot fire and boil rapidly, without stirring, until it will spin a thread. When the syrup first begins to boil, cover closely for two or three minutes to allow the sides of the dish to wash down. The grains from the sides of the dish may be removed by wetting a clean cloth in cold water and running it around the sides.

When the syrup will spin a thread pour in a fine stream on to the stiff beaten whites of the eggs and beat vigorously until all of the syrup is used. After the first half of the syrup is used it may be poured on the egg whites a little faster. Set in a cool place or in a

pan of cold water and continue beating until the mixture is just lukewarm, then add the marshmallows which have been cut in quarters with a pair of sharp clean shears. Stir the marshmallows well into the frosting and let it stand until the frosting is of such consistency that the marshmallows and frosting will not run from the cake when it is put on. Cover the cake sides and top with this frosting and allow to stand several hours or over night. Cut in any shape desired. If the frosting is too warm when the marshmallows are put in the marshmallows are melted and lose their form and it makes the frosting sticky.

CLEAN FLATIRONS

I always keep my flatirons clean and smooth by a very simple method, says a New York Press contributor. When I finish on washday, before emptying the water out of the tubs, I put the irons in for some minutes, then take them out, scrub with a little soap, rinse and polish with soft dry cloth. Done in this way each week, they will keep beautifully in order.

IN any division of income given by experts in economics, the household expenditures are divided into five main groups; namely, food, rent, operating expenses, clothes, and higher life, writes Helen Louise Johnson in the Modern Priscilla. In this study of the budget we find certain laws upon which the adjustment of the various divisions depend, and the first of these relates to food.

The lower the income the greater the proportion that must be spent for food. This is almost an axiom, it is so evident. Having but \$800 a year for a family of five, something like 50 or 60 per cent will necessarily be spent for food materials. We cannot adjust this matter beyond or below certain levels, and why? To live, to work, to play, or merely to exist, one must have food.

Outside of any consideration of the control of the prices of food by market manipulators, there are three fundamental things which influence the cost of food. The first is the actual cost of production—the land on which it is grown, seed, feed, the labor of planting, harvesting and care. The second is the cost of selling, or the transporting, storing, handling, store rent, service in all of these different stages, and delivery to customer. There is the ever increasing demand of the customer for sanitary care and cleanliness.

In the discussion of any phase of buying or selling this one thing must be constantly remembered, that no matter how intricate the process or varied the result, the only methods by which we get things is to either find or make them. Uncivilized man finds the things he uses; civilized man adds to this finding the art of making. He even makes air and light and heat and cold. As his material civilization has advanced he has constantly learned to make more and more things, his wants being transformed into needs, until we have all the intricacies of present-day manufacture and exchange of commodities. But now it has become increasingly difficult to find things. It is but a few years ago that the natural products on which we depend, such as wood, and coal, and oil, and natural gas, were almost at our doorsteps. Each decade they have been pushed farther and farther away, until the problem of providing them for the city dweller has become most difficult and costly.

And the food we make. We do not find food ready made on trees or fields simply for the taking or the reaping. We must now grow it, but first we must find the land upon which we may do this, and each year this becomes more difficult. This may be illustrated by the first underlying reason for the increased cost of meat. It is but a few years ago that there were great stretches of land in our West, enormous ranches where the herds of cattle upon which we depended were fed. Then came the "no fence law" for government lands, and a curtailing of the miles of ranch lands with a necessary disposal of hundreds of animals. The demand for farms and homesteads has grown, of course, with increasing population, and this has led to a drawing in and in of that grazing land upon which beef is grown, so it increased the cost of producing it. Lack of land for feeding purposes made the buying of produce necessary, and corn was in demand, so corn rose in price, and with that pork rose, because it cost more to produce it than it had. And so it has gone on.

There should be no discouragement in viewing the situation with sufficient intelligence to realize that while prices may be temporarily inflated by market manipulators, the stern truth remains that an increased price is because of increased cost, a legitimate and necessary thing because of the actual increased cost of production. It is unavoidable because of the constant increase of the population of our cities as well as the valuation of land upon which all agricultural products are produced.

BATH ROOM DECORATION

Heavy bath towels are made quite attractive by the addition of an initial and a crocheted edging, says the New York Press. Embroider a 3¼ inch initial in the center of one end and then crochet the lace edging in this manner:

Use a medium-size crochet needle and, making the stitches close together, crochet a row of single stitches across the end. This acts as a foundation for the design which is to follow. Select a design somewhat similar to those used by our grandmothers to edge the pillow cases.

Next, make an attractive cover for the hot water bag from bath towel. Crochet a simple shell scallop around the edge and sew snap fasteners to the top, where the bag is slipped in position. Embroider a three-inch initial in the center of the cover.

Follow the same directions when making the cover for your rubber pillows, using bath towel with a crocheted edge. Attach the snap fasteners to one end and decorate the center with an embroidered initial.

The washcloths can be ornamented with a crocheted edge and a two-inch initial embroidered in one corner.

ARRANGEMENT OF FLOWERS

To arrange flowers the best way take a lesson from the fields, woods or garden where you find them growing. Where red and white clover, daisies and grasses are found arrange them in a loose bouquet to look just as they grew; and, as these are unpretentious flowers, do not put them in a glass vase, but rather choose an ordinary vessel—a brown unglazed pot, a gray Chinese ginger-jar or an earthen crock. The effect will be artistic, says the Ladies' Home Journal. Indeed the finding of exactly the right vessel for every flower is a delightful study, just as well as is the proper arrangement of the flowers themselves.

LINGERIE HOLDERS

A clever little contrivance is the lingerie holder, whether of gold or silver, says the New Haven Journal Courier. It is for holding the lingerie firmly in place at the shoulder and resembles a flattened safety pin in appearance. It is a band of metal quarter of an inch in width which has a spring catch. It is easily slipped into position and once in place remains there.

FOR THE IRONING BOARD

Pad the ironing board with a thick quilt or old blanket, then lay the board on the table, and cut a piece of heavy muslin so it will fit the board loosely. Seam it up, leaving the slip open at each end. Make two of these slips, and change them frequently, says Mother's Magazine. Thus the ironing board is always clean, and the padding will not have to be changed for months.

GOVERNMENT BREADMAKER'S RULE FOR MAKING GOOD BREAD

THE American housewife wastes much energy in making bread, according to Miss Hannah Wessling, expert breadmaker for the department of agriculture.

"Bread doesn't need much kneading, she declares. 'Let the yeast do your work,' is the motto of this busy little woman, who knows how to make all kinds of bread from German pumpernickel to Hawaiian banana bread. Good American white bread is her specialty, and when it comes to the kind that mother used to make, the government's official breadmaker declares that the following instructions are the best:

Take 12 ounces of flour for a one pound loaf. Use one fourth ounce of sugar, one fourth ounce of salt and 10 ounces of tepid water.

Mix the yeast, salt and flour and then let them ferment for an hour instead of using them immediately. Warm the flour and mix. Allow the mass to stand one hour. Don't handle it. It doesn't need much kneading. Mix it up and allow it to stand another 45 minutes, when it is ready for the pans.

The entire process should be conducted in a room where the temperature is 80 or 86 degrees. Any warmer means sour bread, and any cooler soggy bread.

KYANIZE



YOUR HOME

The practical painters will tell you that whatever work you want done around the house there is a

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THE HOUSEHOLD

LINGERIE UNDERWEAR EMBROIDERY MOTIF

Suitable also for scarfs and centerpieces



THIS dainty spray will be suitable for lingerie underwear or for scarfs and centerpieces. The flowers and leaves are worked solid, with the dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. Use mercerized cotton No. 25.

NOSEGAYS FOR PLACE CARDS

HAVE you tried the nosegay place cards? They are so easy to make, so dainty and so individual. Buy a dozen of the tiny paper-lace doilies. Make miniature, old-fashioned bouquets of fresh flowers in several colors—sweet alyssum, forget-me-nots, rosebuds, sweet peas and bachelor's buttons are a good combination, says Good House-keeping.

Tie the stems of each bouquet to a small stick and place in a glass of water in a cool, dark place until just before the meal is served. Then make a hole in the middle of each doily, put the little posy through it, fold the lace up around the flowers and wrap the stems with tin-foil.

Then with a bit of narrow ribbon corresponding to the color scheme of your table tie a little name card to each nosegay. If a pin is put in each bouquet guests may then wear the nosegays as boutonnières.

Old yellow or geranium broche silk bolero habit corsages are worn with lingerie skirts.

BREAKFAST PLACE MADE BY BRICK-PAVING A PORCH

WE were so delighted with the ease and success of one small outdoor experiment that we felt quite equal to the brickpaving of a low-set rear porch 32 feet by 10, writes a contributor to Harpers Bazar. This was floored with yellow pine which was badly rotted at the outer edge from water coming down from a slope behind the house, and sweeping under the porch into the cellar. Here there was the problem of not only putting in a good floor, but of safeguarding the cellar against dampness. And so the water from the slope was diverted by a drain, the old floor and its supports were cleared out, and to safeguard the rain that fell in a garden between the drain and the porch a concrete curb was sunk three feet in the ground.

Under such a large floor as this the first impulse was to make a bottom foundation of broken stone, plaster, ashes, etc., but the thought came that this might make channels for water, and we wished to run no risk whatever of getting dampness under the house. The entire base, therefore, was made of impervious red clay, thoroughly tamped. On top of this was a layer of cinders, and then came bar sand as the immediate bed for the brick. About two tons was needed; but this was not a bulky purchase, as the understood custom hereabouts is to weigh sand wet.

The brick were specially chosen as to color and hardness, at a brick yard within easy driving distance, and they were laid in squares each central "bat" being black. In all, there were 1000 of the regular brick costing, delivered at the house, \$12, and 100 black "bats" costing \$1.20. It should be borne in mind that if brick are laid on their sides instead of on edge, only half as many bricks are needed, and probably only half the time to handle and lay them. It is much better to have the border bricks of a porch or terrace laid on edge, but for the enclosed area it is quite as well, for looks and service, to have them flat on their sides, and it is much more economical. This cool, shady porch, bordered by its little garden, has now become a delightful place to breakfast in hot weather.

At the kitchen door, or literally at the laundry door, the kitchen door having been changed into a window to give more light and less cold, thus making the entrance by way of the laundry, there was an excellent chance for a door pavement of brick, and it was easily laid.

The laundry was narrower than the rest of the house and to put it in line with the sidewalk of the house and at the same time to screen the workaday door, a stretch of lattice work was built there as a shield. In preference to the common diamond crosscriss, the lattice was made in squares. The lattice strips are 1 1/2 inches wide, and each open space is 3 1/2 inches square.

A square-built lattice, with open spaces of this size, permits the free entrance of light and air, and makes a very effectual screen. If a still more complete screen is absolutely necessary, a smaller mesh may be used, but it will not look nearly so well as a screen of the size just described.

BAG IN WHICH TO CARRY SMALL ARTICLES FOR WEEK-END VISIT

IF you are going on a journey, or for a week-end visit, fashion a bag of silk and stock it with all the necessary small articles you may happen to need, says the Philadelphia North American.

Purchase a half yard of silk in a design to please your fancy. If desired, the bag can be made of five eighths of a yard of ribbon seven inches in width, 1 1/2 yards of white satin ribbon one inch in width and half a yard of silk seam binding behind which the ribbon is threaded to draw the bag together.

From cardboard cut a circle four inches in diameter and cover this with cotton wadding. From an odd piece of silk cut two circles an inch wider in diameter than the cardboard. Using the pieces of silk, cover the cardboard neatly, whipstitching the edges of the silk together. To the wide ribbon, or strip of silk, stitch the piece of silk seam binding and join the ends by making a French seam.

To cover the stitches used to attach the seam binding, two rows of feather-stitching are worked on the right side of the bag. A strip of ribbon from three to four inches wide is then stitched to the lower selvedge. This is divided into a number of small compartments by vertical rows of featherstitching on the right side. Now gather the lower selvedge and whipstitch it to the circle.

Pins, needles and safety pins are stuck into the padded circle which forms the floor of the bag, and in the compartment are placed hairpins, perfume, soap, scissors, pumice stone, thimble, orange sticks, thread, glove menders, emery bag, buttons, hooks and eyes, a roll of tape and anything else you are apt to need.

The pretty Dresden or moire ribbons are particularly suitable for this bag. Moire ribbon with a crown background and pink flowers scattered over it is effectively combined with green to make a bag of this type.

The circle of cardboard has a covering of green silk and the narrower ribbon used for the compartments are of the same color. The narrow ribbon is of pale pink and the featherstitching is done with green silk.

Light and pale blue, pink and blue, yellow and violet are all good combinations of color for making a bag of this variety.

COPYING FOR TRACING

An excellent way to get the exact shape of leaves or ferns for sketching or tracing for ornamental work, is by taking a smoke copy, says the Commoner. Butter lightly a sheet of writing paper, and hold over a candle until it is thoroughly blackened, but not burned. Lay the right side of the fern on the paper and press down the entire surface, especially the edges, with a pencil or something of the sort; then transfer it to a clean sheet, not letting it move after once being laid on, or it will "smudge;" place another sheet of paper over it carefully and press with the fingers, or a book. A perfect impression will be obtained, which can be traced, or otherwise copied, and those who do not draw sufficiently to outline the leaves or ferns, will find this the best way to do.

SUMMER SQUASH FOR THE HOME

Three well-defined groups described

BECAUSE of their widely spread habit, the so-called running varieties of squash are not adapted to ordinary home gardens where space is at a premium. Fortunately, however, there are dwarf varieties and so-called bush varieties which occupy a much more limited area. As these are all very quick growing and are almost all exceedingly prolific, only a few plants will be found necessary to supply the home needs.

All squash varieties do best on light, very rich, loamy soil. In addition to the natural richness of the soil, it is highly desirable to add well decayed natural fertilizer from the stable to the hills. These hills should be raised a couple of inches above the surrounding soil and should be five or six feet apart. In each hill six or eight seeds should be thrust in the loose earth to the depth of an inch in the early part of the season and half as deep again as the season advances, provided later crops are desired. In the latitude of New York city sowing should occur not earlier than the middle of May. Farther south the seed may be sown earlier, and farther north later. With bush varieties of squash, planting as late as the middle of June or even the first of July will still allow the plants plenty of time to mature and enable the plants to produce edible squashes, even as far north as Massachusetts.

It is essential to plant rather liberally because insects are very fond of the young, tender squash plants, which they attack even before the plants are well up above the surface of the ground, but when the plants get their rough leaves, few insects trouble them. Then the inferior plants should be cut off and removed, leaving only two or three plants, the strongest ones, to the hill. Cultivation consists merely in keeping the surface of the soil loose and open by a weekly raking with the steel rake.

It is a good plan to plant squashes in the rows of other plants that will mature before the middle of June. By the removal of a few beets, carrots, lettuce or other early maturing plants, the hills may be made at proper distances and the remaining plants allowed to reach edible maturity. When the squashes need the whole of the ground, the remaining beets, carrots or other plants may be removed, the ground hoed to loosen up the soil and to get rid of any remnants of weeds and from that time forward treated as if the squashes had always been there. This will enable the gardener to get two crops off the same soil in the one season.

By adopting the following rule of gathering the fruit, it will not be neces-

sary to plant a succession of squash crops. As soon as a squash fruit reaches edible size it should be cut whether or not it is needed for use at the time. By so doing, the plant will exercise its function and continue to make attempts to produce and ripen fruits until frost arrives in the autumn. By this means, many times more fruits can be gathered than if even a single fruit is allowed to mature.

At the approach of frost, every squash that is mature enough to use, should be gathered. These squashes must be handled carefully, because the slightest bruises are almost sure to develop decaying spots. It is a good plan to gather each squash with its stem which may be used as a handle. The fruits so gathered, may then be placed in baskets and carried to a fairly warm room, where they should be spread out on hay or straw and used as desired. It is a good plan to avoid handling them after they are once placed in storage.

There are three well defined groups of summer, bush or dwarf squashes. By far the most common is the pattypan or scallop, sometimes known in the North also as turban and in the South as simlin. The principal advantage they possess is that they are exceedingly early and prolific. Among the best known are the Early White and Early Yellow. These have fruits six to eight inches in diameter, and are the earliest of all. Shortly after they ripen, the Mammoth White Bush and the Mammoth Yellow Bush mature their fruits which are from 12 to 15 inches in diameter. The only difference between these two varieties is that the white variety has white skin and greenish flesh whereas the yellow one has golden orange skin and creamy yellow flesh.

The next most popular group is the crookneck, of which the best known varieties are Golden Summer, which is perhaps the most productive of the group. The skin is a rich golden yellow and very thick warty. The fruits are 12 to 15 inches long as a rule.

The Bush Fordhook variety is a dwarf strain of the Fordhook, which is a running squash that requires more than ordinary amateur garden space. Except in habit the two varieties are practically alike. As in the case of the running variety the Bush Fordhook bears oblong fruits 8 to 10 inches long or longer, slightly ridged with smooth yellow skin and very thick, pale, straw-colored flesh. When gathered young, the fruits are said to have the finest quality of all the summer squash varieties. If allowed to ripen, the fruits can be stored as successfully as winter squashes. For pickles and baking, it is unsurpassed.

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TENTH ANNIVERSARY Nemo WEEK CONTINUED UNTIL MAY 17

The Overwhelming Success of Nemo Week Demonstrates Two Interesting Facts of Vital Importance to the Trade and to all Women!

Fact 1 INTERESTING TO THE TRADE: Nemo Week—the greatest trade event this country knows from one year's end to another—was established and has grown to international importance as a sale at REGULAR PRICES. This upsets the theory of some merchants that "cut prices" alone can make a special sale; and it supports the belief of other (and wiser) merchants that QUALITY is remembered long after price is forgotten. It is a victory for higher standards in storekeeping.

Fact 2 INTERESTING TO ALL WOMEN: Nemo Week each year adds tens of thousands to the contented hosts of Nemo wearers; for it brings home most forcibly the unique usefulness, the superb style and the unequalled comfort which have made the Nemo the world's standard of corset excellence—the most widely popular corset in existence.

NEMO WEEK IS BIGGEST THIS YEAR BECAUSE MORE WOMEN KNOW THAT NEMO CORSETS ARE BEST

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Saturday, May 17

You'll find all the new Nemos in practically every leading store in this country and Canada. There's a model for every figure—\$3.00, \$1.00, \$5.00 and more. The new Nemo semi-elastic fabrics—Lastikops Webbing and Lastikops Cloth—give you perfect slender style with absolute comfort. The Nemo wears at least twice as long as any other corset. It's economical. But—go to your favorite store and see for yourself—this week—NEMO WEEK!

NEMO CORSETS—THE WORLD'S STANDARD



TRIED RECIPES

BAKED LOBSTER

TWO cans of lobster, two cupsful of bread crumbs, three hard-cooked eggs, eight tablespoonsful of butter, salt and pepper to taste, four tablespoonsful of cream, two lemons.

Melt the butter in a saucepan, add the lobster meat broken up, the hard-cooked eggs rubbed through a sieve, the seasoning, the grated rind and strained juice of the lemons and the bread crumbs. Mix well together and pour into a baking dish. Add the cream and sprinkle over with a few bread crumbs. Bake in the oven for 20 minutes. Serve hot.

PRUNE BREAD

One heaping cupful of prunes, one quart of whole wheat flour, one pint of graham flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of sugar, one compressed yeast cake, lukewarm milk and lukewarm water.

Wash the prunes and soak overnight in water to cover. In the morning stone and chop fine. Mix the prunes, flour, salt and sugar together in a basin. Add the yeast cake dissolved in a little lukewarm water, then add enough lukewarm milk to make a soft dough. Allow to rise and when light stir briskly and pour into a buttered breadpan. Allow to rise again and bake in a moderate oven until ready.

GOOD JAM CAKE

One cupful of sugar, three quarters cupful of butter, three eggs, three quarters cupful of strawberry jam, one third cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful of baking soda, two cupsful of flour, one teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, one half teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, boiled frosting, ripe strawberries.

Cream the butter and the sugar together, add the beaten yolks of the eggs, then the jam, next a little of the flour, then the sour milk mixed with soda, and then the rest of the flour. Beat the mixture well, then add the spices and the beaten whites of the eggs. Turn into a buttered and floured tin and bake in a moderate oven until ready. Cover with boiled frosting and decorate with ripe strawberries.

YUM YUM PUDDING

One cupful of cooked cereal, one half cupful of molasses, one half cupful of milk, one half cupful of seedless raisins, two well-beaten eggs, one half teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon.

Mix all the ingredients together in a basin until perfectly smooth. Pour into a buttered pudding dish and bake for 40 minutes.

SPANISH STRING BEANS

One pound of string beans, one chopped onion, one clove of garlic, five ripe tomatoes or one half can of tomatoes, two chopped green peppers, two tablespoonfuls of lard, seasoning to taste.

Cut the beans in very fine lengths. Melt the lard in a saucepan; when hot add the onion and the garlic and fry a light brown, then add the beans, cover and cook until dry, then add the tomatoes, sliced, or the canned tomatoes, and the peppers, with the seasoning. Cook until tender and serve.—Ladies Home Journal.

If only a slight flavor of onion is liked in a French dressing, try steeping the onion or garlic in the vinegar before mixing the dressing.

The Boudoir

"Dolce Far Niente"

THAT state of "happy-do-nothingness," as we understand it, should have its time and place in the life of every woman. The dainty debaitee, the busy "house-mother," both need a cozy, retired, individual retreat for personal toilet, quiet contemplation, undisturbed rest, and intimate chat with a congenial friend. If more man is entitled to his den, lovely woman should have the same privilege as to her boudoir; and it may be made to express her own characteristic grace and taste.

Almost any home may provide, or be planned to contain, a suitable room, capable of comfortable, artistic and consistent decoration and furnishing; and having a distinct charm, different from any other room in the house; not one of "such labour'd nothings, in so strange a style," as we often see; unthought and uninvited; nor, with the over-elaborate richness desired by the court beauty; but a happy blending of quiet good taste, convenient arrangement, and restful comfort. In such a place our wives or daughters may find congenial relief from social cares or household duties for a while each day; cheerfully occupied in pleasing pastime or personal preparation for more serious duties.

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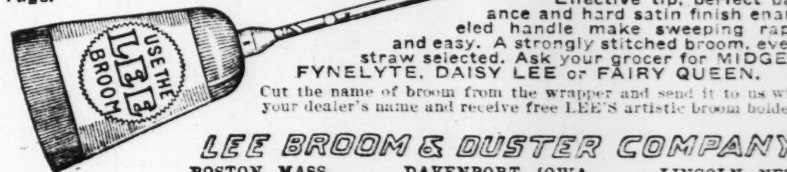
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MAIL ORDERS

News of Interest to Residents Throughout New England States

WOMEN PROPOSE TO MAKE BATH CLEANER CITY

Six Days of Raking, Carting and Scouring Is the Edict and Municipal Council Adds \$250 to Public Fund of \$1000

MRS. STINSON LEADS

BATH, Me.—Through the energy of women of Bath, led by Mrs. Harry O. Stinson, a Wellesley graduate and settlement worker, Bath is to have a city-cleaning week beginning next Monday. Mayor Edward W. Larabee has issued a proclamation calling upon all citizens to show their civic pride, rake their lawns, clear away refuse, repair their sidewalks, fences and driveways, and make Bath a cleaner and brighter city.

The idea has met with favorable response from all citizens. The women asked the city this week to contribute to the general fund of \$1000 already pledged and an appropriation of \$250 was made. City teams are to haul free of charge rubbish from all private property.

The work is to go beyond the mere city cleaning, however, for plans are to be made for city beautifying. The steam and electric railroads are to be asked to improve their property, owners of property along the river front to improve its appearance, owners of untenanted stores or houses to remove old signs, and billboard advertising is to be opposed.

The Bath Civic Improvement Association was organized about 10 years ago with Postmaster Edward W. Hyde as chairman and Mrs. Harry O. Stinson, field secretary. Mrs. Stinson has had much experience in civic economics. She is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frank H. Tilton of Boston. Her mother was one of the founders of the Immigrants' home in East Boston. Mrs. Stinson was graduated from the Girls' Latin school and from Wellesley in 1903.

After the Chelsea fire she was engaged in settlement work at the Civic service house in Salem street and entering the Women's Educational and Industrial Union became a director of the school of salesmanship.

Placards have been posted throughout the city calling attention to the city cleaning. The city is to be divided into districts and one district each day will be cleaned. The plans for city beautifying will be carried out slowly to make them of lasting benefit.

TENEMENT AND FACTORY BURN

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The F. E. Snow carriage factory and a six-tenement block owned by Morris Bloom in Bradford street, this city, were destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at \$25,000. The old Vallambrosa skating rink, filled with seasoned wood of the United States Robbin Company, was damaged.

The tenement house was occupied by six French families. The occupants were saved by policemen and citizens. Some were carried out.

The fire is thought to have originated in the paint room of the Snow carriage factory. The carriage shop is at West and Bradford streets. The building is three stories in height. It was filled with carriages.

MILL OVERSEERS TO MEET IN R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Overseers of woolen and worsted mills from all sections of the United States will gather in this city May 17 to attend the semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Woolen and Worsted Overseers. The annual dinner will be held at Rocky Point where a shore dinner will be served.

On the same day the regular monthly meeting of the Southern New England Textile Club will be held at the Crown hotel in this city. The two events will bring to Providence both factions of the textile industry.

BOYS OF MAINE HOLD CONFERENCE

PORTLAND, Me.—An address by Jeff C. Smith, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was a feature of today's session of the boys' conference which opened here Friday at the Warren church.

This afternoon there will be an address by S. J. Robbins of Summit, N. J., general secretary Y. M. C. A., and at 2:30 o'clock the athletic events will commence at the Cumberland Mills playground.

"SAMSON" TO BE GIVEN BY CHORUS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—With John J. Bishop conducting, the chorus of the Springfield music festival presents Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah" tonight at the new municipal auditorium. The principal soloists are Mme. Gerville-Reache and Evan Williams.

Good attendance marked the opening day of the festival, Friday

SOCIALISM NO LOCAL THEORY

Editorial Comment on a New England Interest of the Day

IN recent borough elections in Connecticut the showing of the Socialist vote attracts attention. One of the active towns of the state has been carried by the party. In another, Naugatuck, there has been a Socialist municipal government for the past year and comment is made upon it as a test of the fulfillment of the promise of the party to better conditions. In view of this experience and that of the cities in various parts of the country that have been under Socialist control, the surprise expressed that no marked change results from what seems at the outset a radical departure is hardly warranted.

The Socialist is not different from the other sorts of politicians in being much more radical out of office than in. The opposing party, the party of theory and of attack on the old order, is easily a radical party. Promise is so much freer an exercise than performance that when responsibility comes and the restraints of office are felt theory is softened in the adjustment. Socialist local governments show themselves much less different from other varieties than was expected of them before scattering cities had put them to the test.

EMPLOYERS BALK AT CLOSED SHOP

WORCESTER, Mass.—Contradictory statements were made yesterday by the striking electrical workers and the electrical contractors.

John P. Coghlin, president of the Coghill Electric Company said that a statement by Business Agent George H. Miller of the Electrical workers' union that six contractors have accepted a modified agreement and have indicated they will sign the new contract was without foundation.

"Eight contractors agreed absolutely at the meeting yesterday," said Mr. Coghlin, "that they will not sign the union agreement."

The principal objection to the modified agreement is the provision providing for a closed shop. We are willing to pay the wages that the union demands, but we consider that a closed shop is discrimination and is against the Sherman anti-trust law. I am in a position to assert positively that there were 185 electrical workers employed by Worcester contractors today."

Electrical workers union, at a meeting yesterday afternoon, accepted the modified agreement which was drawn at a conference of contractors and a committee of the union made up of President Joseph M. Moriarty, Business Agent George H. Miller and John Dolan.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES PLANNED

HARTFORD, Conn.—Appointment of judges of city, borough and town courts by the Governor is proposed in a measure that came before the House Friday.

Recently Governor Baldwin has corrected the impression that he does not favor such a change, saying that he is as fully in favor of it as ever.

PEACE SPEAKERS COMPETE

WORCESTER, Mass.—Frank L. Sawyer won the peace oratorical contest at Clark College. Samuel F. Bemis was honorably mentioned. Mr. Sawyer spoke on "Peace and Public Opinion," and Mr. Bemis on "The Great Absurdity, a Plea for Peace." Mr. Sawyer represents Clark at a contest of the eastern colleges at Easton, Penn., in June. President Edmund C. Sanford presided at the meeting and the judges were the Rev. Edward Payson Drew, Prof. James A. Lobban and Rev. Percy H. Epler.

MUSIC CLUB OFFICERS CHOSEN

WORCESTER, Mass.—Officers for the coming year elected by the Friday Morning Musical Club are: President, Miss Emma R. Mitchell; vice-president, Miss Mary L. Starr; treasurer, Miss M. Rose Rochette; clerk, Miss Bertha Warren; music committee, Miss Emily Whitaker, Miss Kate Brown, Miss Sophia B. Eastman; elective members, Mrs. Caroline Kiel Staff; entertainment, Mrs. Frank E. Stimpson; auditor, Mrs. Marie McConville Sullivan; admitted to active membership, Miss Ethel Jones.

not to legislate. They cannot reconstruct, but must proceed to the business affair in hand, the appropriating of funds by the prescribed methods of taxation, which they have no freedom in selecting. Home governments are reduced to the simple test of personal fitness for discharging defined duties. If the Socialist incumbent is a good administrator, he succeeds; if he is deficient in this quality, he fails. He escapes blame for failure or wins approval by the same measure as that which would be used for the men of other parties in the same places.

Massachusetts cities have supplied the proof that Socialism misses its application in municipal offices. Such of them as have turned to the new party have found no revelation that it has anything to hold out and they have turned to other parties with a little shock. Milwaukee was for a brief time in the public eye, and conspicuously played up in the newspapers, through Socialist rule which accomplished some changes that were of apparent and perhaps real benefit; but Milwaukee's Socialistic rule did not abide. Schenectady, N. Y., had a similar experience. These and others that traveled the same road failed to reveal radical variations. There would seem to follow a conclusion that the Socialist party would do well to direct itself rather to the urging of its theories and the building of its programs for larger governments, where actual changes in the systems could be brought about.

If there is a general lesson in the failure of Socialistic local governments to be different from those supplied by men under other labels, it is that party distinctions quite miss their place when they are applied to municipal affairs. No one has been able to show a rational connection between the principles of a national party and the business of running city and town affairs. The Socialist attempt has reinforced the impression that no such connection exists and that the intrusion of the party in this field is to be resisted, and by the abolition of the party designation on municipal ballots to be avoided as far as it is possible to avoid it. The Connecticut towns appear to offer no other instruction.

PROVIDENCE BOYS WIN IN DEBATE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—English High school's debating team received the decision Thursday night in a debate with the team of the East Greenwich Academy in Assembly hall.

The question was, "Resolved, That the United States government should own and operate the railroad trunk lines with a view to owning and operating the railroad systems in general."

East Greenwich Academy argued for the affirmative and English high upheld the negative. The decision went to the negative by unanimous vote of the judges.

By winning this debate, a second cup was added to the trophies won by the English High School Debating Society. The judges were George M. Rex of Pawtucket, President Howard Edwards of Kingston and Harry P. Cross of Wakefield. The debaters for English high were Benjamin H. Abraham, '13; Stanley H. Franklin, '13 (captain); Wayland M. Burgess, '15, and Harold G. Spooner, '15, alternate.

East Greenwich Academy was represented by Philip A. Ahern, '13; Ralph E. Bailey, '13; Walter D. Briggs, '13 (captain), and Finley A. B. MacKei, '13, alternate.

HIGH SCHOOLS HOLD DEBATE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Debate between teams from the New Britain (Conn.) high school and the Springfield Central high school Friday night on the question, "Resolved, That optional initiative and referendum should be adopted as a principle in American state and municipal government" resulted in favor of New Britain. Success was also won by a second New Britain team and a Holyoke team in New Britain. The Springfield second team lost in Holyoke. The Connecticut school is, therefore, the winner in the triangular contest.

CARPENTERS' STRIKE OFF

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—An agreement has been reached between the contracting builders of Greenfield and the carpenters local union whereby the strike which was declared May 1 is called off. The demand of the striking carpenters for the establishment of a minimum wage of \$3 a day for eight hours for all carpenters who have qualified by serving an apprenticeship of three whole years.

AEROBOAT FLIES 169 MILES

WASHINGTON, Lieut. J. H. Towers of the navy aviation corps, with Ensign G. De C. Chevalier as a passenger, flew in an aeroboot from here to Annapolis on Friday over an all-water route down the Potomac and up Chesapeake bay, covering the 169 miles in 3h. 5m.

ARBOR DAY OBSERVED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—High school pupils here planted trees at Roger Williams Park Friday in observance of Arbor day. The exercises planned by the grammar schools were postponed. A meeting of the executive board will be held early next week to fix a day.

AUTO INTERESTS AWAIT REPORT ON TRUCK BILL

(Continued from page one)

telephone or telephones installed with the main telephone supplied by the company, the company may furnish and install such extension telephone or telephones and shall be entitled to receive compensation thereon on the basis of cost of installation plus an additional charge of not more than 15 per cent of the cost of the telephone or telephones including cost of installation, such additional charge to cover depreciation and cost of maintenance.

Early next week reconsideration of action taken on two measures during the past week after long debate is expected to be requested. One of these is the Spanish war veterans preference bill which provided that such veterans should be given 5 per cent extra credit if they take any of the civil service examinations. The question came on passing the bill over Governor Foss' veto and the action of the state executive head was sustained by a single vote. It is believed that reconsideration will be granted, probably Tuesday.

Avery Street Reconsideration

The street measure is the Avery street bill allowing additional assessments of property on account of betterments which was passed by the House yesterday. Representative Donovan of Boston, who led the opposition, says he will ask for reconsideration Monday.

Among the bills passed by the House during the week was that raising the compulsory school age from 14 years to 15. Reconsideration was obtained and an attempt made to defeat it, but without avail. It now goes to the Senate.

The Senate rejected the bill requiring any person who desired to take sand, gravel, etc., from beaches and shores first to get a permit from the harbor and land commissioners.

The resolve for a state commission to investigate child labor in the commonwealth also fell in the upper branch. Governor Foss was sustained by the Senate in his vetoes of the bill making civil engineers who had passed the civil service examinations eligible for appointment at any time during the following 10 years, and the bill to extend the time within which a voter might change his party enrollment.

Study Railroad Bill

The Legislature received the report it had asked for from the railroad commissioners and the bank commissioners on the financial provisions of the Washburn public service commission bill and as a consequence a committee of five has been chosen to confer with the commissioners on perfecting the sections in question. In the meantime the bill is being held in the ways and means committee of the House.

Amendment of the state constitution, proposed by the taxation committee to provide a state income tax and to reach several billions of dollars of intangible personal property which now escapes taxation, was sent to the Legislature with a favorable report as had been anticipated.

An adverse report was made on the bill to have vaccination of school children discretionary on the part of the parents but as there were several dissenters a contest may be made on the measure in one of the branches.

Investigation of the adequacy of the normal schools of the state and their distribution from the standpoint of access to students was asked in a measure reported in the House by the education committee. The investigation would be made, in case the Legislature acts favorably on the proposition, by the state board of education.

TROLLEY MERGER HEARING TUESDAY

Amendment to the western trolleys merger bill, proposed by Representative Washburn of Worcester, providing that the measure shall not become operative unless the railroad commission shall certify to the secretary of the commonwealth that in its opinion the New Haven railroad is financially able to assume burden for the proposed construction, is scheduled to be considered at a meeting of the street railways committee, Tuesday.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS MEET

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Members of the Connecticut Association of School Superintendents are holding a business meeting today. Henry C. Morison, state superintendent of schools in New Hampshire, is the principal speaker, his topic being "The Training of Teachers for Rural Schools."

CLUB TO HAVE NEW HOME

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Men are at work on the new golf clubhouse for the Wyantenuck Club on the Baldwin property on the West Sheffield road, and when it is completed it will be the most up to date and attractive clubhouse in the state, it is said.

LURE OF GARDEN TRUCK TUGS HARD AT MARKET WAYFARER

Luscious Fruits, Crisp Greenstuffs and Fragrant Flowers in Which Produce Marts Now Abound, Hold an Appeal That Patron Finds Difficult to Resist

Few of the downtown store windows make a stronger or wider appeal to the passerby than those of the large markets, with their array of fresh vegetables and fruits arranged artistically.

Scarlet geraniums or baskets of varicolored pansies inserted among the vegetables apparently hit-or-miss entice the lover of window boxes within the market doors. The pansies are marked 15 or 25 cents a basket and each basket contains eight hardy plants.

Other baskets filled with goodies ready for steamer or train rest invitingly before the gaze of the tourist en route for mountains, lakes or Europe. The contents of the baskets vary. In some are imported grapes known as the English Hamburg grapes which come at \$2 a pound and maple sugar cakes from Vermont at 20 cents a pound, guaranteed to be pure soft sugar, also small cans of figs, dates, salted nuts, jellies and marmalades. Pineapples, too, find a place here, ranging in price from 10 cents apiece for common ones to 60 cents for the "fancy pineapple extra sweet." In the center of the basket a box of strawberries often reposes and when the basket is made up by the careful clerk according to the desires of the purchaser, the price may be from 75 cents to \$10, the average being about \$1.75 or \$2.

Strawberries will last through August and September, the late berries being imported from Nova Scotia.

Native Berries Soon

Native berries are not yet in, but may be in almost any time, probably the last of next week. This week the price is down to 20 cents and, 18 or 15 cents a basket is soon expected.

The 5-cents each tag over the apples tells its own story, but the housewife need not despair for there are huge piles of rhubarb which makes good preserves and pies, and the price of 3 cents to 5 cents a pound makes it an economical as well as a desirable acquisition to the table.

Cranberries will be in the market until the middle of June at 15 cents a quart.

Nearly everything in the line of vegetables is now in the market except sweet corn and lima beans. The latter are expected soon. String beans and wax beans are in fair supply at 20 cents a quart.

"High, scarce, poor," is the verdict of the market produce dealers on tomatoes this year. However, several other vegetables are waiting the salad enthusiast, radishes in especially large bunches at 5 cents, beet and dandelion greens, spinach, cauliflower, egg plants and water.

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONSIDERS BAY STATE MARINE GUARD PLEA

WASHINGTON—Whether or not the navy department will recognize the company of marine guard in Massachusetts as a part of the Massachusetts naval brigade is now under consideration by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt. Representative Murray, after conferring with Mr. Roosevelt, thinks the decision will be favorable to the marine guard and that the department will honor the guard's requisition for marine guard uniforms and equipment.

In the conference when the matter was discussed, besides Representative Murray and the assistant secretary of the navy, were Walter L. Powers, assistant attorney-general and an officer in the Massachusetts naval militia, and Harry W. Miller, solicitor of the navy department.

The question under advisement in a sense is to determine whether the Massachusetts Legislature can direct how the naval appropriations awarded to

that state shall be spent, inasmuch as it was by act of Legislature that the Massachusetts naval brigade was authorized to organize one of its eight companies into a company of naval marine guard. This act was passed last year and the marines organized. The company of marines then made a requisition on the navy department for marine guard uniforms and equipment in accordance with the provisions of the federal statutes appropriating \$125,000 a year for the naval brigades of the country, \$5400 of which is allotted to Massachusetts.

The division of naval militia of the bureau of navigation of the navy department refused to honor the requisition. The department offered to supply them with equipment and uniforms as blue jackets, but declined to recognize them as marine guard. Representative Murray then arranged a conference with the assistant secretary to determine whether the guard should be uniformed and equipped out of the federal appropriation.

NEW CHARTER FOR FITCHBURG IS DISCUSSED

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Declaring he believed the license commission should be kept out of politics, and criticizing the stand taken by the faction represented by Emerson W. Baker, an attorney, which seeks to have the license commissioners appointed by the aldermen, Charles Fosdick Friday night argued in favor of retaining the present system of appointing the license commission.

The discussion over, the license commission was the principal feature of the second session called for the purpose of submitting to the voters the proposed new charter for Fitchburg. At the first meeting, two weeks ago, 24 sections were adopted and many others were taken up Friday night.

RAILROAD CONTRACT SIGNED

BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—The contract between the town of Brattleboro, the Boston & Maine Railroad and the Central Vermont Railway Company was signed in the office of C. C. Fitts Thursday morning whereby the town agrees to contribute \$30,000 toward the proposed railroad developments.

GETTYSBURG TRIP BEING PLANNED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island and commission has issued circulars in forming all civil war veterans who desire to participate in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, to be held on the field on which the famous battle was fought July 1, 2, 3 and 4, that they must notify the secretary of the commission on or before next Wednesday.


Maj. Gen. Charles W. Abbot is secretary of the commission and all applications must be sent to his office at the State House.

According to the circular, the commission will provide transportation to and from Gettysburg, but each veteran must provide his own subsistence en route. Pennsylvania will feed the veterans at Gettysburg.

PORTLAND, Me.—Col. Frederick E. Boothby has been appointed state of Maine commissioner of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the battle of Gettysburg with office in the State House at Augusta. More than 500 participants in the battle have asked for transportation.

OYSTER SHELL IN NEW SUBWAY

An oyster shell weighing two pounds and five ounces, 10 inches in length, was found in Copley square, opposite Clarendon street, 31½ feet underground in the excavation for the Boylston-street subway. The shell is now on exhibition at the office of the Boston transit commission, 15 Beacon street. From 40 to 50 years ago Copley square was an open flat, and oysters and clams thrived there.



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News of Artists and Work They Do

FILIPINO EXHIBIT SHOWS VARYING STYLES OF HATS

All Sorts, Shapes, Sizes Shown at Display of Philippine Products in Museum of Fine Arts With Other Interesting Things

LABELING IS CLEAR

Visitors to the Philippine exhibit in the forecourt room at the Museum of Fine Arts are finding their inspection of the display entertainingly instructive; children from the schools are taking a particular delight in looking at the exhibit, for it is such a pleasant and satisfactory way of supplementing facts they have learned in their text-books or of making those facts really clear. Another point in the exhibit's favor is that every object has not only been clearly labeled but in many cases a complete explanation has been added, so that the services of a guide or the help of a catalogue can be dispensed with—a pleasure that is duly appreciated by many more than merely the children.

Every case in the exhibit contains objects of special interest, and there are additional attractions on top of the cases and on the walls. The industrial work of both the wild tribes and the Christianized natives is represented, and there are also many pictures showing the various types of houses and some of the scenery of the islands.

One is surprised to find such varying styles in hats. There is, for instance, a *salakot*, a woven hat not unlike a parasol top in size and shape, and then there is a packet hat, made of rattan, bamboo and smooth bark, and resembling a porridge bowl in shape and dimensions. A near-by photograph showing a native wearing one of these curious packet hats is the only thing that convinces one that such a diminutive article can actually be a hat. But the most surprising hat of all is made of carved wood, the decorative design being a human face. This hat, we are told, is worn for protection during a journey, and then used for a food bowl and water pail when its possessor is camping. Therefore one overlooks its lack of beauty because it is so practical.

The clothes display is almost as interesting. The wedding garments and party dresses are not unbecomingly beautiful, and many of the skirts and jackets are truly picturesque in coloring and decoration. Various kinds of cloth are shown—justina and pinupue, some in plain colors, some in stripes. Samples of embroidery and lace show work that is exquisite. A white embroidered card case made in one of the primary schools needs the label to prevent one from considering it the work of an experienced and careful needlewoman. There are curious slippers and shoes, and a palm leaf raincoat shaped like an immense circular cape. A gay feather headdress such as the men wear is not unlike some of the hair ornaments worn by American ladies, but it is six times as large.

Other objects that attract much attention are carved wooden shields, a nose flute, bead and hemp bags, all kinds of baskets, brooms for hardwood floors, and brooms for everything except hardwood floors, a hammock said to be of large size though it would hold only one person, a goodly brass display, curious musical instruments and dippers, one made of a coconut shell, the other of a palm leaf which has been ingeniously twisted up to serve this purpose and at the time shows some attempt at decorative effect, for the end of the handle bursts out into an astonishing bunch of fibers which reminds one of nothing so much as grandmother's feather duster.

MR. TAFT WOULD TAX INCOMES OF MORE THAN \$1000

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In his third lecture Friday as Kent professor of law at Yale former President Taft in talking on the theme, "Some Questions of Modern Government," denounced the initiative and referendum as "very much like legislation during the French revolution—directly contrary to the intent of the constitution."

He advocated a graduated income tax which would include all incomes of more than \$1000 on the ground that "everybody ought to contribute something, in order that he may feel more responsibility in the government."

Professor Taft discussed characteristics of the present day men in Congress, declaring that they pay too much attention to what their constituents want. "They coddle the people," he said, "and fail to tell the truth to them."

FREIGHT RATE CONFERENCE HELD

NEW YORK—Traffic committees of commercial associations in seaboard cities conferred with traffic officers of eastern railroads on the proposed 5 per cent increase in freight rates which the railroads are to ask of the interstate commerce commission. The conference was called by the railroads to ask of shippers their cooperation.

MR. AND MRS. WILSON ENTERTAIN WASHINGTON—Society and official folk here were entertained from 3 to 7 o'clock Friday night with a party on the lawn fronting south of the White House by President and Mrs. Wilson.

CHAIR MADE BY MANILA CRAFTSMAN



Work in Filipino exhibit at Museum of Fine Arts

AMERICAN PERIOD ARCHITECTURE EXEMPLIFIED IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Springfield, Ill., Type of Last Century Shown in Court House, Formerly State Capitol, Contrasts With Supreme Court

LATTER MODERN ONE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—This city, whose name is familiar throughout the United States because of its being the home of Abraham Lincoln, furnishes an excellent example of contrast between a type of architecture that appealed strongly to Americans for public buildings early in the last century and one which is popular today.

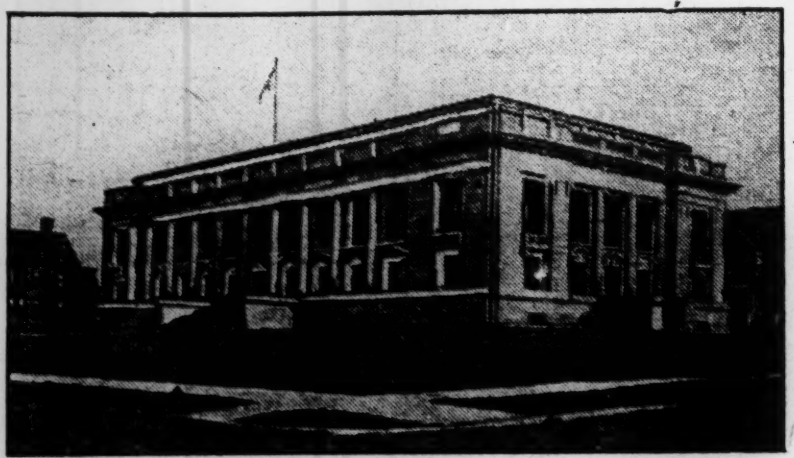
Such a striking difference is noticed daily by residents and visitors to town in the Sangamon county courthouse and the supreme court building.

The courthouse, which is in the center of the public square, formerly was the State Capitol. It is a good type of colonial-classic architecture with the usual Grecian pillar effect on two facades. The cornerstone of this building was laid July 4, 1837. It is still in a good state of preservation, having been remodeled some years ago. One portico facing toward the old building, where Lincoln and Herndon had their law offices, bears two bronze tablets. One of these commemorates the first settlers of Sangamon county, who came here in 1817, and the other is in memory of certain participants in the revolutionary war.

Impressively different seems the supreme court building, which is opposite one corner of the present Capitol. It is of a modern type of architecture such as is frequently found in public library buildings in large cities. It contains besides the supreme court room a room for the appellate court for this district. On the second floor with these court rooms is the large supreme court library, which is much used by lawyers during court sessions. On the first floor are offices of the clerks of the court and of the attorney general of the state and his assistants. On the third floor living rooms are provided for use of non-resident members of the supreme court during sessions thereof.

This building was erected by a commission which included former Governor Deneen, Lawrence Y. Sherman, now United States senator from Illinois, and former Chief Justice Thomas H. Cartwright. The building was authorized by act of the Legislature April 18, 1905. The necessary appropriations were made by the forty-fourth and forty-fifth Assemblies, David E. Shanahan of Chicago being then as now chairman of the committee on appropriations in the House.

EDIFICE IN LINCOLN'S HOME CITY



Supreme court is housed in roomy, well-lighted modern building

EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK

Museum of Fine Arts—Daily 9 to 5. Sunday 1 to 6. Admission 25 cents. Free Saturday and Sunday. Etchings from the Francis Bullard bequest in the print department rooms. Philippine industrial art in the forecourt room. Copley hall, 194 Clarendon street—International art exhibit. Impressionists, post-impressionists, cubists, futurists. Daily 9 to 5:30. Sunday 1 to 5. The following exhibitions are open free daily, 9 to 4: Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park street—Lensed glass, semi-indirect lighting fixtures and lamps designed by Donald S. McDonald. Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street—Paintings by American artists. Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Miscellaneous modern etchings. Paintings by the old masters. Brooks Reed gallery, 19 Arlington street—Works by British Society of Graver Printers, in colors. Vose gallery, 308 Boylston street—Paintings by old masters. Thulin-Murphy gallery, 104 Clarendon street—Paintings by American artists.

SUNDAY DOCENT SERVICE

Docent service at the Museum of Fine Arts tomorrow will be in charge of Ashton Sanborn and Dr. Donald Gregg. Mr. Sanborn will speak on "Greek Marbles" in the fifth century room at 3:15 p. m. and Dr. Gregg will speak on "The Special Philippine Exhibition" in the forecourt room at 4 p. m.

ART STUDENTS EXHIBIT

The annual exhibit of work done by pupils of the school of the Museum of Fine Arts is announced for May 20-24. It will be held at the school and be open free to the public daily from 9 to 4.

CENT POSTCARDS TO BE GREEN

WASHINGTON—One-cent postal cards will be green hereafter, as is the usage in many foreign countries.



Old state house, now used as county building in Springfield

OREGON SOON TO HAVE USE OF GREAT CANAL TO CONNECT INLAND EMPIRE WITH THE SEA

THE DALLES, Ore.—Within less than two years The Dalles-Celilo canal, the western end of which is four miles east of the city of The Dalles on the Oregon side of the Columbia will be completed and a continuous waterway passage thrown open from the fertile grain fields of the inland empire, the orchards of Idaho and the stock region of eastern Oregon to Portland and the sea.

Water already fills the basins of the finished, concrete-walled canal at its eastern end, 12 miles from The Dalles. The heaviest excavation work is done and at the extreme western end of the canal, where tandem locks will be constructed to lift the boats a distance of 70 feet, concrete masonry is being placed along the solid rock walls to line the 80-foot deep chasm that has been cut there.

Tons of powder have been used in blasting the way through cliff sides where hundreds of men have continuously worked since the project was begun. Tram trains have hauled hundreds of tons of concrete from the mixers to be used in the construction of walls and the abutments of locks. The work is now 60 per cent finished. Congress appropriated the sum of \$1,200,000 for the work the first of the year, and with the support of funds that is promised for next year, the Columbia will be

made navigable around the beautiful Celilo falls and the ungaugeable rapids that rush through their narrowest confines of natural stone masonry for eight miles to the west.

Three sets of locks will be constructed on the canal. The greatest lift will be made at the Tandem locks at the extreme west end of the project, where boats headed up the river will be raised 70 feet, 35 feet in each of the solid rock-bound chambers. At the Five-Mile lock the raise will be 10 feet. At the Ten-Mile lock no lift will be made. The latter structure will be used to control the flow of the stream in time of high water and prevent a heavy pressure in the middle basin, where instead of a cut the waterway will pass over low ground and through walls built up of solid concrete and concreted rubble stone. Both the Ten and Five-Mile locks are so named because of this distance from the city of The Dalles.

The construction of the canal has been under the supervision of Major J. J. Morrow of Portland. However, Captain Henry H. Robert, who the latter part of April was transferred to Texas to supervise United States engineering work, his duties having been assumed by Captain Dillon, formerly stationed at Vancouver barracks, has had active charge of the field work. For the last two years he has been assisted by James H. Poltheus, a graduate of the engineering department of Stanford University, and a son of Mr. Poltheus of Portland. The elder Poltheus has been in the engineering service of the government for many years.

COLONIAL THEATER FOR PICTURES

CHICAGO—The Colonial theater, a first class house, has been leased for five years for the display of motion pictures. This is the fourth regular theater to be eliminated from the overcrowded theatrical field in this city, the Olympic and McVickers having been likewise converted recently, and the Chicago opera house is being torn down to give place to a business block.

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We are unable to publish an itemized account of the lot as it was received too late on Saturday to make this possible, and we can only state in general terms that it includes a wide range of the very latest and most approved styles.

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ARTHUR JAMES TODD, Ph. D.
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Motives for Charity.	The International Campaign Against Unemployment.
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The Homeless Man Problem.	Prevention and Elimination of Poverty.

We believe all sorts and conditions of people will find something worth while in Professor Todd's enlightened handling of this subject.

This series will commence Tuesday, May 13th, and will be continued on Tuesdays and Fridays thereafter until completed.

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Boston, Mass.

E. H. S. Players to Give Wagner Overture

BAND OF THE BOSTON ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL



Top row, left to right: B. L. Bromburg, J. L. Traustein, W. F. Schlimper, W. H. Can-shell, M. J. Delehanty, C. A. Love, E. K. Kecher, C. W. Baasch, E. J. McKenna, J. F. Fallon, N. K. McLennan, E. L. O'Connor, second sargent. Middle row, left to right: G. T. O'Neill, W. E. Barry, J. P. Cook, B. E. Sawyer, J. F. Maydan, J. F. Ryan, L. A. Campbell, E. J. Woodward, S. Goldman, G. A. Bruner, S. Aronson. Front row, left to right: T. Jacob, C. W. Undabill, J. Christie, A. Green, E. C. Wark, J. F. Shine, major; H. O. Lewis, H. E. Berry, E. S. S. Cobb, E. M. Basche, J. S. Macquarrie.

POPULAR OPERA SCHEMES STUDIED

Prospects for America in Municipal Lyric Drama Considered in Light of What Is Done in France

IN NEW YORK next season, according to repeated announcements, popular opera is to be given under the direction of the City Club, backed by the man who is regarded as the chief artistic and financial power behind the Metropolitan Opera company, Otto H. Kahn. The movement, accordingly, rests for its enthusiasm on a modern civic organization which broadly represents the whole amusement-seeking public, and for its money support and for its singing talent on the experience and resources of the first opera company in the land.

An enterprise apparently could not have more absolute assurance of success than this one. Yet a shrewd student of operatic history in the United States, particularly in New York, has predicted for it the same outcome as befell the New Theater experiment in opera company a few seasons ago. This observer is evidently skeptical as to the desire of the citizens for popular entertainment in the music drama line. He notes that in all the years that opera has been given in New York only that kind has had permanent success to which the charm of the gilded horseshoe has attached. A high scale of prices, famous singers and brilliantly gowned women have been, he maintains, the attraction not only for the wealthy man who paid a sweeping subscription to look at the show from the back of the boxes, but for the plain man who gave a day's pay to look on from the galleries.

Another point besides the one referred to by the New York historian might be remarked on the scheme devised by the City Club. There may be just enough condescension in the idea to make it seem to the people not a genuine movement toward community expression at all. It may partake too much of a gift. It may turn out to be only a device of larger industrial welfare, a plan for building up a diverting civic environment. It may therefore, strike the town as a manifestation of grand commerce rather than of grand opera.

The New York plan for civic popular opera is the only one now afoot in the United States that has much appearance of seriousness. The City Club and Mr. Kahn purpose to have a completely established company and they intend to give thoroughgoing representations of opera at low prices. There are a number of schemes for municipal summer opera, some already tested, others merely projected, but these are more like concert undertakings than dramatic propositions. The New York idea provides for the establishment of a permanent winter company.

Since it has developed that Milton and

Sargent Aborn, the proprietors of the Aborn English grand opera companies, are to be the managing directors of the City Club company, in association with Josiah Zuro, who was orchestral conductor in the Oscar Hammerstein experiment a few seasons ago in educational opera, it is apparent that the operatic alliance of the United States is to have a larger sweep of authority than ever before. The allied cities of New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and Montreal will not only have in their control the services of major artists, to be exchanged or shared

directorates left out, the old understanding with the directors of the Metropolitan opera houses of New York and of Philadelphia was resumed. The Chicago company will appear in Philadelphia as before and will also give its special series of performances in New York.

Whether the scheme of the City Club opera committee finds favor with the New York public or not, a most important idea is advanced in it, the idea of American recognition for the artist who has not yet attained fame in Europe. Everybody who has studied the United

ORCHESTRA OF THE ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL



From left to right, front row—F. Pellegrin, L. Contestable, W. Leavitt, W. R. Loewee, L. I. Dana, B. J. Snyder, A. F. Field, H. T. Congdon, J. B. Risceman, J. A. Beasley, P. Anderson, M. DeGroot, C. B. Esterley, S. Feinstein, N. L. Ginski. Middle row—M. Scocozza, L. F. Reisman, W. F. Schlimper, G. Penshorn, W. F. Schlimper, G. Boland, A. Rosenberg, R. M. Cohen, F. H. Sheppard, R. F. Grohe, H. London, L. U. Young, H. Alpert, W. F. Hall, B. Pollack, L. Telfshansky. Back row—E. W. Dixon, H. P. Barth, H. M. Baker, H. Hoffman, S. Smith, J. L. Traustein, M. Ginsburg, J. Cooper, H. E. Berry, B. J. Levine, and M. Harris.

on equal terms, but it will have those of minor artists, notably many English-singing performers, who have never attained recognition in first class opera.

Some observers of the course of operatic affairs in the United States have surmised that the recent resignation of Andreas Dippel from the management of the Chicago opera company and the retirement of the New York members from the board of directors meant that Chicago had withdrawn from the alliance. But the action of the Chicago men interested in opera, with Harold F. McCormick at their head, is an assertion of administrative, not of artistic independence. As soon as the Chicago company was reorganized, with the principle of interlocked

States in the hope of persuading the country to interest itself popularly in opera has come to the same conclusion about it. There is no chance of the art of lyric drama taking universal hold so long as the public remains possessed of the notion that opera is synonymous with Caruso, Tetrazzini or Mary Garden. Until the people like the opera for itself and can be contented to hear it performed by singers who are working their way to the front and not invariably by those who have won the applause of Milan, Berlin, Paris and London, the art will have to stay in the keeping of a few wealthy communities, and can extend its usefulness only in the manner of the grand annual continental circus tour.

The popular opera scheme, if it works, will in all likelihood spread over the country. Mr. Kahn's countenance of it would indicate not only that it is to be brought under the control of the American operatic alliance, but that it is to be a national art propaganda. If the City Club idea is as broadly conceived as it seems to be, then it should win to its support the many women's musical clubs that have been working to enlarge the opportunity of native singers; it should win also the support of that society which during the past two years has been vigorously agitating for opera in English.

Too much is not to be expected in the question of a popular art from studying the aspirations of one nation in the light of the accomplishment of another. Americans are not helped much by being told that all they have to do to become a musical people is to imitate the methods of the French. But doubtless much is to be gained from the observation and counsel of a man who has lived intimately the musical life of both France and the United States. Such a man a Monitor representative found in Clement Lenon, who for seven years was a member of the Colonne orchestra in Paris and was for a time a director of opera in small French cities; who for 12 years has been a member of the Boston Symphony orchestra and is a teacher of music-reading in the New England Conservatory and chorus director in the South End Music school settlement.

"The reason why popular opera is successful in all parts of France," said Mr. Lenon, "is because the public is willing to hear performances by beginners. From the artistic viewpoint the representations given in cities of 30,000 to 50,000 inhabitants are not remarkable, but the people patronize them and the municipality gives them financial assistance. The quality of the work depends entirely on the size of the town. From the larger places as a center an opera company sends out singers and orchestral

Difficulty of Wagnerian Composition Does Not Check Youthful Musicians in Selecting Piece for June Exercises—Course Has Developed Rapidly Since 1902

So successful was the work of the orchestra of the English high school under the leadership of James A. Beasley, who organized it in October, 1887, it was made a regular school course in 1902 and counts one point on the graduating diploma. The course includes ensemble practice, comparative study of orchestral instruments, analysis of musical composition. It is open to all pupils who show proficiency in playing any orchestral instrument.

The pupils give to this course one hour a week after school. Its object is to give its members an insight into good music and practice in ensemble playing. In the 15 years of its history it has collected a library of over 200 standard compositions. It is now practicing the "Tannhauser" overture for the graduating exercises. This is a difficult and unusual thing for a school orchestra to attempt. Popular music also is played, but, as Mr. Beasley says, nothing that is inferior. The course now has a membership of 50.

For a number of years the orchestra has played at the patriotic exercises held in the Old South church on Feb. 22. It sometimes plays elsewhere in connection with educational projects. So many boys have gone from the orchestra directly into a musical vocation that the work of the orchestra has come to be looked on as in line with vocational training.

A recently elected member of the

Symphony orchestra, Carlos E. Pinfield, played in the school orchestra during his course at high school. Another former player, Frank E. Dodge, is now a member of the orchestra of the Boston opera house. Howard Randall, member of the San Francisco Symphony orchestra was a member of the English high school orchestra. Robert Deuel and Max I. Krulce, former members of the high school orchestra, are now playing in theater orchestras in Boston, and Samuel Levin, pianist, is still another who played with the boys at the English high. A number of boys upon graduating from the high school literally played their way through college, enabled to do so by the work they had done in the school orchestra.

A glee club organized in 1905 by Malcolm D. Barrows, master of English in the school, takes a prominent part in school affairs. Occasionally it does some outside singing, such as at the graduation exercises of the evening high schools. It does a high grade of work and is a feature of the school life.

The military drum corps is lead by J. F. Shine, drum major, one of the boys of the school. The band was organized a year ago by the boys themselves. Its leader is one of their own number, H. P. Sadony, whose father is a member of the Symphony orchestra. It takes part in all the parades in which the boys appear.

GLEE CLUB OF ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL



Left to right, front row—E. E. Gordon, B. H. Jacobs, J. M. Driscoll, M. D. Barrows (director), H. F. Cahill; second row, F. S. Bryant, A. V. Beals, M. S. Selib, J. J. Neary, R. R. Gordon; third row, W. E. O'Brien, H. R. Warren, L. H. Kauter.

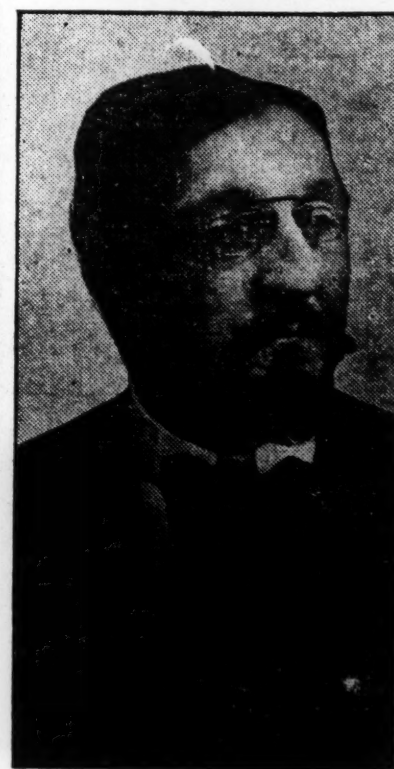
players to the smaller places for short engagements and everybody has some opportunity to hear opera and everybody is contented with what he gets according as he pays.

"Not counting Paris, the first class opera cities may be regarded as those of the size of Toulouse, Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles and Angers. These will have a first class orchestra, a permanent company and a six months' season. Among the second class places we may count Lille, Montpellier and Nimes. In Angers they have two companies and are provided not only with a grand opera company but an operetta company as well.

"In the first class cities \$1.50 is usually the price of the best seats in the theater. The lowest price is generally 20 cents, though in the small places it is sometimes as low as 10 cents. As a rule the attendance depends on the opera and not on the artists. People will go five or six times to the same opera. The public does not entertain standards of performance beyond what it pays for, but it exercises a great deal of discrimination in regard to the singers nevertheless. An artist must win the applause of the house or he can not hold his place in the company.

"Of course all opera in France is sung in the native language. And in America I think that any attempt to popularize opera should be on the basis of the English language. It is a mistake to say that Americans have no time for music. They have as much as any other people has. American students, from whom popular opera companies would have to be recruited, have abundant talent and feeling for music.

Singing in English Must Be Taught, Says Trainer of Music School Chorus



(Photo by Dadmun, Boston) CLEMENT LENON



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I think that opportunity for musical education in America must be larger before there can be popular opera everywhere. There ought to be just as free an opening for music study in American villages as in the large cities.

"As the situation is now, native singers not only have small opportunity to learn opera, but nobody wants to hear them after they have learned it unless they have a reputation of appearances in Europe. Native art has almost no chance to assert itself. Opera is not regarded as opera unless it is all borrowed from abroad.

"I am firmly of the conviction that music will become popularized in the United States in time. By that I mean that Americans will have plenty of music by their own composers and will be glad to listen to their own singers and to hear opera sung everywhere, in small cities as well as large, in the English language."

The Fidelia Singing Society of West Roxbury, Benjamin Guckenberger, director, gives a Wagner centennial program Sunday afternoon with the cooperation of the Cecilia Society of Boston. The works to be presented include choruses for men, for women and for mixed voices, also arias from "Rienzi," "Flying Dutchman," "Tannhauser," "Lohengrin," "Walkure" and "Meistersinger." The soloists include Miss Gladys Haywood, Mme. Margaret G. Guckenberger, Miss Lillian C. Lechner, Frederick Joslyn, Herbert W. Smith, John E. Daniels and David A. Tohey.

BUFFALO SHRINERS LEAVE

BUFFALO—A score or more of Shriners from Dunkirk, N. Y., leave here today on tour for Texas and other points. They will arrive in New York on May 21 with several hundred Pittsburgh Shriners who are on a 3000 mile tour of this country and the East Indies.

FILTRATION PLANT REQUIRING BONDS PLAN FOR DETROIT

Comparison of Water Systems in Other Cities Proves Mechanical Method Most Desirable

DETROIT, Mich.—Estimates on a filtration plant proposed for Detroit place the cost at \$2,500,000; and if the board of water commissioners finds from the reports of its engineers that the drinking water problem of the city will be solved by the scheme, the people will be asked to vote on a bond issue for that amount.

A "mechanical" or "chemical" plant is found preferable to a sand filter plant. It has been found by investigation that the quality of filtered water furnished consumers at Toronto, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati is superior to the water furnished consumers in Detroit, although at all of these places the water as it comes from the lake or river is inferior to the Detroit water supply.

Two of these cities are using slow sand filters and one a mechanical filter, all supplemented by chlorination plants. It is said that either type of filter would operate satisfactorily in Detroit, but it appears that the mechanical filter can be installed at a much less first cost with consequent less fixed charges and can be more economically operated.

PEMBROKE GRANGE ENTERTAINS
PEMBROKE, Mass.—Spring session of the Mayflower Pomona grange is being held today as the guests of Pembroke grange. Fifth degree is being worked on a large class of candidates.



A player-piano containing the GULBRANSEN-PLAYER

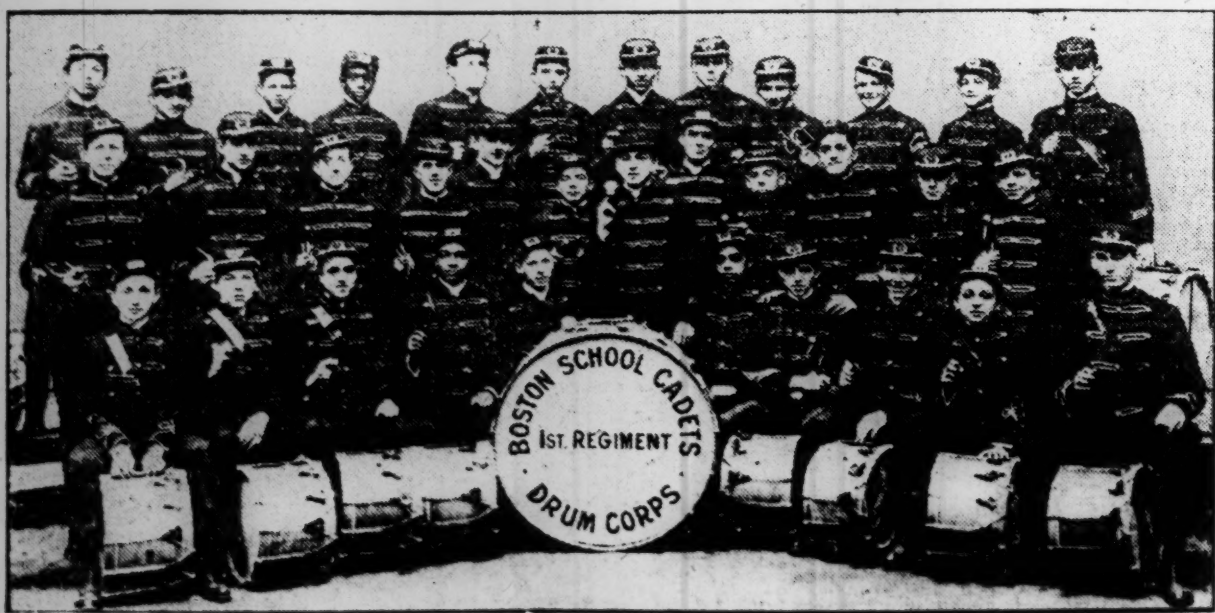
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FACTORIES—NEW YORK, CHICAGO

DRUM CORPS OF BOSTON ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL



Front row left to right—E. P. Lee, Levin H. Green, H. Barth, H. P. Sadony, leader of the band, N. Pollack, T. L. Telfshansky. Middle row left to right—Discon, H. E. Berry, W. Black, V. M. Wilson, J. Cooper, T. H. Sheppard, W. T. Hall, R. Lewis. Back row left to right—S. Feinstein, G. B. Esterley, W. F. Schlimper, C. J. Brant, G. Kelly, K. Bolant.

Shakespeare Festival Opens Here Monday

BRILLIANT COMEDY REVIVED "Much Ado About Nothing" to Be Seen by New Generation of Playgoers

SHAKESPEARE'S "Much Ado About Nothing," with which E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe will open their three weeks' engagement on Monday evening at the Shubert theater, has not been performed in Boston since these stars played it at the Hollis street theater seven years ago.

The brilliant classic comedy, product of Shakespeare at the height of his career, will hold an unusual interest for a new generation of theater-goers, if we subscribe to the manager's estimate of seven years as the period of the average person's active playgoing.

Scholars have fixed the date of the composition of this comedy as 1599, from evidence of references in the text.

Sources of the Play

As in several of his other romantic plays Shakespeare took part of his plot ready-made from a popular tale of the time, Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," canto 5, which existed in English translations by Beverly (1565) and Harrington (1591). He may also have been indebted to Belleforest's translation of Bandell's twenty-second novella.

The mixture of tragedy and comedy in the play is characteristic of Shakespeare. In this regard Hazlitt says: "Perhaps the middle point of comedy was never more nicely hit, in which the ludicrous blends with the tender, and our follies, turning round against themselves, in support of our affections, retain nothing but their humanity."

Shakespeare's Handling

This humanly appealing part of the play was altogether the invention of Shakespeare, for he wove Benedick, Beatrice, Dogberry, Verges, and other characters into the borrowed tale of Don John's jealous intrigue against Hero and Claudio.

So the dramatist was responsible for all the wit and humor and for practically all the definite character of the play. As usual with him, he so blended his inventions with the borrowings that the whole interacts and transfigures so as to give a freshness and new meaning to the whole. Coleridge says: "The interest in the plot is on account of the characters, not vice versa, as in almost all other writers; the plot is mere canvas, and no more."

Benedick and Beatrice

In Mrs. Jameson's essay on the characters of Benedick and Beatrice she points out that Benedick shows a lurking liking for his fascinating enemy. "Infinite skill as well as humor is shown in making this pair of airy beings the exact counterpart of each other; but of the two portraits that of Benedick is the most pleasing," she says.

"He has independence and gay indifference of temper, laughing defiance of love and marriage. The satirical freedom of expression, common to both, are more becoming to the masculine than to the feminine character. Any woman might be proud of the affection of such a cavalier as Benedick, his valor, wit and gaiety sit so gracefully upon him; and his light scoffs are just sufficient to render more piquant the conquest. But a man might well be pardoned who would shrink from encountering such a spirit as that of Beatrice unless indeed he had served an apprenticeship at the taming school."

"Shakespeare has exhibited in Beatrice a spirited and faithful portrait of the fine lady of his own time. In her wit there is a touch of insolence, not infrequent in women when the wit predominates over reflection and imagination. In her temper, too, there is a slight infusion of the termagant; and her satirical humor plays with such unresponsive levity over all subjects alike that it requires a profound knowledge of women to bring such a character within the pale of our sympathy. But Beatrice, though wilful is not wayward; she is voluble, not unfeeling."

"In Beatrice, Shakespeare has contrived that the poetry of the character shall not only soften but heighten its comic effect. We are not only inclined to forgive Beatrice all her scornful airs, all her biting jests, all her presumption of authority; but they amuse and delight us the more, when we find her, with all the headlong simplicity of a child, falling at once into the snare laid for her affections."

Wit Compared

Hudson says: "The wit of Benedick springs more from reflection than that of Beatrice, and grows with the growth of thought. With all the pungency and nearly all the pleasantry it lacks the free spontaneous volubility of hers. Hence in their skirmishes she always gets the better of him. But he makes ample amends when out of her presence, trundling out jests in whole paragraphs. In short, if his wit be slower it is also stronger than hers; not so agile in manner more weighty in matter, it shines less, but burns more; and as it springs less out of the occasion, so it will bear repeating much better."

Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe, of course, will play this well matched pair, appearing in the comedy Monday and Tuesday evenings and Saturday matinee of the first week, and repeating it Friday evening of the second week and Wednesday evening of the third week.

It is announced that a new production has been made for this revival at heavy expense. It is predicted that the stage pictures will be of exceptional beauty, with special care given to the pictorial appeal of the cathedral scene, "with its

massive columns, brilliantly lighted chancel and dim perspectives." A choir of boys will sing in this scene. Miss Marlowe's costumes were made in Paris from her own designs.

The excellent performances of the other plays are well known and need no preliminary comment. "Twelfth Night" will be played Wednesday evening, "The Merchant of Venice" Thursday evening, "Romeo and Juliet" Friday evening and "Hamlet" Saturday evening.

Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe will have their usual competent supporting organization which includes Frederick Lewis, J. Sayre Crawley, William Harris, Sidney Mather, Walter Connolly, Malcolm Bradley, Lenore Chippendale, Helen Singer, Millicent McLaughlin and Ina Goldsmith. Attention is called to the fact that during the engagement the curtain will rise promptly at 8 o'clock evenings, and at 2 o'clock Saturday matinees.

"THE OLD HOMESTEAD"

Denman Thompson's rural comedy drama, "The Old Homestead," will be revived Monday evening at the Boston theater, where it was produced 28 years ago. E. L. Snader, a pleasing character actor of long experience, will play the role of Uncle Josh Whitcomb, who leaves his New Hampshire farm to search in New York for his son. An adequate production is promised.

MISS M'DANIEL TO ENTERTAIN

Miss Henrietta McDaniel is to give an original entertainment for children at the Toy theater 16 Lime street, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons next week. Miss McDaniel, as Peter in "The End of the Bridge" at the Castle Square theater, won the regard of many Boston youngsters as well as of their elders.

At her matinees she will tell new stories, sing new songs, jingles and rhymes, all in appropriate costumes. On the program will be a child poem by Miss Florence Lincoln, author of "The End of the Bridge," and songs by Lily Carthew and Selma Pelonsky, all specially written for Miss McDaniel's use. Seats may be had at Steinert hall and at the Toy theater.

"LOUISIANA LOU"

"Louisiana Lou," a musical comedy that ran for several months in Chicago, is to begin an engagement at the Majestic theater Monday evening. The book is by several Chicago authors and the score is by Ben M. Jerome. The scene of the action is New Orleans at Mardi Gras time. Among the comedians and singers are Neil McNeil, Miss Anna McNabb and Harry First.

BOSTON NOTES

At the annual meeting of the Drama League at the Plymouth theater next Wednesday afternoon Robert M. Wernera will address his fellow-members on "Our Responsibilities as Playgoers." The delegation to the national convention will report and officers will be elected.

"The Child" at the Plymouth and Buffalo Jones at the Tremont will close with this evening's performance. The next attraction at the Plymouth is not announced. The Tremont will reopen May 19 with a new farce.

HERE AND THERE

When the Benson company of Shakespeare players from Stratford-on-Avon appears in Boston next season, playgoers will have an opportunity to see "Hamlet" played without cuts, requiring two performances, like the opera of "Parsifal." The plays of the War of the Roses and the Roman plays will be acted in their chronological order.

Hauptmann, Sudermann and Schnitzler are writing scenarios for German moving picture concerns.

In reviewing the theatrical season in Philadelphia one critic declares that there are too many theaters in that city. There are not enough high grade attractions available to fill the eight houses. "Medicine entertainments have returned to the city, principally to keep the theaters open. There is a movement on to reduce the number of first class houses to four or five, and to keep them supplied with first-class attractions," he says.

Miss Margaret Anglin plans to appear next season as Katherine in "Taming of the Shrew" and as Viola in "Twelfth Night." She acted both these roles in Australia, but has never been seen in them in this country.

The Chicago Theater Society closed its season with a deficit of \$16,000, which was met by assessing the members 85 per cent on their subscriptions. Next season a new plan is to be employed in order to divide the organization among a large number of persons, each of whom is to take \$50 worth of tickets in advance, as a member, or \$25 worth as an associate member.

Martin Johnson, who has been making a study of English drama conditions, is the new practical head of the activities. He is planning for an engagement of "The Yellow Jacket" and for a season of classic and modern comedies acted by a special company, headed by Milton Rosmer and Miss Irene Rooke, who are leaving the Horniman players soon, to establish a repertory theater at Leeds, England. It is also expected to stage one act pieces from the Princess theater, New York, as well as two children's plays during the holiday season.

Shakespeare Actress to Play Beatrice and Other Roles at Shubert Theater

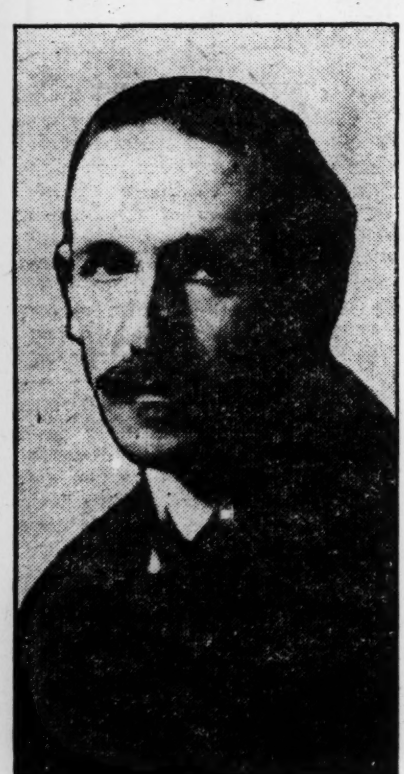


(Photo by White, New York)
MISS JULIA MARLOWE

THE THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Miss Christie MacDonald in "Sweethearts," an overture by Victor Herbert. Colonial theater, indefinite. E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe in "Shakespeare repertoire," Shubert theater, three weeks. "Louisiana Lou," musical comedy. Majestic theater, indefinite. "The Old Homestead," Denman Thompson's rural play, Boston theater. "The Comedy of Errors," acted by John Craig stock company, Castle Square theater, one week.

Expert Scenic Director Designs Art Settings for Mr. Craig's Theater



(Photo by Frank C. Bangs, New York)
LIVINGSTON PLATT

STUDENTS GIVE THREE DRAMAS

Three one-act plays were presented at the school of English Speech and Expression, Copley square, Friday evening.

"Who Calls?" dramatized by Miss Marie Ware Laughton from a story by Sir Gilbert Parker, had elementary power in its picture of an educated Indian girl longing for civilized modes of living. Miss Louise Mudgett in feeling and bearing gave an impressive impersonation of the heroine's mother. William Williams and Miss Mae C. Dean played the other roles.

"Mrs. Bright's Visitor," a one-act play by Mrs. Mary R. P. Hatch, told a touching story of a woman's conflict with a burglar who comes to steal the \$500 she and her husband have saved toward a home they are buying. The woman appeals to the intruder's better nature and lends him \$25 when he yields to her pleading not to take the nest egg. The play was interesting because of its human story and its good characterization. Miss Elvira Rhind did a touching bit of acting as Mrs. Bright and her pantomime was excellent. John Perham was a convincing burglar. Chester Sanford played the husband.

Strindberg's "The Stronger" was given with Mrs. Saville Cloyes as a quiet and forceful Frau X, and displayed admirable reticence in the heavy moments. Miss Lillian Crane compassed her difficult pantomimic role successfully. Reginald Squire played the waster.

STONE RANSOM BILL FILED

WASHINGTON — Senator O'Gorman of New York Friday introduced a bill appropriating \$60,000 to compensate the subscribers to the fund for the ransom of Miss Ellen M. Stone of Boston, who was captured by bandits in Macedonia about 10 years ago. This bill has been pending in Congress for several years. It has always passed the Senate, but has never got through the House.

NEW ART SETTING TO BE SEEN John Craig to Stage Plays Along Advanced Lines of Creating Illusion

JOHN CRAIG has arranged to make a number of productions along the lines of the new stage setting technique that is being practised today extensively in Germany and Russia. To this end he has engaged Livingston Platt, a man of unusual equipment. The first example of this new art to be presented by any American theatrical enterprise will be seen next week in the revival of "The Comedy of Errors" at the Castle Square theater.

This new art of stage direction seeks to apply to stage decoration all that modern painters and decorators have learned. The keynote of their work is achievement of atmosphere with utmost economy of means.

All conventional exterior stage settings of the present day are based upon the easel painting of 75 years ago. Instead of following the progress of the impressionists, painters of stage scenery continue to reproduce a type of outdoor background that imitated Constable's landscape. The shadows were painted upon the canvas. The new painters use flat tones and the principle of design and do most of their painting with electricity.

An entirely different line of progress in stage direction has been followed in interiors. Here the settings have grown more and more elaborate, until palace rooms, old colonial houses and what not have been, not represented, but actually reproduced with genuine furniture of the costliest sort. The new stage art abandons all this realism.

Modern Ideas

The application of the new art to Castle Square theater productions may best be explained by Mr. Platt as he outlined his ideas to a representative of the Monitor.

"Our effort will be to appeal to the imagination of the audience by intimating the essential of the time and place, not by attempting objective representation."

"The action of 'The Comedy of Errors' passes in a single day beginning at sunrise and closing at sunset. We shall follow the course of the sun through the action of the play. There will be three main scenes: The priory, with sunlight coming in from the back, a quay with the direct sunlight of noonday coming from overhead and a terrace overlooking the sea. Besides this there will be two simple drops and a set of curtains, three arrangements to be used as backgrounds for minor scenes."

"The curtains will not be used arbitrarily, as proposed by some theorists, but will be employed only as backgrounds in scenes where they would naturally be used as they often are in semi-tropical localities like Sicily as a means of keeping the harsh and hot sunlight out of rooms at midday."

Quick Changes

"The whole production is being designed with the object of economy of materials and the quick changes of scene so necessary to the spirit of Shakespeare. Speed is a characteristic of all his action. Heavy settings that require long waits for changes make the action of his plays sluggish when the audiences are eager for the story to get on."

"In the simple stage of the Elizabethans this speed of performance was possible. We shall try to approximate it. The tableau curtains will flow together, and the simple drops or draperies can be changed so quickly that the curtains may be parted at once and the next scene progress so soon as desired."

Mr. Platt exhibited his preliminary sketches for two of the main scenes. One, the priory, is a boxed-in set representing huge, gray stone pillars and walls broken at the left center rear to give a view of conical green cypresses in formal design outlined against the blue sky. The principal lighting of the scene comes at a slant from the back.

The characters will enter with the profile cutting sharply in relief and the light making a brilliant rim of the features. The footlights are to be used not for illumination, but to lighten the shadows that the audience may see the play of expression upon the actors' features. The footlights then, are to be used to simulate the reflection of light from the ground, with the principal source of light from overhead, as in nature.

Use of Light

Another of the principal scenes, the quay, is overhung with gorgeous black-ribbed orange cloths, tempering the fierce light of noonday. In this softened light the principal action of the scene will take place. Up stage at the edge of the quay will be a space of white light as of the direct sun overhead, and here will move a shifting crowd as background. Beyond is the sea and the orange lanterns of the fishing boats. Over all will hang the sky, a huge cyclorama cloth, doing away with the old time strips of sky cloths.

Outside of Mr. Urban at the Boston opera house, there is probably no man in America better qualified to practise this new art of stage decoration than Mr. Platt. Those who have attended performances at the Toy theater have had a taste of Mr. Platt's skill. At the Castle Square theater he will have a large opportunity to carry out his ideas, and many treats are assured in store for patrons of Mr. Craig's coming productions.

Mr. Platt pursues the art of stage decoration as an avocation in recent years, since his return from Belgium. He has

been an artist from boyhood and for years has exhibited at the salon in Paris and at Antwerp.

"All my designs seek to attain the desired effect with the greatest possible simplicity and at the least possible expenditure," said Mr. Platt. "Great expense and art results are by no means synonymous. For some time I was scenic director at the opera house at Bruges, Belgium, which is under government supervision and practically unlimited in resources. Although we had but to make requisitions for any expensive property or decorations we wished, we did not wish them and always chose the simplest, the inexpensive way. This artistic simplicity continues to the choice of properties, absolutely nothing being placed upon the stage that is not used in the action or referred to in the text. It is astonishing how few properties are really essential to give all the needed illusion to the scene."

Humanity Accentuated

"The whole object of this new staging is to satisfy the eye with a background that appeals to the imagination while not detracting from the figures of the actors, which should always receive the prominence. As a general principle the backgrounds will be developed upon the principle of design in hard outlines to contrast with the contours and flowing lines of the human figures and in flat tones which will contrast with the shadings in the garments."

"In every case, I have chosen the costumes with an eye to coloring in harmony with the tints in the transparent shadows obtained in the backgrounds through modulation of lighting and vibration of color in the painting of the scenery itself. This is based on the principle of broken color used by modern painters to obtain the vibration of color by which the hues of nature are best represented."

"Another feature of this method of staging is making everything that is seen 'practicable.' If a parapet is represented it will not be in silhouette, but will be built up and will have a top that may be walked on or sat upon. There will be no inclines painted in perspective on drops. If an incline is used it will be one that may be walked upon. The aim of the whole is for illusion of artistic reality."

Mr. Platt's work is known already to Boston on the professional stage through his artistic direction of the settings for several of Belasco's productions. The one that Mr. Platt remembers with most pleasure is "Sweet Kitty Bellairs." To realize the stage pictures of this story of old English manners he was given a carte blanche by Mr. Belasco and went to Bath, England, the scene of the comedy, and there made his sketches, bought actual furniture of the period, and obtained samples of costumes worn in the eighteenth century for duplication by costumers in America. It is the setting along the lines of the new art of stage illusion that now interests Mr. Platt.

This will be the sixteenth of Shakespeare's plays in which Mr. Craig has appeared. Miss Mary Keener will act Adriana, Messrs. Meek and Roberts will do the Dromios, and Mr. Carleton, Mr. Ormond, Miss Shirley, Miss Brown and Mr. Lumt will take the other principal roles.

AUSTRALIAN STATE SAID TO RETAIN RIGHTS

New South Wales Attorney-General, the Hon. W. A. Holman, Emphasizes Education Work

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Hon. W. A. Holman, attorney-general of New South Wales, was the chief guest at a "one hour" luncheon at the City Carlton Club a short time ago. Worthington Evans, M. P., was in the chair, and there was a large and representative company.

Mr. Holman, who was cordially received on rising to speak, said that in Australia whilst the powers of the commonwealth were supreme in matters relating to external affairs, the states retained their original sovereign powers in internal matters of great moment, such as land settlement and all legislation relating thereto, education in all its stages, and railway construction.

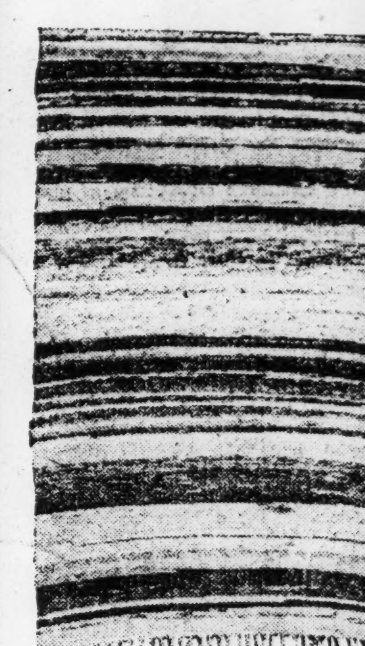
With regard to the first of these, Mr. Holman said it must be obvious that the future of the state individually, and of the commonwealth as a whole, must depend upon the settlement of the land, the regulation of land tenure, and the legislation against the locking up of the land against legitimate settlement.

The second subject, the education of the people, was one of the foremost political problems in a young country. New South Wales, he said, was pursuing a vigorous policy in that matter. The primary system embraced every child in the land, however remote from the populous centers. They had enormously increased the facilities for secondary education, and had doubled the state grants to the already subsidized university, on condition that the university gave facilities for evening education, while providing that bursaries and scholarships from the bottom to the top of the system should increase automatically with the increase of the scholars and students.

Mr. Platt pursues the art of stage decoration as an avocation in recent years, since his return from Belgium. He has

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STORE NEWS

J. Henry Scott, at one time assistant buyer of silks for the Jordan Marsh Company and more recently associated with the George M. Wether Company, has returned to the former store, where he has charge of the mail order department, succeeding Miss Helen Wall, who resigned. It is understood that Miss Wall has retired from business and will take up home duties.

The last meeting of the season of the Civic and Economic Club of the Filene Cooperative Association was held last night. The topic under discussion was "The High Cost of Living."

Miss Sadie McDewitt of the Shepard Norvell Company has been elected recording secretary of the Mutual Aid Association to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Frances Powers. Miss McDewitt is stenographer in the upholstery department.

Among the buyers who have been in New York this week are Miss E. M. Kennedy of the Gilchrist Company, Miss M. A. Keenan of the William Filene's Sons Company and Charles Restall of the Magrane-Houston Company.

BROCKTON STORE TO INCREASE

BROCKTON, Mass.—Cook & Tyndall, women's and children's furnishings, will increase their store area by about 5800 square feet, which will give them a floor space of nearly 12,000 square feet. This increase in space is made possible through the leasing of the street floor and basement of the new five-story structure adjoining their building and the two will be so connected that it will make one complete store. It is expected that the addition will be ready for occupancy September 1.

RULE TO MEASURE TRUNKS

ST. PAUL—The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway has undertaken to provide all its stations and baggage cars with a sliding device to assist in measuring trunks. This plan is a result of the recent ruling restricting the carrying of trunks over 72 inches long and levying an extra charge on baggage that exceeds 45 inches. The rule, which was invented by a Chicago concern, when pulled out to its limit measures just 72 inches, and printed on each inch space is the scale of excess that each trunk over 45 inches will demand. This will show the baggage man at once the rate of excess to charge and it is expected that it will eliminate arguments with the shipper.

HAMPDEN ROAD INSPECTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Boston & Maine officials in the first official train to operate over the new Hampden railroad inspected the line yesterday. They reached Springfield at noon and at once started north over the other part from South Vernon to Brattleboro, Vt. Scheduled trains are to start on June 23.

sovereignty of the states was railway construction, upon which all future development must depend. It was the policy of the Australian states, Mr. Holman continued, that the railway should be built and owned by the states. They never had encouraged, and he believed they never would, the building of railways by private capitalists. It was true that in the first few years of the existence of the commonwealth the state Parliaments were somewhat eclipsed by the federal Parliament, but that was a matter that was now righting itself, and the new men coming forward in the public life of Australia were finding in the state Parliaments a career of ample magnitude and nobility.

HARVARD CRIMSON TO BUILD HOME ON CAMBRIDGE SITE

Fortieth Anniversary of Founding of College Paper Is Celebrated With Dinner

A new home soon will be built for the Harvard Crimson on land recently purchased on Linden street, Cambridge, it was announced at the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the foundation of the paper, at which 39 members of the present board of managers entertained 83 guests at a dinner in the trophy room of the Harvard Union Friday night. The new building is to be half business offices for the work of the paper and half a club for the editors.

The Crimson started in January, 1873, as a bi-weekly under the title of the Magenta (magenta was then the Harvard color). The Magenta became the Crimson when the college color was changed. It consolidated with the Harvard Daily Herald in 1883 under the name of Herald-Crimson. This name was changed the following year to the Daily Crimson, and in 1891 to the Harvard Crimson. Its present quarters are in the basement of the Harvard Union.

Among the guests last night were members of the Harvard faculty, the other undergraduate publications and the following representatives of other college papers: S. Bonnie, Yale News; F. W. Gardner and M. A. Laughlin, Daily Princetonian; G. B. Bell, Jr., Cornell Daily Sun.

The president of the paper, R. B. Batchelder '13, was toastmaster and the speakers and their subjects were: H. M. Williams '85, "The Crimson Building"; R. C. Evans '13, "The Undergraduate and His Relation to Better Things"; W. R. Thayer '81, "Recollections of an Old Editor"; Dean B. S. Hurlbut '87, "The Crimson and the College"; the Rev. Endicott Peabody, "An Outsider's View."

RUMANIA SECURES SILISTRIA AND NEW FRONTIER

Fortified Town and Territorial Strip to Black Sea Are Ceded to Her by Bulgaria

LONDON—The Bulgo-Rumanian frontier dispute has been arranged by the signing in St. Petersburg of a protocol which embodies an agreement between the two nations. The town of Silistria, with its fortifications, is ceded to Rumania, and the new frontier, beginning at Wopina, on the Danube, runs in a southeasterly direction along the summits of the Babue Aflatar and Bezunar hills to Kokardja, whence it swings east and reaches the Black sea at Cape Sabia. In this way a considerable stretch of territory is added to the Rumanian kingdom, whilst the frontier is drawn at a line sufficiently far north not to imperil the strategical safety of Varna.

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House Members Leaving Capital Party Reorganization Seen

Exodus From Washington Slow Because of Correspondence to Be Cleaned Up by Congressmen Before Departure

NEW ENGLAND PLANS

WASHINGTON—The general and rapid exodus from the capital of members of the House of Representatives, predicted to follow immediately after the passage of the Underwood tariff bill, has not yet materialized to any great extent. Apparently very few left yesterday.

Tariff legislation has crowded out nearly every other matter from the consideration of individual members of the House since the session opened on April 7 and in consequence during the past four weeks the accumulation of routine business has been growing day by day until now their desks are piled high with correspondence and memoranda of a routine nature.

Then there are many whose homes are in Washington, and who maintain merely railroad residences in their districts. These members probably will run back for a few days to attend to business matters at the other end, after they get matters cleared up here. Still other members, these in the small minority, will have legislative business that will keep them here in the interim—the members of the ways and means committee who are naming the various committees of the House, those on other active committees already appointed, and a few who are working on specially appointed committees and boards of inquiry.

In the New England delegation most of the members will go to their homes for a short time. Representatives Peters and Gardner of Massachusetts, who are both on the ways and means committee, will be occupied all the time arranging committee assignments for the House, taking especial care of the New England members. Mr. Gardner may go home for a few days. Representative Treadway will go early next week to his home in Fall River to stay until June. Representative Murray and Curley will spend most of the interim in Boston. Representative Roberts goes next week to Gettysburg and after his return will remain in Washington until the latter part of June when he will return to Chelsea, Mass. Representative Wilder will go to Gardner, Mass. the middle of next week, where he will remain until legislation demands his return to the capital.

Representative Deitrick goes to Pennsylvania for a day or two, then on to Cambridge. Representative Phelan will stay here until he clears up his desk, then go to Lynn for a few days. Representative Treadway expects to go to Stockbridge, Mass., for at least a few days and Representative Winslow will probably go back to Worcester Sunday with a party to celebrate his election. Representative Gilmore leaves today for Brockton, to stay until needed here, and Representative Thacher will stay at least 10 days to finish up some work, then probably will go to Yarmouth for a brief stay. Representative Mitchell expects to go to Marlboro sometime before the first of the month.

Representative Gillett, ranking Republican member on the committee on appropriations, was appointed by the speaker as a member of the conference committee to confer with the Senate over the sundry civil bill that was amended by the Senate and sent back to the House. This probably will take considerable of his time, but he may be able to run up to Springfield for a short stay. Representative Rogers may take a trip to the Panama Canal Zone in a week or so, but if he does not go there he will spend the days prior to June 1 at Lowell.

The Maine delegation, with the exception of Representative McGillicuddy who will stay in Washington, will probably go home for a few days at least. Mr. Goodwin to Skowhegan, Mr. Hinds to Portland and Mr. Guernsey to Dover. Mr. Stevens of New Hampshire will remain here except for a few days when he will go to Lisbon, his home. Representative Greene and Plumley of Vermont will stay here for a week or so, then go to their homes in St. Albans and Northfield, respectively, until needed here.

Representative Reilly will stay here awhile, then go to his home in Meriden, Conn. Representative Longenecker will be here a week, then in Hartford a week, and Representatives Mahan, Donovan and Kennedy will all probably make short trips to New London, South Norwalk and Naugatuck respectively. Representatives O'Shaunessy and Gerry will return to Providence, R. I., and Representative Kennedy will go to Woonsocket.

There is considerable doubt as to when the administration will let Congress adjourn, now that the currency question is to be taken up, and the members who can get away now will try to make the best of it.

MOTHERS' DAY TO BE OBSERVED

Carnations and other bright flowers will grace the lapels of men and boys' coats tomorrow in remembrance of mothers. The custom of wearing these flowers was started by Miss Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia several years ago, and has come to be recognized all over the United States and even Canada. Thousands in Boston, as in other large cities, are expected to respond to the observance of this day.

REST DAY BILL SIGNED

Governor Foss signed the bill providing for one day of rest in every seven for employees of manufacturing and mercantile establishments with certain exceptions.

CONTEST FOR OPEN TARIFF HEARINGS BEGINS IN SENATE

Republicans Hold Up Immediate Reference to Finance Committee Until Adjournment

WASHINGTON—Whether the Underwood tariff bill shall be referred to the Senate finance committee with or without instructions for public hearing was the issue today when Republican senators, who did not take advantage of the adjournment until Tuesday to leave the city, buckled down to the work of securing converts to their campaign for hearings.

Senator Penrose on Friday sought to have the measure referred with instructions for hearings after Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, had moved for reference without instructions. Adjournment was taken with the question pending. Several Republican leaders predicted that they would win their contention.

Speaking to the Penrose amendment, Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, in a vigorous appeal for consideration of the bill in the open assembly the measure. He declared that the sugar industry would be ruined, that other industries would be injured and that already business was falling off rapidly throughout the country.

Charging that free sugar in three years would give the American Sugar Refining Company an option which they would foreclose on the property of the beet sugar interests, their only domestic rivals, Senator Smith declared that the beet sugar industry in which 15,000 persons in Michigan alone were interested, would be wiped out.

HARTFORD Y. M. C. A. RAISES \$300,000 FOR NEW BUILDING

Campaign of Nine Days Ends With Announcement of \$11,551 Contribution

HARTFORD, Conn.—After nine days of campaigning, pledges and contributions amounting to \$300,000 have been secured by the several hundred workers who have been raising funds for a seven-story building for the Young Men's Christian Association.

The committee, captains and teams brought the campaign to a close at noon Friday, more than 24 hours ahead of schedule time, when it was announced by Capt. Charles D. Rice of team No. 28 that the employees of the Aetna Life Insurance Company at a mass meeting an hour before had voted to contribute enough to make up any deficit. The amount which the employees of the Aetna will contribute is \$11,551.25. The largest individual contribution of the day was \$2,000 from Prof. and Mrs. M. W. Jacobus.

CADETS COMPETE FOR MILITARY CUP

In charge of Lieut. Fred P. Simonds, inspector of small arm practice assigned to the first corps cadets of Boston, 10 men from each of the four companies of the cadets held a rifle shoot at the Wakefield military range, Wakefield, this afternoon in competition for the inspector's cup. Each man will fire 10 shots standing at 200 yards range and 10 shots at 600 yards prone. Successive shoots for this trophy will be held at the Wakefield range May 24 and June 7 and 17.

For the Bancroft match to be held later at Wakefield, the 12 men in the inspector's cup shoot making the highest aggregate scores will be chosen for the first and second teams. Each man will

SUFFRAGE SURE SAYS EDUCATOR

"Woman suffrage is bound to come," according to Prof. Leo Wiener of the department of Slavic languages and literatures at Harvard, who spoke at the weekly meeting of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, 687 Boylston street, yesterday afternoon.

STANDARD GETS REHEARING

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The supreme court today granted the Standard Oil Company a rehearing in the Missouri ouster case and appointed John Montgomery of Sedalia commissioner to take the testimony.

SALEM PARK BOARD ORGANIZES

SALEM, Mass.—Organization of Salem's park commission was effected Friday night with Col. J. Frank Dalton, chairman; John J. Connelly, secretary and Charles A. Arrington, clerk.

COOPERATIVE FARMS ON VIRGINIA SOIL PURPOSED

RICHMOND, Va.—Publication has been made of a plan to establish in Virginia a cooperative farming community of considerable proportions. W. J. Morphy, agent of the prospective investors, has asked of Commissioner of Agriculture George W. Koerner necessary information as to soils and climatic conditions.

In brief, the plan of the syndicate is to secure 20,000 acres of Virginia land and divide it into 40 and 80-acre farms.

AMBASSADOR TO STAY IN MEXICO UNTIL U. S. ACTS

Will Wait for Huerta Regime to Be Recognized—Washington Uninformed as to Repudiation

WASHINGTON—No official confirmation had been received by the state department today of the reported repudiation of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson by President Huerta of Mexico.

"The state department has not been advised of any such occurrence, and officially I know nothing about the matter," said Secretary Bryan.

President Huerta was reported to have referred to the American ambassador as follows:

"As a personal friend I am always glad to treat with Mr. Wilson, but diplomatically he has no standing."

It was stated today that Ambassador Wilson will remain at his post in Mexico City until such time as the United States has been assured of a stable government in Mexico and has officially recognized the new regime.

NOGALES, Ari.—Didier Mason, aviator, and Thomas Dean, mechanic, for whom warrants have been issued in connection with the war aeroplanes, are in Nogales, Mex., wearing uniforms of the constitutionalist army. The big flying machine is still held by United States authorities 20 miles south of Tucson, Ari., where it was shipped.

WASHBURN BILL AGAIN DISCUSSED

The first meeting of the railroad commissioners, the bank commissioner and the special committee of five members of the Legislature to consider amendments to the Washburn public service commission bill was held yesterday. The principal question is the issuance of securities by the New Haven road. An obstacle has been encountered in that this road is a Connecticut corporation.

Among the proposals made at the conference was to require in the bill that the securities issued by the New Haven under the provisions of the act would not be savings banks investments until they had been approved by the public service commission.

PRESIDENT WILL NAME DELEGATES

WASHINGTON—The House today passed a resolution authorizing the President to appoint American delegates to the international conference on education at The Hague this summer, but without providing an appropriation for their traveling expenses.

DORCHESTER DAY EVENTS PLANNED

Celebration of Dorchester day, June 12, was discussed last night at the Dorchester Club. No decision was reached as to whether there should be a parade. Definite action on the parade will be taken at the meeting Wednesday night.

SCHOOL SITE BIDS ASKED

SALEM, Mass.—Bids for a site upon which to build the new Independent Agricultural school for the county of Essex have been called by the trustees. The specifications are that the site be a farm or farms containing at least 100 acres, centrally located, and with transportation facilities which give easy access from all over the county. Bids must be filed in the Essex court house, Salem, on or before Tuesday, May 20 at 10 a. m.

STRIKING TRACKMEN TALK PEACE

Representatives of the 280 trackmen employed on the terminal division of the Boston & Maine railroad, who are striking for increased wages, today held a conference with A. B. Corthell, chief engineer of the division, in an effort to adjust matters.

LIEUT. GOV. WALSH TO SPEAK

CLINTON, Mass.—Lieut. Gov. David I. Walsh is to speak at the high school graduation exercises June 24 or 26. The date has not been decided on definitely, it being the desire to fix the one most convenient to the Lieutenant-Governor.

LIBRARY TRUSTEES CHOSEN

Trustees of the Boston Public Library have elected Josiah H. Benton, president; William F. Kenney, vice-president, and Della Jean Deery, clerk for the ensuing year.

PEACE IN JAPAN ISSUE IS CERTAIN SAYS MR. BRYAN

WASHINGTON—Before leaving his desk today for the usual Saturday holiday President Wilson made it plain that reports that he had planned a special cabinet meeting today to consider the Japanese situation were utterly unfounded. Secretary of State Bryan, who has the Japanese matter in charge, has told the President that an amicable adjustment of the points at issue is certain and the President is content to leave the entire matter in his chief aide's hands.

The Japanese ambassador was closeted with Mr. Bryan for 50 minutes today. When he emerged all he would say was that the situation remained unchanged. Ambassador Chinda laid the whole protest before Mr. Bryan, and discussed each detail minutely. The secretary of state said he would see President Wilson this afternoon on the President's return from Mount Vernon and would repeat to him the ambassadors detailed statement after which Ambassador Chinda would again be received by Secretary Bryan.

America and Japan opened negotiations regarding the California land legislation Friday when Secretary Bryan had two meetings with Ambassador Chinda at the state department.

While there had been a number of exchanges between the two officials since the inception of the California legislation, until today they had been informal and based upon the desire of the Japanese government to avert an open issue.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—A new bill, providing for a census of the Japanese population of California and for the gathering of information and statistics concerning the class and acreage of lands held by them has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Caminetti under suspension of rules.

ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL RESTORED

Stern measures by parents and teachers have been rewarded by regular attendance of boys and girls at school, some of whom attempted to strike for a one-session instead of a two-session term. Only in one instance yesterday was it reported that children had given trouble. In Malden 25 pupils of the Emerson school refused to enter the building, but ran away when police officers appeared.

In the legislative order that was introduced in the House yesterday, the joint committee on rules was asked to take under advisement the "present situation of unrest" and revolt of school children of Boston, Cambridge and vicinity, with a view to determining the contributory causes.

STORE STRIKE TO BE INVESTIGATED

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Frank Tierney, secretary of the state factory investigating committee is here to inquire into the strike of 2800 department store employees, especially as regards the question of the minimum wage. The federation of churches and the Consumers League are endeavoring to bring about arbitration.

Efforts of Mayor Fuhrman to bring about arbitration between the 300 striking express wagon drivers and the general agents of the companies have so far failed. A meeting of 3000 teamsters will be held tonight to ratify a wage scale, the feature of which is a minimum of \$15 a week.

N. E. SHRINERS STOP OFF IN GALVESTON

GALVESTON, Tex.—Between 800 and 900 Shriners are now in Galveston, representing six temples in all. They began arriving early today and came until noon.

They will leave tonight for the Dallas convention, but 2000 more are expected tomorrow. There are here now: Melba Temple of Springfield, Mass.; Palestine Temple of Providence, R. I.; Kora Temple of Lewiston, Maine; Aleppo Temple of Boston, Mass.; Mural Temple of Indianapolis, Ind., and Damascus Temple, Rochester, N. Y.

STREET MATRON PROPOSAL MADE

Appointment of a street matron was the chief topic under discussion at the annual meeting of the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs held yesterday at the South Bay Union, 640 Harrison avenue.

"The street matron would do a citizen's duty on the street without police authority," said Mrs. Robert A. Woods, reporting for the committee.

SENATORS VISIT WEST POINT

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The committee on military affairs of the United States Senate arrived today for the annual inspection of the military post. They came up the Hudson from New York on Vincent Astor's yacht. The party will be the guests of Vincent Astor Sunday at the Rhineback estate.

INDIANA SOCIETY TO DINE

WASHINGTON—The Indiana Society of Washington holds its annual dinner at the New Ebbitt house tonight. Over 300 guests have accepted invitations to attend. A message from Governor Ralston will be read.

MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

CULTURE AND CASH
Jack's letters home from school are very deep, I think, and frank; They send mother to the dictionary And father to the bank.

PROSPECTIVE
If the tariff bill which seeks to make its way through Congress is to carry, Thenceforth our "Uncle Sam" will take Less customs than was customary.

COMPROMISE
If one's neighbors will keep chickens, It is generally agreed, One should give up growing garden stuff And grow just chicken feed.

In the matter of urban transportation systems it is quite obvious that in the present state of public opinion underground lines stand higher than do the elevated ones. Of the two kinds, the tunnel has come out on top.

SUBSTITUTE
They say of sweet, fine lobster meat We'll sometime be bereft; Well, folks who read need give small heed They'll still have "Crabbe's Tales" left.

"M-O-N-Y"
When the spelling reformers have their way—
Sometime, no doubt, they will,—
Though money is "short" enough today,
'Twill then be shorter still.

PROBABLE
"Do you know that they say some of our chaffeurs are the sons of noblemen in disguise. Do you suppose it is true?"
'I should not be at all surprised to find it true. A good many of them appear to be dashing Rush-ians."

COLLEGE INDUCTS CHIEF ON MAY 21

DURHAM, N. H.—Exercises marking inauguration of President E. T. Fairchild of New Hampshire College, will include speakers of national reputation from both the East and the West. The exercises will take place in the armory of the state college here Wednesday, May 21, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m. President W. O. Thompson of Ohio State University will deliver the principal address. Other speakers include Gov. Samuel D. Feltner.

Graduation exercises of the two-year class of New Hampshire College here will be held Wednesday afternoon, May 14.

TRAINMEN TO VOTE ON STRIKE

NEW YORK—Refused their demands for increased wages and a further request to arbitrate under federal law, trainmen and conductors on roads east of the Mississippi and north of the Norfolk & Western are preparing to take a strike ballot. This involves 50,000 miles of railroad and about 100,000 men in both classes.

MEN SAVED FROM BOAT

Hearing the cries of John Kelley and John Shea of East Seventh street, Michael Kearns of East Fifth street and Thomas Maloney of K street, who were in a leaking boat about 600 feet off shore at City Point Friday, Michael Hayes, patrolman of the Broadway station, rowed out in another boat and brought them ashore while their boat sank.

FLOWER SHOW ANNOUNCED

Saturday and Sunday, May 17 and 18, are the dates set for the annual May display of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in Horticultural hall. The display will include not only the spring flowers, but those coming later in the summer as well as displays of fruit and vegetables. The exhibit is free to the public.

PRESIDENT LOWELL WELCOMED

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Graduates of nearly every great university in the United States were members of the reception committee that arranged the entertainment for A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, when he arrived here to speak before the combined city and Harvard clubs on "Expert Administration in City Government" tonight.

NEW SENATE DISTRICTS PLANNED

CONCORD, N. H.—Action next week on the bill arranging the senatorial districts of the state on the basis of population instead of wealth is predicted today by leaders of the House. A statement which accompanies the bill gives nine of the districts to the Democrats and nine to the Republicans and classes six as doubtful.

AQUARIUM DIRECTOR OFF FOR FLORIDA TO CATCH RARE FISH

More rare tropical fish from the coast of Florida are to be added to the Aquarium. Louis L. Mowbray, director of the Aquarium, sails from New York today for Key West, Florida to get them.

At Key West and vicinity, Mr. Mowbray with two native fishermen will spend about three weeks or more cruising around the reefs, bays and the harbors in small boats, catching the fish in about

ENTRY OF WOMEN INTO ALL TRADES MEETING'S THEME

Backers of St. Louis Convention June 2 Would See Women Taxi Drivers, Conductors, Etc.

"Women in Trades," will be the subject discussed at the biennial convention called in St. Louis at a recent meeting of the Woman's Trade Union League. The convention will begin June 2, and will probably last a week. Delegates from all parts of America, and from England and Germany will attend. Five will go from Boston, the four so far decided upon being Miss Mary E. Matthews and Miss Julia O'Connor, representatives of the New England Telephone Company; Mrs. Sarah E. Conroy of the textile manufacturers and Miss Rose Scott, delegate for the Shirtwaist Makers Union.

The convention sessions will be devoted to business of international and local interest. Mrs. Raymond Robbins, president of the league, will preside. One of the most important subjects to come before the convention will be discussion of the entry of women into trades hitherto monopolized by men.

Referring to this subject the call issued said: "The establishment of schools for women bricklayers and brickmakers, the introduction of women street car conductors and messenger women, core makers in foundries, women taxicab drivers, even the women smoke stack painters are only a sign of the time when all trades will be thrown open to women, even if it should be for the purpose of creating cheaper labor."

CARRIERS MAY PARTICIPATE

At the regular meeting of the Boston Letter Carriers Association at the American house last night, it was voted to have the carriers of the Boston postal district vote by offices whether or not they desire to accept the invitation of the Boston Council of Spanish War Veterans to participate in the memorial exercises to be held on Castle island, May 25. This is the first time that such exercises have ever been held here. This follows a custom in vogue for years at navy yards outside of New England.

SHORTHAND WRITERS MEET

About 1200 New England high school pupils attended today the annual convention of the Chandler shorthand writers in Franklin Union, under the direction of the teachers' department of the National Association of Chandler Shorthand Writers. Addresses were made by Mrs. Marie B. Upton, honorary president of the association, John J. Howard, principal West Lebanon high school, and by Ernest L. Collins, principal Quincy high school.

COLEMAN WRIT EXTENDED

Judge Morton in the United States district court today granted extension to May 15 on the writ of habeas corpus in the case of George W. Coleman, the bank clerk serving 15 years at Greenfield for taking funds of the National City Bank at Cambridge, so that he can give further testimony before Master Robert O. Harris sitting in the civil suit of Receiver John L. Bates against the directors of the bank.

PUPILS TO EXHIBIT WORK

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Plans have been made by the school board here for a public exhibition in the town hall next Thursday afternoon and night, at which the work of the pupils in the manual training and sewing classes will be shown. It will be the first general public exhibition on a large scale ever held here.

CENTURY OPERA ORGANIZED

NEW YORK—At the meeting held for signing the certificates of incorporation of the opera company which is to give performances at the Century theater next season under the auspices of the City Club, the name selected for the organization was the Century Opera Company. Twelve directors were chosen.

I. W. W. PLANS NEW ORGANIZATION

Organization of an industrial district council of delegates representing all I. W. W. unions within a radius of 25 miles of Boston will be proposed at a meeting to be held by the members at 724 Washington street tomorrow. Joseph J. Ettor will be the principal speaker.

GOVERNOR SIGNS PENSION BILL

COLUMBUS, O.—Governor Cox approved bills on Friday passed by the Legislature providing for mothers' pensions, for removal of public officials upon complaint and hearing, for an eight-hour working day on public works and for the Torrens system of land title registration.

Calls for Meeting of Progressive Element in Chicago and the National Committee at Capital Said to Indicate Speedy Action

TWO REFORMS URGED

WASHINGTON—That conditions are pointing toward a reorganization of the Republican party is the generally expressed belief of public men in this city, who note that not only is there to be a meeting in Chicago on Sunday of a number of progressive Republicans, chiefly from the middle West, on the initiative of Senator Cummins and former Governor Hadley of Missouri, to plan for the future of the party; but that the executive committee of the Republican national committee is under call from Chairman Hilles, to meet in this city on May 24, also, it is assumed, to discuss party organization, and specifically whether it will be well to call a reorganization convention to be held during the present year.

If there is to be a convention it must come this year, in order to be removed as far as possible from a national campaign, and this means that if the national committee gives its approval to the plan, the convention probably will come in the early part of the fall. There is a very general demand for a reorganization convention, coming both from the progressive and conservative wings of the party. Both factions desire to have the party united in time for the 1914 campaign, in order that there may be united opposition to the Democrats, who will then be on trial at a general election midway the Wilson presidency.

Talk of reorganization has been heard over the country ever since last November, coming in the first instance from those progressives who stayed in the party. Among the leaders of these are Senators Cummins and Borah and former Governor Hadley. An effort has been made to interest Senator La Follette in the reorganization proposition and commit him to a convention to be held this year.

Finally, some of the progressives, headed by Senator Cummins and Governor Hadley, made up their minds to proceed without La Follette, and only about a week ago they made up their minds to hold a preliminary conference in Chicago about May 10. They had been trying to hold it earlier than that, but could not, owing to the fact that certain Republicans of the House, tied up in that body on account of the tariff debate, wanted to attend. Several postponements were made to suit "the convenience of these House members, and now, the tariff bill being through the House, it is planned to hold the conference in Chicago on Sunday if the men to compose it can be assembled in time.

Progressive Republicans are demanding specifically two reforms, and these reforms would come before any national convention that might be called. One reform would so reduce the basis of southern representation in national conventions as to prevent a recurrence of what took place at the Chicago convention of 1908 and 1912. The other would take away from the national committee the right to specify how delegates to national conventions are to be chosen, and would lodge that right in the several state committees, thus permitting the states to choose delegates in any way they might desire.

Senator Cummins expects there will be present at the Chicago conference somewhere between 25 and 50 progressive Republicans. They will go over the situation as a whole, and then take it up in detail, and prior to adjourning will arrange for a later conference, to be much more largely attended. These conferences, obviously, would lead in a short time to a national convention of some sort.

NEWTON CHURCHES HOLD BREAKFASTS AND RAISE FUNDS

NEWTON, Mass.—It is estimated that 1800 were present at the All-Newton May breakfast which was held in the halls or parish houses of six Newton churches between 7 and 9 o'clock this morning for the Newton Hospital Aid Association. Breakfast was followed by a sale of candy and other articles at the various places, from which \$50 to \$100 was made at each sale.

The churches which participated in the serving of the breakfast were Eliot church, Center and Church streets, Newton; the Church of the New Jerusalem, Highland avenue, Newtonville; the First Unitarian church, Washington street, West Newton; the Union church, Waban avenue, Waban; the Congregational church, Lincoln street, Newton Highlands; and the Methodist Episcopal church, Center street and Langley road, Newton Center.

CC MISSION MEN TO BE LICENSED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Sulzer Friday signed the Cole bill licensing and bonding commission merchants through the state agricultural department. The operation of this law, Governor Sulzer believes, will tend to reduce gradually the cost of farm products to the consumer.

This bill establishes the principle that the commission merchant is the agent and trustee of the consignors of farm produce and as such will be held responsible for a full accounting on all sales of farm produce.

Boston's South American Party Talks of Projects En Route

Boston Commerce Party's Days Aboard Metapan, Busy With Preparatory Reading, Language Study and Trade Talks

BETTER ATTITUDE

Member of Group Sees Necessity of United States Merchants Adapting Methods in Catering for More Southern Business

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

ON BOARD the Metapan, en route from Boston to Colon, Panama—During the past few years there has been a rapidly growing realization among the business men of the United States that great opportunities are being neglected in our commercial relations with our neighbors who reside to the southward. We may well take notice of what is going on in these South American countries. These countries are not the tropical wildernesses and barren wastes that we so often imagine; but they are, on the other hand, vast, richly endowed, undeveloped but rapidly developing countries which are to contribute magnificently during the next century to the wealth and prosperity of the world.

There is Brazil—larger than our own great country—with its splendid Amazon furnishing a waterway for ocean going steamers for 2000 miles inland to the very heart of the source of much of the world's rubber, and its valuable coffee lands which furnish a beverage for millions of people throughout North America and Europe. To the south of Brazil are three prosperous countries, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina, the latter being the most progressive of the South American republics. Argentina is blessed with extensive plains which outstrip our own in the West, and over which millions of cattle and sheep graze. Along the entire west coast of the continent run the barren Andes; barren in name only, for they are indeed "the world's treasure house," which Pizarro wrested from the Incas and which furnished Spain with the means of carrying on her extensive and successful wars. The narrow coastal plains of Chile and Peru are very rich; and where the rivers flow across their vegetation is luxuriant. The arid parts await only irrigation before they too will become green with plant life.

Enterprise, Ability There

Not only do these nations possess great natural resources, but they also possess peoples who are willing and anxious to bring their countries up to the point of greatest possible prosperity.

Those who are controlling affairs in South America are not ignorant men, neither are they incapable and continually stirring up new revolutions against the existing government if they themselves are not in power, or defending their interests from revolutionists if they are in power. This sort of thing is of the past. In fact, such a state of affairs has never been existent in the South American countries, as it has been in Central America.

The South American nations have cities which compare favorably with the best in our own country; universities which were old when our first ones were founded; good railroad systems, and systems which are growing and improving very fast; large commercial houses which do an immense amount of business; and governments in the hands of very able men. And above all, it should be noticed that they are continually improving their conditions as only wealthy, undeveloped and well-managed countries can improve.

South American countries present a paradox; they are old, yet new. They are old in civilization, but new in the sense that they are still a part of the world. How many of us realize that before a Puritan set foot on New England soil there was a Bolivian city, far up in the Andean plateau, which could boast of over 100,000 inhabitants. La Paz was settled in 1545. Some of our American colleges and universities may be proud of a long and brilliant history, but when the first of our New England colleges was founded the University of San Marcos at Lima, Peru, was about as old as our own are now. When our country was an unsettled wilderness South American mines were furnishing the wealth which made Spain the greatest of the nations.

But in all things the South American countries are not old. As world powers they are now developing. Railroads are being built; harbors are in the process of improvement; immigrants are pouring into some of these countries in astonishing numbers; exports and imports are increasing by leaps and bounds; and hitherto inaccessible regions are being put to economic purposes. In short, they are old countries—with excellent cities and commercial centers, but for the most part made up of vast undeveloped areas—experiencing all of the boom of a western town of the past 25 or 30 years.

United States' Part

What part does the United States play in this great economic drama? An answer may be found in the trade statistics of South American countries. Far in the lead in commercial importance we find Great Britain. Germany and the United States compete for second place. However, this by no means tells the entire story, for it is only our great trade in Brazilian rubber and coffee which places us in approximately the same commercial position as Germany. Germany sends a great deal more to Argentina, Brazil and Chile than we do and uses a great deal more of Chilean and Argentine products.

Why do we occupy this very unsatis-

factory position? Great Britain has long been the greatest manufacturing and exporting nation in the world, and of necessity, it has been a great consuming nation. English commercial skill, the great British merchant marine and London—the commercial center of the world—have made Great Britain the greatest commercial power in South America, as they have all over the world. Present trade routes bring Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil—in fact, nearly all of South America—as near to London and Hamburg as to New York. This accounts then in great part for the preeminence of England and Germany in the trade of the west coast and southern part of South America. However, the opening of the Panama canal will greatly modify this situation and in a few months more we will have the advantage in the trade with the west coast. Are we going to seize this advantage?

It must be said, to our disgrace, that the situation of the South American countries in relation to established trade routes does not wholly explain the status of the three most important countries in South America. In other words, superior trade methods of the English—and of the Germans especially—have enabled these nations to gain this great commercial prize. The German exporting house, and this is also true of the English, develops its trade in a skillful manner. One never hears of a German doing business in South America with a lack of knowledge of his customers' customs, their language, their likes and dislikes. The German is always obliging and does business as it must be done in South America. This is not true of American exporting houses. Their motto seems to be, "If you do not like our methods, you need not buy our goods." This attitude of ours must change.

Attitude Needs Change

This attitude can be explained, but it cannot be excused. We are a young country; our energies have been used in developing our own resources, and we have not been forced by a dense and fast growing population to need foreign markets in the same way that England and Germany have been compelled to expand their trade relations. Up to this time, we have been in somewhat the same position that the more advanced South American countries are in now. But we must not forget that a time is coming when we must develop markets for our manufacturers, and when we will be compelled to secure new provision sources for our industrial population. For some products this time has already arrived. While, perhaps, we do not at present need to develop commercial relations with the new South American countries as the European countries must, nevertheless, the time is coming when we will be in just that position. It will then be too late to develop our relations with the South American countries. We must seize our opportunities now.

When the Panama canal is opened, a new era of commercial prosperity must dawn for the eastern section of the United States. In order to profit first, and to the greatest extent, by the new trade possibilities, and also to make up for former commercial indifference and mistakes, so that New England may increase its influence in all South American countries—in those countries whose commerce will remain unaffected by the new water route, as well as those whose commerce will be greatly affected—New England hopes to become well acquainted with her South American neighbors, and to learn their customs and their needs, as well as our opportunities.

This, in general way, has answered the "why" of this South American tour. We have, as neighbors, vast countries with wonderful resources and possibilities, countries which are now beginning to awaken commercially. We have been idle too long; and other nations have profited by our ignorance and indifference. To insure our future, we must place ourselves in a position to become the greatest factor in South American commerce.

Beginning of the Tour

If any idea of the enthusiasm which this tour has awakened in New England, and of the importance which New Englanders think this tour is to have, may be judged by the send-off which the party received as the Metapan drew away from the United Fruit company's wharf at Boston at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of April 24, then New England has certainly realized at last that great possibilities lie in South America, and that this tour should be the entering wedge for new, large, and prosperous commercial relations. At any rate, those aboard the Metapan could not fail to appreciate the royal farewell which they received, and they realized that throughout the entire trip they would be united to the people they had left behind them in New England by bonds less visible but far stronger than the colored streamers which were strung from hands on ship to others on the wharf, and which symbolize the intangible connections which will pull the members of the tour back to New England in a few months, safe and sound, as everyone hopes, and full of glad news of New England's commercial future.

After final farewells had been thrown across the water to the three escorting boats, and after the pilot had cast off, the party commenced at once to be more acquainted. The spirit of good fellowship which prevailed on board the Metapan from the start augured well for a pleasant trip.

By Saturday, everyone had become accustomed to his new surroundings, and all were prepared to enjoy themselves to the utmost. Immediately after breakfast a large portion of the party assembled on the promenade deck for the first

COOPERATION DECLARED WAY TO SPREAD NEW ENGLAND PRODUCTS

Boston Commerce Secretary Sees Hope That Trade Organizations in Territory Will Eventually Make More United Effort

CONCESSIONS NEEDED

THERE'S a man in Boston whose distinction it is to see that the businesses of others run smoothly; whose relation to the trade wheels of the community is somewhat like that of the electrical "governor" to the machinery it controls.

James A. McKibben, secretary to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is that man.

Should you happen in upon Mr. McKibben at his office on the fourth floor of the Chamber of Commerce building, India street, perhaps you would get the impression that here was an individual with almost nothing to do. To be sure, on the large, flat-topped desk of the secretary there are stacked documents galore, and if your inquisitiveness gets the better of prudence the eye may catch glimpses of letters in many languages and from many countries. But on the whole there is such an atmosphere of serenity about the place, Mr. McKibben sits in such an attitude of patient listening while the visitor furnishes his excuse for intruding that one is apt to think that the secretaryship of a towering commercial organization is simply an all-the-year-round vacation.

Right there is where outward impression needs radical correction. Perhaps Mr. McKibben does listen patiently; perhaps he gives of his time for the nonce; but be sure that all this is for a purpose. The man whose guiding hand helps to steer 3000 busy men of trade metaphorically past many shoals knows the value of minutes as do comparatively few in New England, and if you have a quarter of an hour with him you may be sure it is because the secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce thinks it also may be of some benefit to the people he is chosen to serve.

Because Pittsburgh has evolved a novel publicity system that seems to work out well, Mr. McKibben was asked for an opinion and as to whether Boston has something of the same nature. The Pittsburgh plan, conducted under the auspices of the Pittsburgh industrial development commission, includes a bureau that furnishes news of excellence to many daily and trade papers throughout the country. A case in point was when A. W. and R. B. Mellon gave \$500,000 to the University of Pittsburgh for the establishment of an industrial research laboratory. No time was lost by the bureau to make the gift known to more than 360 daily papers.

News Service Praised

"That's a fine idea," Mr. McKibben exclaimed. "Pittsburgh always does things well. Would the idea work out well here? Who can tell without giving the plan a trial?"

"As a matter of fact," the secretary of the chamber emphasized as he leaned forward, emphasizing voice and distance, "every community does something that it considers best adapted for its commercial expansion. Boston may have this or that which finds its best application in these quarters."

"Now as to this publicity campaign of the Pittsburgh industrial development commission. Certainly here is something that sounds good. Think how much it means to enlist trade and other publications throughout the country to publish news about one's city. As a booming agency this Pittsburgh publicity plan seems admirable. But one thing needed is that the items must be catchy, valuable, and reliable. And another thing, it takes money to set the machinery in motion."

Mr. McKibben paused. "The financial

rehearsal of the South American tour choir, or the Pan-American Glee Club, as one member christened it. It may be said that, due largely to the admirable efforts of former Mayor Logan of Worcester as choir-master, this first rehearsal was a great success, so that by the time Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston came up on deck he was greeted by a well rendered song, appropriate to the occasion. His honor, as all may realize, responded fittingly.

Days on Board

If the athletic sports which continued throughout the day did not bring forth any surprising ability, nevertheless, they did show that all on board ship—dignified mayors and business men, college professors, younger men, and even the ladies—were of about the same age, and this certainly could not have exceeded 16 years. Age and sex deterred no one from entering all events; and two gentlemen, Mayor Fitzgerald and former Mayor Logan, were among the most prominent. However, Mayor Fitzgerald entered one event too many, and consequently in jumping the rope, he was very badly beaten by a fair competitor, who owed her supremacy, no doubt, to early training in that line.

Several dances were held during the trip on the promenade deck; and if the number of ladies was limited the keen competition for them as partners more than offset the lack of numbers. One evening, this problem was finally solved by dividing the gentlemen of the party into three classes according to seniority,

LOOKOUT FOR BUSINESS MEN ON DUTY



James A. McKibben, secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at his desk

question," he continued, "must always be an uppermost consideration. Cooperation, of course, makes the money problem touching good publicity easier of solution. I can say for the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce that they realize that it pays well for a body to pull one way. But New England is a big territory and New England commercial interests dovetail, or at least they ought to."

"What has become of the New England Business Federation, launched with some enthusiasm a year ago last January?" was next asked.

"You're leading me on delicate ground," replied the secretary, cautiously. "And yet, why not speak out the facts? To be candid, that was an idea that held some splendid promises, but which failed of fulfillment."

Necessary Aid

"You see, New England is peculiar from a geographical standpoint and this peculiarity is apt to sometimes make itself felt in New England trade relations. But, for myself, I cannot even now see why the plan should not have worked out well, as originally laid down. I am very certain that the Boston chamber was ready to go the whole distance so as to accommodate all the other business organizations which it was desired to have cooperate."

"And what was the difficulty?"

"The difficulty was to make many of the more distant trade bodies understand that it was to their advantage to help along financially. I am very sure that such men as now compose the Pittsburgh industrial development commission do not expect to do big things with little money. No! Publicity of the right sort is not a cheap first investment, although we all know how well it pays in the end."

"Boston was willing to do its share and more, but there was not enough solid cooperation throughout New England. Now don't misunderstand me as saying that these various organizations did not wish to do what they thought was best for themselves. As they saw the light, probably they couldn't have done different. Furthermore, I am not hopeless as to the future and there may yet come a time when this whole territory along the Atlantic coast will take advantage of the trademark now established by the world over, 'New England made.'"

Mr. McKibben said that a great difficulty in the past had been to interest some of the smaller trade bodies throughout New England because of the belief among some of the members that whatever was to be done for cooperation was mainly for the purpose of benefiting the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He was emphatic, however, that this was far from being the case. Financial cooperation, he declared, was made necessary

each dance being limited to members of one class. This succeeded finely, even though several of the younger class asserted that senior members of the party obtained more than their share of the dances.

The menu on board the Metapan, as is the case with most vessels sailing these waters, are printed in Spanish as well as in English. This, it seems, adds materially to the enjoyment of the passengers, but it must mean a considerable loss to the boat company through waste of food. The passengers find much amusement in ordering in Spanish, although they all assert that they do so for purely educational reasons, and as the waiters presumably know the correct pronunciation but do not know what dish the passenger may have in mind from his version of the pronunciation, many orders are brought in, only to be rejected as the dish called for.

Travelers Reading

Lost it may be inferred from what has been written, that all has been fun and frolic on board the Metapan, it may be well to note that the number of persons who may be seen at any time of the day reading books on South America shows that all realize that they are on a serious mission. Every one seems to be determined to know everything possible about the countries and people which are to be visited, and in this way to be able to attempt more effectively to hasten that day when the United States, and New England especially, will be closely united with the South American

which we are now in. Flying fish flit from wave to wave as they dash from the path of the vessel; and occasionally a school of porpoises frolic a few feet in front of the ship's prow, as if daring the iron monster to catch them. At night, the foam and spray thrown aside as we plow through the waves shine brilliantly with a multitude of tiny phosphoric lights. Each day the temperature rises. And all these signs tell us that we are fast approaching the wonderful Caribbean. The captain tells me that we shall pass San Salvador at about 5 p. m., tomorrow. From that time we will be in the midst of the numerous islands of the Indies until we reach Kingston, Jamaica, where we hope to arrive Tuesday afternoon.

At Kingston

KINGSTON, Jam.—Arrived Apr. 30. No account of the trip from Boston to Kingston would be complete without at least a brief mention of the surprise which Captain Spencer and the other officers of

the Metapan planned for the entertainment of their guests the night before we reached Kingston. When the passengers came up from dinner they found a portion of the promenade deck transformed into a miniature fairyland, with gay flags and many colored lights. Thanks to the efforts of the ship's officers the evening will long be remembered by the members of the party.

The pleasure part of the tour will now soon be over. While a pleasant time is hoped for throughout the entire trip, nevertheless, from the time we arrive at Colon it is expected that most of the time will be given over to business. Representatives of business houses, writers, and investigators will all be gathering business data, while at the various South American ports and cities, and between times they will work up the material thus gained, and study results. If the business part of the trip achieves such success as has the pleasure part, New England will have reason to feel proud of her efforts in opening new commercial fields.

HEADMASTERS CONSIDERING QUESTION OF SCHOOL DRILLS

Special Committee Will Decide Whether or Not There Shall Be a General Annual Prize Contest and That High Grades Conduct Separate Competitions

Shall there continue to be a big annual prize drill among the general high schools of Boston, or shall there be no drill, except in those instances when separate high schools may decide to conduct such on their own account; and shall there be such an organization as high school cadets, with their uniforms, annual drills and parades?

The first question is one now under consideration by a special committee of high school headmasters composed of Frederic A. Tupper of the Brighton high school, George W. Earle of the Hyde Park high school and John F. Eliot of the East Boston high school who are to report their findings at the meeting of the Headmasters Association next Tuesday afternoon.

The second part of the question is involved although not regarded as necessarily an immediate issue and probably will not come up for decisive action at this time. It is said that a large number of headmasters, especially those who have held such positions for a number of years, are opposed to the organizations of cadets, thinking them less beneficial to the individual than general athletics and not in harmony with the growing movement for world peace. There are other reasons also why they are not in favor of it.

They see, however, that the boys themselves are strongly in favor of the organization and that as an institution it has a strong hold upon the affections of the people of Boston and think it may be some time before the cadets' drill will be dropped from the high schools. They are now especially concerned with the issue of a general prize drill.

The question has been brought about through the growth of the high schools individually and in the number of high schools. It is the custom to hold the annual prize drill for the Boston Public Latin school on one afternoon, that for the English high boys on another, and the drill for the general or suburban high schools on a third.

Heretofore each general high school has exhibited its company separately, the attention of the entire audience being centered on the one drilling company. This has made the exercises so protracted because of the number of drills it was decided this year by a committee of five headmasters, representing the eight high schools interested in the drill, to put two companies on the floor at once.

In its working out this proved to be unsatisfactory. It involved two sets of judges and a possibility that one set might have been more strict or more lenient than the other and the contest, therefore, uneven.

In the discussion that arose over this situation it developed that at the Dorchester high school, where there are 12 companies of cadets, each one having to compete against the others for a choice of two to represent the school in the prize drill, interest is lost in the work as soon as the two successful ones are chosen.

Headmaster James E. Thomas therefore made the statement that he intended to ask to have his boys formed into a regiment and withdraw from the general drill.

George W. Earle, headmaster of the Hyde Park high school, which came into the Boston system but a year and a half ago, said that previous to coming in with the Boston schools the individual prize drills of his school held in Hyde Park had been a great success, one of the features of the spring, but on being transferred to Boston interest was lost. Spectators did not wish to make the long trip to town, so did not attend, and, as in the case with the Dorchester school, this school found it hard work to meet its share of the expense. Mr. Earle, therefore, expressed the intention of asking permission to withdraw from the general contest.

Two schools withdrawing would leave the remaining ones with too heavy a burden of expense. The question comes up therefore, of abandoning the drill altogether. As a way out Charles A. Ranslett, assistant instructor in the department of military drill recommended that instead of going to the expense of hiring a large hall such as the Mechanics building the drill be made an outdoor event, in Franklin field or Franklin park, where expense would be reduced, and there would be plenty of room and time to try

out all the events. The special committee now has this under advisement.

The committee which arranged for the annual prize drill for this year was composed of James E. Thomas of Dorchester high, chairman, Charles T. Clay of Roxbury high, secretary, George W. Earle of Hyde Park and George W. Evans of Charlestown high and John F. Eliot of East Boston high.

DEMOCRATS YIELD TO PRESIDENT ON COMMITTEE PLANS

WASHINGTON—The Democratic congressional committee Friday night acquiesced in President Wilson's proposal for postponement of permanent organization pending conferences to consider an increase of the representation of senators on the committee.

There were indications of a contest between the faction desiring to meet with the President's desires and the opposition when Representative Murray of Massachusetts proposed to Representative Ben Johnson of Kentucky, whom the Clark men want for chairman, that he move the present organization be continued for the present and confer with the Democratic chairman and the President about future plans. Representative Johnson acted promptly upon the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The President's attitude, as outlined by retiring Chairman Lloyd, was that the scope of the committee's work should be enlarged to include a senator from every state which now has a Democrat in the Senate or will elect a senator in 1914. The statement specifically denied reports that the President was inimical to any candidate for the chairmanship.

CHINA PLEASED AT U. S. RECOGNITION

WASHINGTON—Pleasure of the people of China over recognition of their republic by the United States was narrated in a message received at the state department on Friday from the American legation in Peking. Deputations from commercial and other organizations, students and teachers held a reception in honor of the United States, and in a parade stopped at the American legation, waving the stars and stripes with the Chinese flag.

Both houses of the National Assembly have passed resolutions of appreciation which will be communicated to the American government through the Chinese minister.


KING MANOEL TO MARRY

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—It is reported that the engagement of King Manoel to Princess Augusta Victoria of Hohenzollern will be of short duration and that the marriage will take place at an early date. The bride is the only daughter of Prince William Augustus of Hohenzollern, with whose consent and with that of the Emperor William the marriage has been arranged. She is a niece of the crown prince of Rumania and is also related to the King of the Belgians.

RIVER RESCUE EFFECTED

Francis Whitney of 9 Henley street, Charlestown, was rescued from the Charles river Friday afternoon by Peter Thoner and Bartholomew Connelly, policemen of station 15. Connolly lowered Thoner at the end of a rope down to the water where Whitney was clinging to the piles and then pulled both on the pier.



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Of Interest to the Automobile Owner

BLANKS ARE OUT FOR GRAND PRIZE AUTO CONTEST

Conditions Named for Famous American Gold Cup Trophy. Which Will Be Run at Savannah Next November

DISTANCE 400 MILES

NEW YORK—Special efforts are being made by those who have the grand prize automobile race in charge this year to make the event the most successful one of its kind ever held in this country. This year the race will be held in Savannah, and, while it does not take place until the 27th of next November, entry blanks have already been issued and the specifications regarding the event are now made known.

The total prizes this year amount to \$7000, divided as follows: First prize, \$3500; second prize, \$2000; third prize, \$1000, and fourth prize, \$500. The length of the course to be run over the famous Chatham county roads of Savannah will be approximately 114.4 miles, which must be covered 35 times, making the total distance of the race about 400.4 miles.

In case the number of cars entered is excessive, taking into account the length of the course, the contest committee of the automobile club of America will run an elimination contest. The race is to be run under the racing rules of the Automobile Club of America, and such additional rules for the race as may be adopted by the contest committee.

The following entrance fees will be charged: One car, \$1000; two cars, \$1500; three cars of the same manufacture, \$1750. American entries should be made direct to Harvey Granger, Savannah Automobile Club, American and foreign cars are eligible to compete, but no more than three cars of one make may be entered. Foreign entries must be made through the recognized automobile club in the country in which the car is manufactured. The miscellaneous rules governing the race follow:

The committee in charge of the race reserves for itself the right to restrict any entry or entries, and to make such changes in the rules of the race as in its judgment are necessary. Each car must carry two persons, seated side by side. All cars taking part in the race must have (1) a reverse gear driven by the motor; (2) an exhaust that is not directed toward the ground; (3) the overall width of the car must not exceed 6ft. 2ins.

The position of competing cars at the starting line will be according to receipt of entry. If two or more cars of one manufacture are entered at the same time, they will occupy the same relative position after each single entry has been given its position. This will be the fifth Grand Prix race to be run for the Automobile Club of America grand prize cup, which was donated with a view of stimulating interest in international automobile road races, to be held in America. There have been two Grand Prix races held over the Savannah course, those of 1910 and 1911, the late David Bruce-Brown winning both races.

TO SAVE THE RUBBER FOOTBOARD
The best way to prevent a ragged, ugly patch where the driver's heels rest behind the brake, clutch and accelerator pedals in a car which has the footboard covered with rubber matting, is to cover these portions of the rubber with squares of thick, tough leather. These are best attached by thin strips of steel across the top and bottom edges, the steel being perforated for screws to pass through the rubber into the wood beneath.

GREAT ADVANTAGE TO CARBURETOR ADJUSTER

When Mounted on the Dash Board This Device is Handy and Easy to Manage, and by Governing Mixture is Great Fuel Saver

Until recently most manufacturers have taken the ground that the operator should not tamper with the adjustments of his carburetor, but should let it remain as set at the factory, but of late several conditions have combined to modify the manufacturers' attitude in this matter, and now nearly all late models are provided with one and often more than one carburetor adjustment control, operable from the driver's seat.

The increase of popular knowledge regarding the rudiments of carburetor adjustment, the necessity for an especially rich mixture in order to be able to start the motor on low test fuel in cold weather, the growing realization of the necessity for different adjustments in different weather conditions and the increasing desire upon the part of operators to economize to the utmost the high priced fuel now being used are among the reasons for the general adoption of dashboard control.

It is not generally realized that in the every day, practical use of automobiles by all kinds of people under all conditions of service, carburetor adjustment is by all odds the most important factor in fuel economy, but this is the fact. Practically it is of greater importance than such considerations as bore and stroke ratio, and, within limits, the design of the carburetor itself. A badly adjusted carburetor can set at naught the economy inherent in a good motor and carburetor design.

The provision of adequate dashboard adjustments enables an operator who is willing to attend to the matter to keep his carburetor at all times in the most efficient adjustment of which it is capable, and thus to economize on fuel to the utmost, but it is necessary to employ these adjustments in an intelligent manner.

These adjustments are usually of one or the other of the following kinds, and two or even three may be found upon the same car:

(1) A means for increasing or decreasing the primary air supply which passes around the fuel jet of the carburetor, usually consisting of butterfly valve or shutter, located in the primary air intake pipe. The more nearly this shutter is closed the more the primary air supply is restricted, the greater is the vacuum at the fuel jet, the higher is the rate of flow of gasoline through the jet and the richer is the mixture. Opening the shutter produces the opposite results and weakens the mixture.

(2) A means for regulating the supply of auxiliary air, usually consisting of a device for varying the spring tension against which the automatic auxiliary air valve opens. Moving this adjustment so as to weaken the spring action tends to weaken the mixture and vice-versa.

(3) A means for slightly opening and closing the needle valve that controls the flow of fuel through the jet. Opening this valve produces a richer mixture and vice versa. This adjustment is less often provided than are the other two. Sometimes in connection with adjustment (1) is incorporated a means for varying the proportion of hot and cold air admitted.

Adjustment (1) is chiefly intended for use in producing a rich mixture to facilitate starting, the shutter being nearly closed to effect this, but it is also designed for use in regulating the quality of the mixture in running. Any closing of the shutter enriches the mixture through the entire range of throttle opening, but the effect of a given degree of closing is most noticeable at large gas demands. The setting of the needle valve should be such that this adjustment shall have an effective range on each side of what may be called a normal mixture. After starting the motor with this adjustment well to

ward the "rich" position, it should be moved toward the "weak" position into the regular running position as soon as this can be done without affecting the operation of the motor.

As the motor warms up this can be done without causing it to miss.

Adjustment (2) affects the mixture quality mainly at moderate and rather large gas demands that produce an opening of the auxiliary air valve. In driving at a good rate of speed upon a fairly level road it is often found that this adjustment may be moved considerably toward the "weak" position without perceptibly reducing the car speed at a given throttle opening, and when this can be done there is a saving of fuel effected.

On severe grades, especially when the motor slows down noticeably on fuel throttle, this adjustment should be moved toward the rich end of the range, but turned back again when easy going is again reached. On long stretches of level road, when the car speed is high, there may be a serious waste of fuel if the hill climbing adjustment of the air valve is retained.

Adjustment (3) was provided quite extensively upon cars a few years ago, but is found less often now. Acting directly upon the gasoline needle valve it affects the mixture quality most markedly throughout the entire range of carburetor action, and the valve upon which it acts should be specially formed in order that its action should not be too rapid.

The valve should be as much closed as it can be without sacrificing too much power, especially when the going is easy. It is often quite surprising how much this valve can be closed on a long run in hot weather and how great a saving of fuel is effected thereby. Of course, in order to obtain the maximum output from the motor a slight temporary opening of the valve becomes necessary. If all carburetors were ideally compensating the dashboard adjustment would not be needed.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA MAKES PROGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, So. Aus.—Reference was recently made by the minister of agriculture, Hon. T. Pascoe, M. L. C., to the marvelous progress made by South Australia during the past decade. In the course of his remarks the minister stated that the value of the wheat production had increased from £1,100,000 in 1901, to £5,400,000 in 1912. Last year more than £2,000,000 worth of wool was exported from the state, and the expansion in the primary industries had been accompanied by progress in industrial circles. During the last five years places of manufacture had increased by 228, and the wages and salaries paid to employees in manufacturing had increased by £210,000. For the same period the increase in the value of the output was over £3,000,000.

Statistics recently issued by the savings bank indicate that the prosperity referred to by the minister is shared by all classes of the community. The number of depositors is in proportion to population more than in any of the other states, and the average deposit per inhabitant in 1911-12 was £19. 10s. 10d., compared with an average of £14. 11s. for the whole of the commonwealth.

WASTE POOR FOR LAST CLEANING

Never clean bearings, connecting-rods, pistons, crank shafts, or the inside of crank cases with cotton waste just before assembling, because the thousands of little fibers stick to the surfaces of these parts, and when the motor is in action, the oil collects, and carries them to some portion of the system where they may clog the flow of oil to such an extent that a burnt-out bearing may be the result.

INSPECT BRAKE CABLES OFTEN

Frequent inspection should be made where brakes are operated with wire cables, especially in places where they pass around a bend, or where they are apt to chafe. A cable is likely to give way at a critical moment if one or two strands of the cable have broken, as the rest soon follow.

AUTO RADIATORS SHOULD BE CLEANED AND DRAINED

Harrison Boyce Says a Thorough Rinsing Is Necessary at This Season of the Year to Remove Rust and Prevent Clogging of the Cooling System

At this season of the year some attention should be paid to the water in the cooling system of a car, according to Harrison Boyce, an authority on motors and motor heat. The water should be drained from the radiator and it should be rinsed out with fresh water with a small amount of common washing soda, and again rinsed out with fresh water only.

More or less rust from water jackets and some of the metal parts of the cooling system collects and settles thickly at the bottom of the radiator, and if this is

MIDDLE WEST LEADS IN GOOD HIGHWAYS MOVE

Michigan Has System of Rewards for Road Work Which Brings Results, and Special Auto Owners' Tax for Improvements

SOUTH IS BACKWARD

DETROIT, Mich.—States of the East, middle West and far West are doing the most toward building good roads, according to the records of the good roads committee of the American Automobile Association, of which R. D. Chapin is chairman. The prairie and Rocky mountain states and the South are showing interest, but have not accomplished much in their present legislative sessions. New York leads all the states, with her new \$50,000,000 bond issue. Pennsylvania comes next, with Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut following.

Michigan is the leader among the states of the middle West. One of the most beneficial acts of the Legislature which has just ended its session is a special tax on automobiles, aside from the license fee, which will go into the good roads fund. Automobile owners in general approve this tax. The state has a system of rewards for good roads construction, originating with farmers, and this has been extended. Wayne county, in which is Detroit, plans to build some more of the concrete roads which have been the wonder of the automobile world in recent years.

Indiana has made the greatest advance of any state, in rescinding a law which made the building of the very best roads impossible. The old law limited the kinds of roads that could be built to two—macadam and gravel. The law passed at the 1913 session of the Hoosier Legislature removes this limitation and permits the building of any kind of roads the people may choose. The unit of opinion is the county, as in Michigan.

Illinois and Ohio also have adopted progressive good roads legislation this spring. Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa are moving forward, though not so rapidly as the central states. On the Pacific coast, California has done wonders, many of the counties voting the good roads bonds authorized by the Legislature. Washington and Oregon, though in a much more primitive condition, are beginning to follow California's lead. The South is most backward of all. Most of the southern states have taken only the rudimentary steps toward road improvement.

MOTORCYCLE NOTES

One of the latest motorcycle enthusiasts is Bernard Shaw the famous playwright. He is said to have gone 70 in three hours on his first trip.

The meter readers of one of the large lighting companies in the West are now making their rounds on motorcycles furnished by the company.

Tests are being made by the post-office officials at Alva, Okla., as to the practicability of using motorcycles for the delivery of parcel post packages. No less than 158 packages were delivered in one day this way. The packages ranged all the way from a few ounces to the limit.

The Invincible Motorcycle Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., is to hold its annual 200-mile run tomorrow.

The Toronto Motorcycle Club of Toronto, Ont., has 403 members.

About 75 motorcycleists of Evansville, Ind., are planning to ride to Indianapolis, a distance of about 150 miles, to attend the speedway races, May 30.

A special car will be run from New York to Denver to accommodate those desiring to attend the convention of the Federation of American Motorcycleists, July 28 to Aug. 1.

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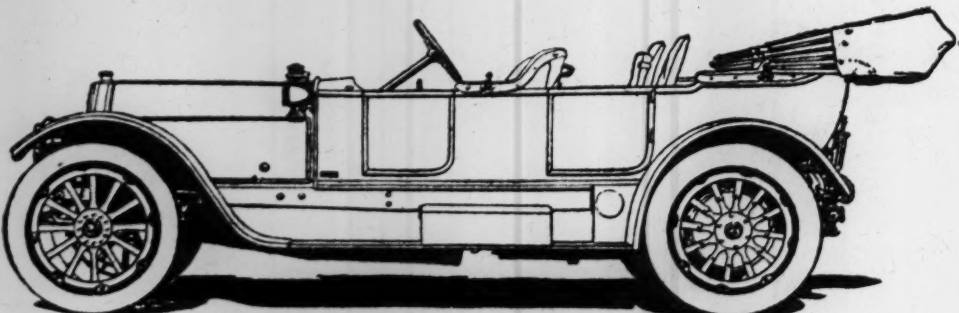
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Write for book of reasons. "What's What in Tires." By H. S. Firestone

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Motor Touring Season Nears

AUTO OWNER NOW PREPARES TO TAKE TRIPS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—That spring is here needs no particular poet to tell us, says W. S. Gilbreath, secretary of the Hoosier Motor Club. Motorists know it by the pride of possession in a new car, perhaps all glistening from the factory, new nickel, fresh leather and numerous other signs, or maybe the fresh paint of an old car in her new suit and some extra trapping for these are the days when possession of a motor car seems to give one a keen scent for the tour, the run, the short jaunt into fields afar, away from the crush and rumble of the city. The motorist is becoming, however, less coupled up in the winter. The car is rarely jacked up, covered and carefully hidden, for that period. We use our cars practically all the time.

The business man cannot be without it. He finds that time and space have grown smaller in its use. He has found a worthy foe of the elements, and, gaining confidence in its use, has ceased to be concerned over things other than the loss of its use. Now that that portion of the year is about past in which he has been mostly compelled by road conditions to stay within the urban walls, he hails with joy the time when he can extend his range of vision.

Other travelers have told him of fields and lanes, rivers and streams, hills and valleys, and increased his interest to go himself and enjoy for himself first hand their pleasures. The engineer bends to his throttle and pounds out the miles. He enjoys the throbs of his engine and he looks carefully to all her parts, that they may be smoothly running.

At the end of his day he climbs from the cab and wends his way homeward, and that is business with him. His road is iron and laid out with engineering skill for directness. He may pass through magnificent scenery, his view at times may be grand, but his route is exact and true to line and plummet. Finally it becomes the same old thing and so to him loses its charm and beauty. It is business with him and he cannot, after the day is done and he is fed, climb back with his family and seek new things.

The motorist drills all day about town. He hurries here and there on business. The streets and buildings perhaps have to him become this same old thing of the engineer, but after hours he can climb back in behind the wheel and with his family travel beyond the walls, seek new lanes, new valleys, new scenes. The engine loses that business tone. It takes on that comfy purr of the old family pet.

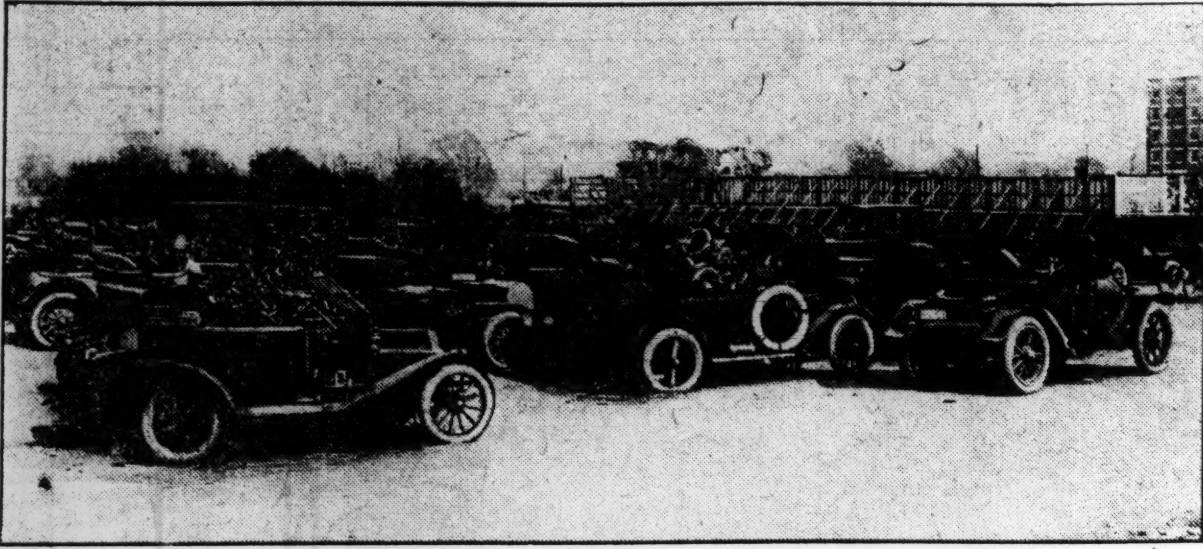
So motorists are beginning to put on new colors, and it will be theirs to weave a web of miles and miles that will serve to cover many an hour in the closed season to come, with a web of memory. The spirit of business of today compels the business person to keep in touch with all conditions. We have had to broaden our view. We have had to learn some things, and get in touch with things which some time since would have seemed ridiculous to consider as having any bearing whatever on our own immediate little acre.

On first thought it sounds ridiculous that the president, or railroad official, should concern himself about transportation other than rail, especially those apparently unknown fields beyond the hill, but on second thought it is right that he or they should be aware and even anxious about highways even apparently remote from his road.

If the produce from those distant valleys cannot be delivered to his iron rails, he is losing something of his business, so he is necessarily interested in good roads. So it is with the motorist. He is learning rapidly that the fields afar are ripe for the harvest, and his view is broadening. He comes into touch with the other fellow, and pretty soon learns they have in common many things besides atmosphere. Now the average motorist, and especially the new owner, thinks of these green pastures, and knows there are ways and by-ways to reach them. He cautiously feels his way along and soon the season is gone, and from his fellow he hears of things missed, because of timidity, because of a lack of information, because there was no one to point the way, as it were.

Now comes the motor club, and it is unfortunate that we have this word "club" with its various meanings attached to so many phases of our activity, for it does not express, in its present day meaning, what a motor organization, called a club, should do. We say club and we think of parties, games, and what not? It is the social always, the pleasure meaning of the word. But the word does not bear out at all the object of motor organizations. Motorists have, it is true, agreed on certain things, and in their agreement is shown the need of a central bureau, through which the aims and ideas, the

AUTOMOBILE PROMINENT IN BASEBALL



FEW OF THE MOTOR CARS OUTSIDE FENWAY PARK DURING PLAYING OF CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

...ness and information can be handled for the benefit of all.

Here the motorist, fresh from the distance, comes with news and information. Here comes the motorist prepared to start on a run, trip, journey, or short spin. The maps are here, in other fellows' information is here, in fact a bureau of motorists for motorists is the club of today. It carries the weight of many burdens; it is in touch with the world at large; the mere city, country or state line does not retard their field of activity; their arm is long and far reaching; the mere individual alone has his limitation; associated with other motorists through this bureau there is no limit to his reach, no boundary to his field.

The question of touring is in every motorist's mind, and he is conserving when he joins with those of like mind for the advancement of motor interests. The individual usually has to ask here and there for information. The bureau is so constituted, with its great resources, that a very large amount, in fact most of its information, comes automatically. We of Indianapolis know that our brethren of the East and South and North and West will soon be on their way here, and we are prompt to let them know of conditions here. There is no uncertain traveling now. The well organized bureau knows to a certainty conditions. Touring season is almost upon us, and our hopes are for the opening up of new things.

BOSTON TO HAVE TRUCK EXHIBIT

A meeting of the Boston Commercial Motor Vehicle Association was held this week, and the matter of holding a truck show for 1914 was fully discussed. The opinion favoring a truck show for 1914 was general, and it is the purpose to hold the exhibit immediately following the pleasure car show.

It is planned to open the pleasure car show on March 7, and close Saturday, March 14, and open the truck show on the following Tuesday, March 17, and close the following Saturday, March 21. By doing this it will overcome some of the difficulty in carrying the exhibition another Tuesday.

DON'T LET THE BONNET SPOT

Unless particular attention is given to the bonnet when a car has been run through a heavy rain, the rain will stain it far more than the body or wings of the car, as the bonnet becomes hot after a long run. The car should be washed down at once, but where this is not possible, the bonnet should be sponged off, and then lathered lightly to take up the moisture, or it is apt to spot so badly that it will not look right again until repainted.

NEED INDELIBLE PENCIL

An indelible pencil in the tire repair outfit is very valuable, as after the tire has been solutioned around the puncture, it is almost impossible to find the puncture unless it has been marked with an indelible pencil.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

May 10. From 7:22 p. m. to 8:58 a. m.
May 11. From 7:24 p. m. to 8:57 a. m.
May 12. From 7:25 p. m. to 8:56 a. m.
May 13. From 7:26 p. m. to 8:55 a. m.
May 14. From 7:27 p. m. to 8:54 a. m.
May 15. From 7:28 p. m. to 8:53 a. m.
May 16. From 7:29 p. m. to 8:52 a. m.
May 17. From 7:30 p. m. to 8:51 a. m.

While the great majority of the fans who go to the baseball games at Fenway park still walk too and from their homes or else patronize the trolley car, many make use of the automobile as their means of transportation. Few except those who have seen the cars lined up outside the grounds realize how many automobiles are assembled there each afternoon that a big championship game is being played.

On a pleasant Saturday afternoon it is nothing unusual to see between 250 and 500 motor cars parked in the various streets and fields around the grounds and there have been days when there was some special attraction going on when this number was exceeded. During the world's series there was probably the largest and most costly collection of motor cars at the grounds that has ever been assembled at any sporting event with the exception of a big college football or baseball contest.

A study of the number plates attached to the cars, shows that they come from almost every part of the United States. Tags issued by the states of New York, New Jersey, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Florida, Pennsylvania, California, Indiana, and Illinois are no uncommon sight at the park, especially in the summer when many of people who come from the West and South for the purpose of spending a vacation of a month or two in New England, take this opportunity of seeing a big baseball game in the "Hub of the Universe" and they find it more convenient to go and come in an automobile.

Detroit motorists are taking a great deal of interest in the second annual reliability run of the Grand Rapids Automobile Club, to be held July 31, and going to Mackinaw and return. Dealers are much interested and a record entry list is already certain.

The national capital may have two "chauffereuses" if the local authorities permit licensing of the Misses Laura Scott and Mary Adams. The two girls are finishing their courses as automobilists at a local school of instruction. No chauffeurs' licenses have ever been issued here to women.

New York automobilists are very enthusiastic about the amended law as passed at Albany this week. It compels every person who operates an automobile, whether he be owner, chauffeur or borrower of the machine, to take out a license.

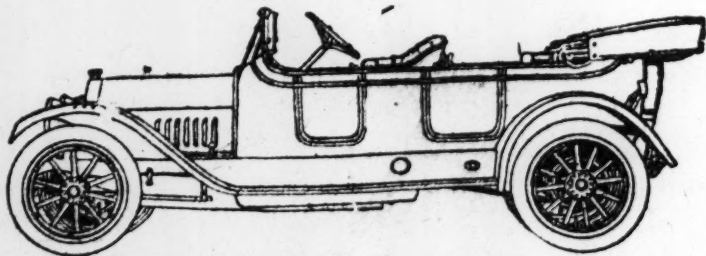
REPLACE STRIPPED BOLTS

Stripping is likely to take place at any time, especially if there is much strain on a bolt, and a bolt with a badly worn or otherwise defective thread should be replaced without delay. A nut with an imperfect thread is almost as dangerous, as in time it will injure the thread of the bolt, and should be well looked after.

FREQUENT ADJUSTMENT NEEDED

When a different grade of gasoline is used, carburetors in which adjustment is provided for the amount of gasoline supplied to the jet often require readjusting. This should be carefully noted, as erratic running that has been attributed to other causes has often been caused by this.

PREMIER



A Shortage of Cars With These Features

Is the car you are considering buying up to date, half up to date, or is it out of date? The car which is only half up to date is behind the times. The UP-TO-DATE car has

Left Hand Drive	Flush Side Bodies	Clean Running	Self Starter
Six Cylinders	No Projecting Hinges	Boards Electric Lights	Tire Inflator

Would you consider a car up to date without ALL of these features?

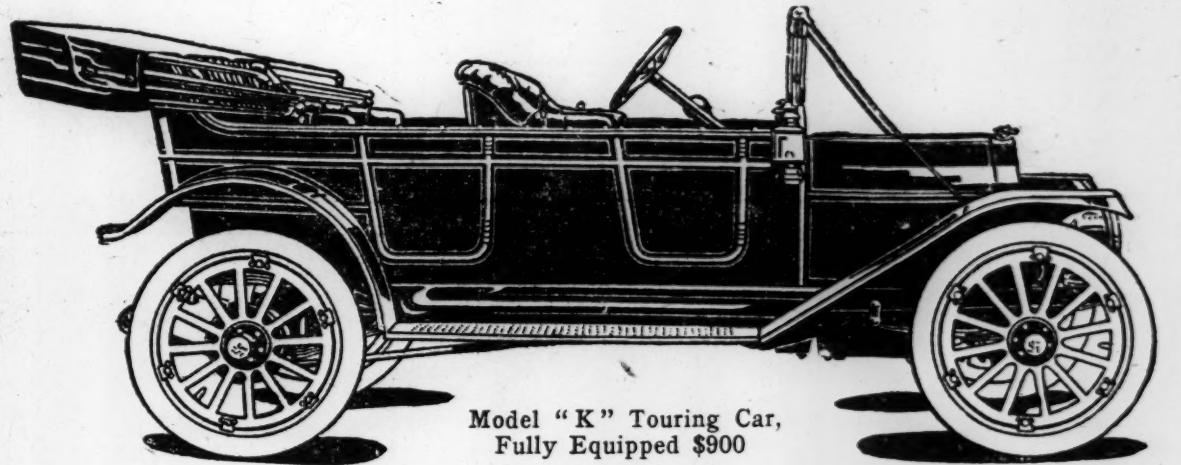
A number of different makers, since the latest Premier came out, have added some of these various latest and more approved features to the line they are now offering, but what car besides Premier embodies all these features? None.

Are you interested in a car in which any of these features are missing? Even one or two obsolete features stamp a car out of date—behind the times.

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of New England
652 Beacon St., Boston

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Model "K" Touring Car, Fully Equipped \$900

Equipment includes three oil lamps, two gas lamps, generator, top with side curtains and top cover, windshield, horn, demountable rims with spare rim, tool kit with jack, and tire repair outfit with pump. All models \$900.

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Kritt popularity and Kritt success can be traced to two Kritt requirements. They are Kritt Quality and Kritt Service, with Kritt Quality in design, materials, workmanship and inspection—Kritt Service had to follow. It is a significant fact that more than 4,000 American farmers are driving Kritts.

The Kritt, therefore, is "the low-priced car of high-priced efficiency."

When you pay more than \$900 for a motor car—for which you can buy a Kritt, fully equipped—you are buying superfluous ornaments. You are making that much concession to vanity. For comfort, service and economy you need nothing more than the Kritt offers you.

The three prime essentials of motor car service are—The motor, the transmission and the axle.

We know that these are well made—the best made—because we make them all within the Kritt organization. The design, the materials and the responsibility are all ours. We build quality into the Kritt. We guarantee the Service that must inevitably follow Quality. And our large production and concentration of skill and plant equipment make possible the price.

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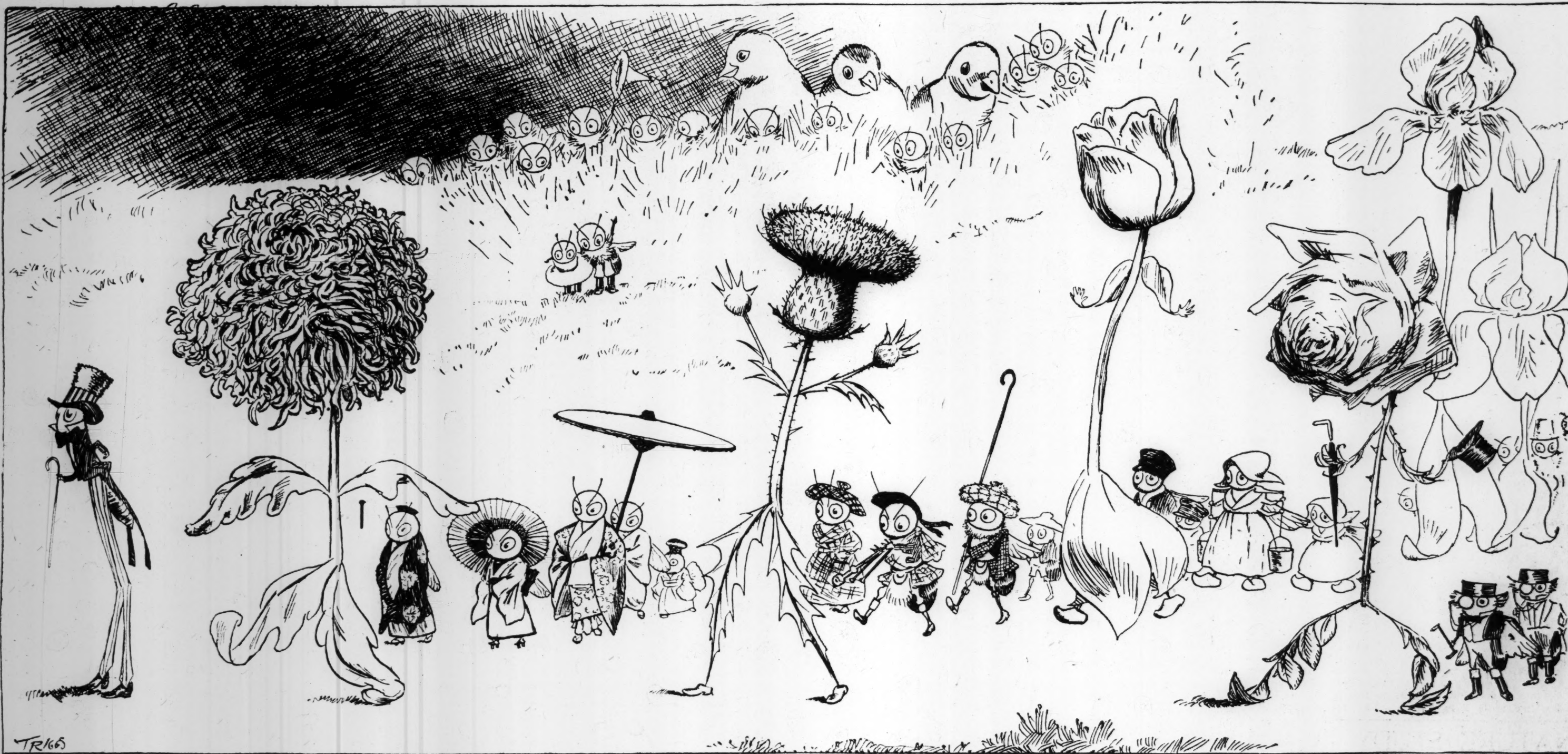
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THE :: CHILDREN'S :: PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Boom-tootle, boom-tootle, trumpety-tee,
O say, can you tell what this music may be?
Yes! for the flowers on their springtime parade,
The peace of the nations have plainly displayed.

Hopper we see at the head of the line,
He plays Uncle Sam and his make-up is fine;
Next is Chrysanthemum, pride of the hour,
The oldest and bouncingest national flower.

Sue as the stately Mikado is seen,
For bees are true suffragists—think of their Queen!
The meek heir-apparent supports a red parasol—
To guess who she is Jane Alida would dare us all.

Sally's ahead—Lady Chancellor proud!
And Fizzikin Fuzz at the tail of the crowd
Trots after Bub Tim—he alone, we confess,
Of the boys likes to wear such a ladylike dress.

And now come the Scotsmen, all led by the Thistle,
And Buzz has the bagpipes—he makes them just whistle!
May's walking beside him, his decorous bride,
With Busy, a braw Hielan' shepherd, beside.

Proud Tulip is next in her saboted feet;
She is flower of the Dutch, who are so hard to beat;
That's Sam in the lead—Wilhelmina's his vrow;
That she carry the milk pails he'll kindly allow.

The Lilies of France are the next on review,
Their beauty and graces are clear to the view;
And see Biff and Baff, who with shiniest hats
Are French to the tip of their purple cravats.

And marching along as the guard of the rest
The Rose of Old England strides on with a zest;
Sim and Sam are dressed up like John Bull, with a monocle,
It's glass but it helps them to look quite iron-ical.

We're sure if you peek round the corner you ought
To find all the nations that come to your thought;
There's Germany, led by her cornflower so fair,
And Italy's lilies of Florence are there;

There's China, Liberia, Chile, Brazil,
And Russia and Greece haste the roster to fill,
With Turkey, Australia and Canada they grow,
And close up the ranks with the wee Montenegro.

ONE HALF WORLD'S BIRDS
IN THE SPARROW FAMILY

PEOPLE who have made an exhaustive study of birds tell us that the sparrow family includes more than one half the birds in the world today. Many birds besides the sparrows belong to the sparrow family, or to what bird students call the fringillidae. The finches, the buntings, the linnets, the grosbeaks and the crossbills belong to this family, and all have some of the characteristics of sparrows. All birds of the sparrow family, or the fringillidae, have short, stout, conoid bills—that is, shaped like a cone—large and short, but with a fine point. This fits them for eating different seeds and grains, for birds of the sparrow family are all seed eaters. They have bills stout enough to crack or peck to pieces grains of corn, yet sharp pointed enough to pick up, apparently with ease, the finest grass or weed seeds.

The English sparrow has a large, stout bill for a bird of its size, which fits it for eating seeds and grains of different sizes. When you throw grains of wheat or barley upon the roof of the porch from your upstairs windows, the sparrows crush them or peck them to pieces with apparently no trouble whatever. They seize a bit of hard bread or cracker and crush it quickly into small bits. Birds with short, stout, sharp-pointed bills are always seed-eating birds, but if they have slender bills they eat fruits, berries and other soft foods.

English sparrows do not migrate like other species, but spend their lives near the place of their birth. The majority of them never get more than, perhaps, 400 yards from the place where they were born. This is notably the case where the country is thinly settled. The towns and cities being far apart, the sparrows seldom get far enough away from home to take up their abode in a new place. Although it has been nearly 60 years since they were introduced into Atlantic coast cities, they have not yet reached California and some of the other western and southwestern states.

Among the sparrows that you will find in the woods and forests in the eastern part of the United States are the vesper sparrow, tree sparrow, chipping sparrow, field sparrow, swamp sparrow, savanna sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, Henslow sparrow, Ipswich sparrow, sharp-tailed sparrow, Nelson sparrow, Acadia sparrow,

tailed sparrow, Lincoln sparrow, white-crowned sparrow, white-throated sparrow, song sparrow and fox sparrow.

Those inhabiting the southeastern portion are the pine woods sparrow, Bachman sparrow, and Florida grasshopper sparrow.

Inhabiting the midland or central portion of the country you will find the lark sparrow, Dakota song sparrow, Harris sparrow, Baird sparrow, western Henslow sparrow, Leconte sparrow, clay-colored sparrow and slate-colored sparrow.

Among those on the plains west of the Rockies are the western lark sparrow, western tree sparrow, western field sparrow, western savanna sparrow, western grasshopper sparrow, intermediate sparrow, Brewer sparrow, sage sparrow, mountain song sparrow, rusty song sparrow and sooty song sparrow.

In California and along the Pacific coast are found the Bell sparrow, gray sage sparrow, Merrill song sparrow, desert song sparrow, Oregon vesper sparrow, rufous-winged sparrow, rufous-crowned sparrow, western chipping sparrow, sandwich sparrow, Belding sparrow, large billed sparrow, St. Lucas sparrow, Forbes sparrow, Nuttall sparrow and gold-crowned sparrow.

California has more birds than any other state in the Union, and therefore more sparrows, says the Michigan Farmer. Among those confined more locally to California than the ones last mentioned are the sooty fox sparrow, Townsend fox sparrow, Yukutat fox sparrow, thickbilled sparrow, Stephens sparrow, brown song sparrow, Heerman song sparrow, San Diego song sparrow, Samuels song sparrow, Alameda song sparrow, Bryant marsh sparrow, lagoon sparrow, St. Clements song sparrow, Santa Barbara song sparrow, laguna sparrow and San Benito sparrow.

UNIQUE VESSEL

A man once launched a vessel large,
And livestock, too, he took in charge;
He did not barter, buy, nor sell,
Whichever wind blew pleased him well;
He sailed at random—was to no port bound.
His only wish was soon to run aground.

Answer—Noah and the ark.

—Selected.

WHY

WHY is there a slit in a pen-nib? All pen-nibs have a slit running to the point from a little round or oval hole which is cut in the middle of the nib where it begins to taper. Were it not for this slit, and the fact that the whole body of the nib is curved, we should be unable to write, says the Children's Magazine. The curvature causes the nib to hold a considerable quantity of ink when it is dipped in the pot, and the slit causes the point of the nib to open into two sections when it is pressed upon the paper, and the ink between these sections is then left on the paper, forming a line or letter, as the case may be. Steel nibs also have two little slits in their sides or shoulders. These are to give greater flexibility to the nib. Gold nibs, being softer, do not need these side slits.

WHY IT IS CALLED
MOUNT VERNON

The name of Washington's home is familiar to all Americans, but not many know whence it was derived, says an exchange. The Duke of Monmouth had a secretary named Vernon, a prudent, sensible man of business, who found favor in influential quarters, and under William III. became a secretary of state.

He left a son, Edward, born in 1684, who much against his father's wishes entered the royal navy and, serving with distinction, rose to the rank of admiral. In 1722 he was elected to the House of Commons, and having in July, 1739, declared in that place that Porto Bello might be reduced with six sail of the line, he was sent with a squadron to prove his statement. He succeeded, and on his return he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and had his next birthday anniversary celebrated as a general holiday. From that time, however, his success declined. His expedition to Cartagena, undertaken two years later, completely failed.

Among the land forces at Cartagena served Lawrence Washington, the eldest brother of George Washington. Apparently he conceived a high regard for Admiral Vernon, for when he built on his estate on the Potomac, he named the place for his old commander.

STAMPS SOLD TO PAY FOR
PLAY WEEK FOR CHILDREN

FIVE CENTS provides two days' play for a child.

This was the legend on a pretty stamp of blue and orange hues, labeled, "Play Week, May, 1912," and bearing the heads of a happy boy and girl.

The sale of these dainty stamps was one of the features of the Philadelphia play week and the event, gotten up by the local playgrounds association, has food for thought in it for home and school associations, and for mothers' circles and kindred bodies everywhere, says the Mothers Magazine.

The stamps, a million of them, were put on sale in stores and at schools (where they were sold after school hours); and they were used by the purchasers in various ways. Some put them on letters and packages. Others bought them in quantities and presented them to the schools and to the school children, who were eager to get them for their collections. Organizations and philanthropic people who want to see the children in congested Philadelphia have more chance for outdoor play bought them in large quantities and gave them to the schools.

The eagerness of the children and the schools to make collections of the stamps was due to the competitions for awards. Fifteen different articles, mostly sporting goods, that strongly appeal to the average outdoor American boy, were distributed among the collectors of from 200 to 2000 stamps. For 200 stamps there was the choice of a baseball and bat, a playground ball or a set of rubber quoits; for 250, the choice of an American League ball, a catcher's mitt or fielder's glove; for 400, a pair of roller skates; for 600, a rugby football; for 800, a basketball; for 1000, a tether ball set and for 2000 a baseball uniform.

The schools competing (and there were a score or more of them) had their choice of play material for the school yard: A giant stride, a teeter or joggling board, a tether ball set, a double horizontal bar or parallel bars, to be erected in concrete, for 2500 stamps or more.

The Philadelphia Home and School Associations, the Alumni and Business Men's Associations and others entered heartily into the plans, uniting with the school principals in making the "Play week" a great success financially and in arousing public sentiment for the extension of playgrounds.

ment was the field day, May 21, which brought 10,000 public school children and as many more of their parents or friends on to the big Belmont plateau in Fairmont park, to take part in and to witness the athletic games, drills and other exercises, morning and afternoon. Diplomas were awarded to the winners in the school competitions in captain ball and dodge ball. And a wonderful exhibition was made of gymnastic drills with wands, dumb-bells and Indian clubs, marching, fancy steps, etc., as features of playground work. Whole families came to the event and spent the day in the open, so that this notable field day had many of the enjoyable features incidental to a country picnic and was a fitting finale to Philadelphia's "Play week."

FAMOUS TREES

Washington Elm. Under the shade of this elm Gen. George Washington took command of the colonial army in 1775. The "Burgoyne Elm," at Albany, N. Y. When the British general Burgoyne was brought to Albany, the day after his surrender, this tree was planted. The beautiful row of ash trees at Mt. Vernon were planted by George Washington.

A sycamore in Ohio is known as the "Cary tree" because it was planted by Alice and Phoebe Cary, whose poems delighted the children.

"Old Liberty Elm," was planted by a teacher long before the revolutionary war and dedicated to the liberty of the colonies. It grew well on Boston Common but was blown down by a storm. The Charter Oak at Hartford which preserved the written guarantee of the liberties of the colony of Connecticut.

The Eliot Oak of Newton, Mass., under which the apostle John Eliot taught the Indians Christianity.

The Elm tree planted by Gen. Grant on the Capitol grounds at Washington.

TWO KINDS

"You must come over and play with the baby some time," said a visitor to a little girl. "Yes, ma'am, maybe I will," answered the little girl. "Is it a walking baby or just a wagon baby?"—Indianapolis Journal.

SHORT CUTS IN
PHOTOGRAPHY

It is well to remember that in developing negatives the more diluted the developer the softer and less sharp in contrast will be the result, whereas in using developing paper of several well-known sorts the opposite is the case: to increase contrast, dilute the developer.

Here is a point to remember when you wish to produce a print for any special purpose; a portrait or a landscape should be developed for softness, both in negative and in print, but a view of a piece of machinery should be treated in the contrary manner.

If you develop without using the tank, you can treat parts of the negative separately, says the Youth Companion. Wet the plate, lay it upon a sheet of

glass, and swab the surface with a sponge filled with developer, to which a few drops of pure glycerin have been added. The glycerin serves to prevent the developer from drying too soon, or from spreading where it is not wanted. In this way you can give the extra development required to portions of the plate that come up slowly, and at the same time avoid losing detail in the balance of the negative.

RIDDLES

What is that which you break if you even name it? Silence.

Why are records brittle things? Because they cannot be lowered without breaking.

What is that which we never borrow, yet often return? Thanks.—Montreal Star.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

KIPMAN

AN interesting game is to have some one write a line on a piece of paper, fold it over once and then tell what the last word is and how many words are in the line. The next writer puts down a line of the same number of words or nearly the same, but not rhyming with the last word given out.

The third player must make his last word rhyme with that of the first line and the fourth writer has to end his line with something that sounds like the last word in the second line. This can go on for as many times as there are players. Later the poems are collected and read aloud and they make very funny reading indeed.

This simple little game was invented one summer afternoon a number of years ago by the famous

writer, Rudyard Kipling, and the poet, Frank Dempster Sherman, at East Gloucester, Mass., where they were spending their vacations.

RIPPLES

Let those present it in a circle and then the one who knows the game best will start it by giving out the title of a verse. Nearly all children have memorized "Mother Goose," so this would be a good one to start with. He says the first word of the first line, the next player on his left says the word after that and so on until the entire circle has recited several times and the verse is finished.

Each player who fails to remember the word he or she should recite drops out of the circle and the one remaining in the longest wins the game.—Deseret News.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

SINGULAR BOATS MADE BY
PEOPLE OF NORTH AMERICA

IT WAS not always convenient, nor even comfortable, for the Sioux Indian of the middle West of the United States to swim across a stream, nor was it handy for him to paddle a heavy canoe to the opposite side of a smooth body of water. So he made "a tub-boat" by stretching one of the buffalo hides, plentiful in those days, over a stout frame of wood. There is nothing graceful about these rough-looking "boats," but they were light in weight and served their purpose, except that they were not easily made to go straight across a stream, and that they occasionally capsized. They were propelled mostly by single hand paddles, or a longer paddle which could be worked easily from side to side or to give the most telling stroke—directly "a-stern." These skin tubs are from four to five feet in diameter, and not quite two feet deep. The hair was not well scraped from the hides, so the boats were dark-looking.

The Hupa Indians of northern California made a simple form of dugout—a tree trunk stripped of all bark, square at both ends—a good carrier but a poor craft for speed. The well-modeled dugout of the Louisiana Indians was made in a similar way, by burning the inside and chipping out the charred wood with a stone adze, but they produced a boat serviceable for fishing purposes, and for carrying a heavy load. The size of these dugouts was limited only by the size of the tree trunk which they could find near enough to the water to be easily launched.

In strong contrast with these plain dugouts, says St. Nicholas, are the curved and highly decorated fishing canoes of the Haida Indians of the far north, off the Alaskan coast. This also is dug out from a log of great dimensions, a canoe in the National Museum being about 50 feet in length. The peculiar "eye" decoration on the "star-board" bow is painted in black and red, leaving the yellowish, natural color of the wood to take its place in the pleasing color scheme.

At a place where no large trees are available, and where seal and walrus are abundant, we find some interesting skin boats, like those from Kadiak island.

The construction of these is a marvel of Eskimo genius, and is excelled only by the storm-defying kayak of the Greenland Eskimo. A harpoon is tightly held under the cords which cross the deck, and, to protect the sailor from the waves, a thick, oil-soaked skirt is pulled up under his armpits, while his body stops up the manhole in the deck as a cork would stop a bottle. This "skirt" is not part of his dress. It is the skirt of his boat, and is made fast to its rim about the manhole; it may be tucked down or pulled up as occasion may require.

E. W. Nelson, of the United States biological survey, tells us that the umiak of the Greenlanders, an open, skin boat, was originally propelled by paddles, but slender blade-oars are now used. The steering was done from the stern with a broad-bladed paddle. In ancient times, sails were sometimes used. These were made by sewing grass-mats together, and supporting them on two long sticks, stayed by guy-ropes of skin to the sides of the boat. We may still see deerskin and sealskin sails used on these boats, and, occasionally, canvas, which has been procured from the traders. Some of the Bering strait boats, having less "sheer" (side) than others, are provided with sealskin flaps, about two feet wide, which are attached along the side rails, to be raised and supported by stout sticks in rough weather, or folded down within the boat at other times.

So far as can be ascertained, the North American Indian never made nor used a sail on any of his boats. He did, however, make the most graceful and picturesque canoe ever seen on this continent—the birch-bark canoe. These water travelers were made of the bark of the birch, which, whenever possible, was stripped off in one long piece. This strip of semi-cylindrical bark was wrapped about a frame of spruce and bound to the frame with deer thongs, and sewed up along the curve at bow and stern with the same material. There were many shapes and sizes of these beautiful canoes. At Pyramid lake, in the treeless Nevada desert, Indians use boats made from log reeds.

NATURE STUDY IN WHICH
A ROSE LEAF IS DESCRIBED

WHERE are leaves found? On plants and trees. What leaves do cows and horses eat? Those of the grass. What leaves do people sometimes eat? Cabbage leaves and spinach, etc. Do you know a word by which you can at once speak of trees and grass and cabbages? What is one of the largest vegetables you have ever seen? An elm tree. Tell me the name of a smaller one? Wheat. Tell me of one we often eat? Lettuce. What are all these called? Vegetables. Where do vegetables come from? They grow out of the ground. If I had a piece of land without any vegetables growing upon it, what must I do to raise some? You must sow some seed in it. If I were to put an acorn in the ground, what would happen? A little root would burst out of it and go down into the ground, and a little green shoot would come up and put out some little leaves. Yes, and at first it would be very small; but it would grow, so that in many years it would become a great oak.

Look at this leaf, and tell me its different parts. By what part do I hold it? The stalk. What does the stalk bear? The leaf. The stalk that bears a leaf is called the leaf stalk; what is this? A leaf stalk. Find out some of the parts of the leaf. The edge. Here are two leaves, one from a rose tree, the other from the plant on which the lily grows; what difference do you observe in the edges of them? The rose leaf has little points, which the lily leaf has not. Yes, the points are called teeth because they are like the sharp-pointed teeth of some animals and an edge that has such points is said to be toothed.

Find out some other parts of this leaf. There is a line down the middle of it. Yes; that line is called the midrib. See whether the midrib is the same on both sides of the leaf. It sinks in on one side and stands out on the other. Which of you can tell me what they call the hollow line made by a plow in a plowed field? A furrow. And what do they call the raised part on each side of it? A ridge. What is the midrib like on this side of the leaf? A furrow. And on this side it is like a ridge. Now you see there are two sides or surfaces to the leaf; by what names would you distinguish them? When the leaf is on the tree, which side is uppermost? This, therefore, is called the upper side, and what would you call the other? The under side. Look carefully at the leaf again. There are other lines upon it. Where do these lines spring from? From the midrib. And where do they end? In the edge. These lines are called the veins; in what are they like the midrib? They sink in like furrows on the upper side of the leaf, and rise up like ridges on the under surface of it. Do you see any other part? The end. The point or end is opposite to the stalk.

Now tell me some of the qualities of the leaf; what can you say of it? It is green; it is rather bright. Look again, and see if both sides are bright. No;

the under side is dull. Here are several leaves; what difference do you observe in their upper and under surfaces? The upper surface is the brighter. Feel of the rose leaf. It is thin; it is soft. Anything more? It bends easily. What do you say of a thing which bends easily? It is pliable. What can you, then, say of this leaf? It is pliable. What more do you notice when you feel of it. It is light and smooth. What is its shape? It is round. No, not quite; it is more like the shape of the egg. We call the shape of an egg oval; what would you say is the shape of this leaf? It is oval.

Now you must let me hear you repeat the heads of this lesson on the rose leaf. "A rose leaf is a vegetable substance; it grows on a leaf stalk; it has a toothed edge; it has a midrib, which is like a furrow on the upper side; and like a ridge on the under side; it has also many veins, which are like furrows on the upper side, and like ridges on the under side. Its color is green; its shape is oval. To the touch it is thin, soft, smooth; it is pliable; the upper side is rather bright, and the under side is dull."—Progressive Teacher.

COIN ILLUSION
THAT SURPRISES

Place three coins of equal size—as 1, 2 and 3 in diagram—in a row before the person you wish to test. Ask the person to move the center coin, 2, straight down, toward the position of 4, until the



space from C to E or D to E—that is, from the inner edges of coins 1 and 4 or 3 and 4—seem to him to equal the distance from A to B. After the coin has been placed, measure the spaces and a surprising inequality will probably be shown.

NOT SO MANY THEN

The school teacher was striving to teach Johnny to remember the names of the Presidents of the United States in proper order from Washington to Wilson.

"Why, Johnny," she said, "when I was your size I could say the Presidents' names forward and backward, and begin in the middle and go either way!"

The teacher was considerably taken aback by the prompt reply:

"Yes, but when you were at school there wasn't near so many Presidents!" —New York World

MANY SCHOOL
SAVINGS BANKS

In the school savings banks now in operation in 1149 public schools in the United States, pupils have deposited savings amounting to nearly \$3,500,000, says the Woman's Home Companion. The children who made these deposits have, first of all, learned the meaning of thrift; many of them have been enabled to pay their way through trade schools, academies or colleges; many have had the gratification of helping their parents in times of need; girls have found the means to buy their own clothing or gifts for others, and boys have accumulated money enough to start small business ventures. The school savings banks system, originating in France, was brought to the United States from Belgium by John Thiry, a native of that country, who became a school commissioner of Long Island City, N. Y. Through his instrumentality the system, inaugurated in 1885, was gradually taken up in all the public schools of Long Island City, and it is now in operation in schools in nearly every state in the Union.

LITTLE PROBLEM

65. I had two candles, one of them an inch longer than the other. I lit the longer at 4:30 and the shorter at 6. At 8:30 they were the same length. The first burnt out at 10:30 and the second at 10 o'clock. How long were they before I lit them?

Answer to Little Problem No. 64.—In the tramp and woodpile puzzle, or "Did He Earn His Quarter?" the 30 sticks were sawed in 14 minutes and 10 seconds, so the tramp earned his quarter.

GINGER CANDY

Dissolve one pound white sugar in half-pint water, and boil until a thick syrup, then add one teaspoon ground ginger to a little of the syrup, and when smooth stir it into the whole. Boil until it threads, add the grated rind of a lemon, and boil again, stirring all the time until the hard ball stage is reached. Drop with a spoon in small cakes on a buttered tin.—San Francisco Call.

RAILWAY SIGNALS

One pull on the bellcord signifies "Stop."
Two pulls mean "Go ahead."
Three pulls mean "Back up."
One whistle signifies "Down brakes."
Two whistles signify "On brakes."
Three whistles mean "Back up."
Continued whistles indicate "Danger."
Short, rapid whistles are a "cattle alarm."

A sweeping parting of the hands on a level with the eyes means "Go ahead."
A slow sweeping meeting of the hands over the head signifies "Back slowly."

A downward motion of the hands, with the extended arms, signifies "Stop."
A beckoning motion with one hand indicates "Back."

A red flag waved up the track means "Danger."

A red flag by the roadside means "Danger ahead."

A red flag carried on a locomotive signifies "An engine following."

A red flag raised at a station means "Stop."

A lantern swung at right angles across the track means "Stop."

A lantern raised and lowered vertically is a signal to start.

A lantern swung in a circle signifies "Back the train."—Detroit Free Press.

ELECTRIC TOY

Take a cork and into one end of it insert a needle, thrusting the eye end in for about a quarter of an inch. Now cut out of paper a small cross or a dagger, and by folding it lengthwise and then across find the center. Having done this, balance it upon the point of the needle and then place a thin glass tumbler over the little apparatus. Now the instrument is complete, and you inform your friends that you will make the dagger turn any way that you command it. To do this you have only to take a silk handkerchief and briskly rub the glass, an electric current is created and the little paper dagger will revolve toward the spot, says the Minneapolis Tribune. The more briskly you rub the glass the quicker the dagger will revolve.

GRAMMAR PUZZLE

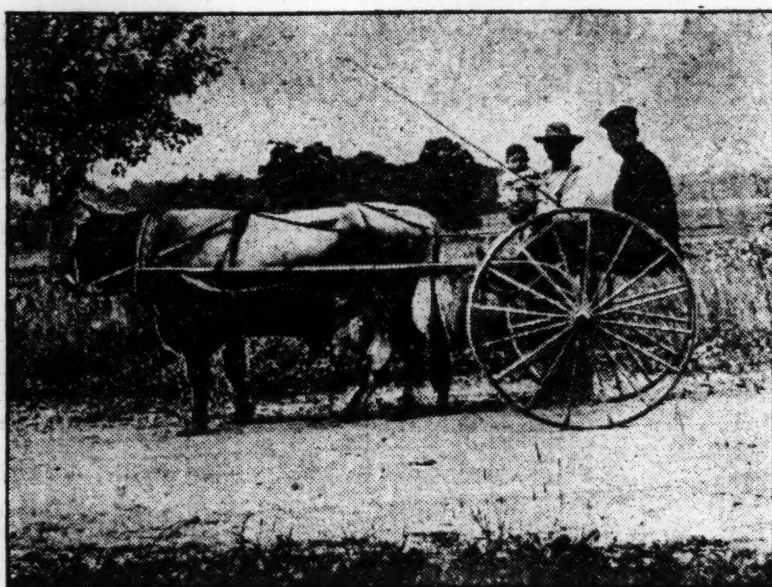
Ardy—Papa, a conjunction is a word used to join other words, isn't it?
Papa—Yes, my son.

Ardy—And disjunctive means disjoining. Then a disjunctive conjunction is a connecting word that separates. Grammar is a queer study, papa.—Harpers Young People.

LOOKING AHEAD

Willie wanted to go to the store with his aunt. She told him he would only be in the way; that he couldn't carry anything. "Yes I can, Aunt Lizzie," he said. "I can carry the things you are going to buy for me."—Philadelphia Times

CAMERA CONTEST



Bridled bull and pleasure rider of former days on the prairies of the West

METHODS of transportation have changed frequently in the past half a century. The picture shows a bridled bull attached to a sulky, the photograph coming from California. This means of progress was observed here and there in the West in former times, but today one is more likely to see an automobile. The pleasure rider, it is said, then never exceeded the speed limit.

One dollar award for photograph—Bettie H. McDonald, Los Angeles, Cal. Honorable mention—John A. Bartholomew, Wrentham, Mass.; L. S. Clough, East Concord, N. H.; J. A. Schelling, Troy, N. Y.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1

will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO BOY SCOUTS GET
LAND BY CRYSTAL LAKE

THE Chicago branch of the Boy Scouts of America has bought a big tract of land north of Crystal lake near Whitehall. About \$6000 has been appropriated for the construction of a building which will accommodate 120 boys. The structure will be 70 feet wide and 80 feet long, two stories in height. The dining hall, running down one side of the building will be 38 by 86 feet. A porch on the south side, facing Crystal lake, will extend the entire length of the building. Water will be pumped to the building by means of a small water plant to be operated by the boys who are to spend their summer vacations there. The contract calls for its completion before June 1.

Buffalo is a hustling boy scout city. Active work is going on toward the idea of adding 15 more to the present 60 troops, making a total of 3000 boys. Already \$7000 has been raised for the campaign and still more active work may be expected. The ultimate aim of W. W. Brundage, secretary of the boy scouts in Buffalo, is that they have 40,000 boys in Buffalo enrolled as scouts. "Our campaign has given the movement a tremendous impetus," says Mr. Brundage, "yet without scoutmasters or young men who are willing to give up one night in the week in helping train boys and keeping them in the right direction, we are not able to do much. There are at least 40,000 potential boy scouts in Buffalo, and we will be able to hear from those

boys before many years have passed. There are now 71 first class scouts in Buffalo, five more having just passed their examinations and 25 more are partly qualified. This means that in a short time we will have plenty of expert scoutmasters, men who have been through the mill themselves and are, therefore, better equipped to lead others through it."

How large was the bird, and what notes did it utter? The last of these questions is not especially important until the notes become a song, and is of importance then only in a general way; that is, did the bird have a song, and was it of any excellence? The size of the bird, on the other hand, is of the utmost importance, and should be expressed, not in inches, but in terms of well-known birds. Use five standards of measurement—the wren, the canary, the English sparrow, the robin and the crow. These give convenient gradations,

and cover the field sufficiently. Give the size of birds as "a little bigger than the wren," "two-thirds as large as the English sparrow." It is not easy to estimate the size of birds accurately in inches, since a stocky bird looks shorter than the slender one, and a long-tailed bird, like the brown thrasher, does not look as long as it really is, nor does its length appear so great when it is singing from the treetop with drooping tail, as it does when it is on the ground with extended tail. Learn the size of the five standard birds in inches. That will help you when you are working with book descriptions.

What color was the bird? This question, together with the next, is the severest test of your powers of observation. Birds are roughly described by color masses. The mantle—upper parts—of the wood-thrush, for example, is brown, that of the king-bird, dark slate color. The breast of the robin is chestnut, that of the nuthatch, white. The body of the scarlet tanager is scarlet, its wings and tail jet-black. The head of the Baltimore oriole is black, its body orange, its wings black with white markings. Thus birds are described by the general colors of head, neck, breast, wings, upper and under parts.

These colors, of course, may not be pure. The white breasts of many thrushes and sparrows are spotted with black or brown. Wings are often white-barred, and tails variously tipped or bordered. Heads have different colored caps or crowns, and necks wear yokes of many patterns and colors. Study these smaller markings after you have made yourself certain about the general colors.

The beginner should study carefully the description of a single bird in an exhaustive bird-book, like Coues' "Key to North American Birds," to see how the description is given. He will see that it proceeds from the general color of any part, such as breast or head, to the smaller markings.

What were the diagnostic marks? These are the marks by which birds are described in detail, and the identification of many birds, such as sparrows and warblers, depends wholly upon closely observing these marks. Many sparrows differ little in size and general color, but the smaller markings of no two of them are alike. There are stripes on the sides of the head—under the eye, through the eye, above the eye, and stripes lengthwise of the crown. The color and arrangement of these stripes differ with every species. The general color of the myrtle-warbler is bluish-gray, but it has a dash of yellow on the crown, another on the rump, and others on the sides of the breast, not to mention markings of black and white. Thus, the general color is one matter in bird identification, and the diagnostic markings another. Notice the general colors first, and the specific markings afterward.

MEANS OF IDENTIFYING
BIRDS YOU SEE ABOUT YOU

BIRDS can be identified by comparing the specimen with a description or picture of it in a bird-book, or by describing it to some one who knows birds. In either case the observer must be able to answer certain questions, and he must know beforehand what these questions are likely to be.

What is the range of the bird? For example, if an observer in South Dakota goes with his observation notes on a thrush to Chapman's "Color Key to North American Birds," and finds that a thrush pictured similar to the one he saw has its range on the Pacific coast, or in New England and west to Illinois, he may be sure that this is not his South Dakota thrush. The first thing to do, therefore, when you bring your notes to any color key, is to look in the short description of the range, says the Youth's Companion.

Where was the bird seen? Some birds live in swamps, others on the prairie, others in the woods. Some inhabit remote places, others come familiarly about the house. A bird roughly described as "a slate-colored bird about two thirds as large as a robin," might be either a catbird of the woods, or a Carolina crane found in a marsh. "A gray, spotted bird about the size of a meadow-lark, only more slender," might be the prairie-plover, found always on dry prairie, or one of several snipes, found about the margins of ponds. Then, too, there are marsh-wrens and house-wrens, marsh-sparrows, field-sparrows, and tree-sparrows. "Where did you see the bird?" is one of the first questions that will be asked by any bird student who seeks to help you with your identification. When you go to the books, you will find the answer to this question in the remarks about the situation of the bird's nest, since birds are most frequently seen about their nesting haunts. If you are being helped by friends, it is important to give the closest attention to this point. Woodpeckers are usually seen on the holes of trees, and warblers flitting about the smaller branches. Brown thrashers sing from high treetops, wood-thrushes from inner middle branches. In marshes, some birds "creep" on rushes, others skulk low in the grasses. Every bird has not only its common range and its particular habitat, but in that habitat its peculiar place and habits.

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What were the diagnostic marks? These are the marks by which birds are described in detail, and the identification of many birds, such as sparrows and warblers, depends wholly upon closely observing these marks. Many sparrows differ little in size and general color, but the smaller markings of no two of them are alike. There are stripes on the sides of the head—under the eye, through the eye, above the eye, and stripes lengthwise of the crown. The color and arrangement of these stripes differ with every species. The general color of the myrtle-warbler is bluish-gray, but it has a dash of yellow on the crown, another on the rump, and others on the sides of the breast, not to mention markings of black and white. Thus, the general color is one matter in bird identification, and the diagnostic markings another. Notice the general colors first, and the specific markings afterward.

How large was the bird, and what notes did it utter? The last of these questions is not especially important until the notes become a song, and is of importance then only in a general way; that is, did the bird have a song, and was it of any excellence? The size of the bird, on the other hand, is of the utmost importance, and should be expressed, not in inches, but in terms of well-known birds. Use five standards of measurement—the wren, the canary, the English sparrow, the robin and the crow. These give convenient gradations,

and cover the field sufficiently. Give the size of birds as "a little bigger than the wren," "two-thirds as large as the English sparrow." It is not easy to estimate the size of birds accurately in inches, since a stocky bird looks shorter than the slender one, and a long-tailed bird, like the brown thrasher, does not look as long as it really is, nor does its length appear so great when it is singing from the treetop with drooping tail, as it does when it is on the ground with extended tail. Learn the size of the five standard birds in inches. That will help you when you are working with book descriptions.

What color was the bird? This question, together with the next, is the severest test of your powers of observation. Birds are roughly described by color masses. The mantle—upper parts—of the wood-thrush, for example, is brown, that of the king-bird, dark slate color. The breast of the robin is chestnut, that of the nuthatch, white. The body of the scarlet tanager is scarlet, its wings and tail jet-black. The head of the Baltimore oriole is black, its body orange, its wings black with white markings. Thus birds are described by the general colors of head, neck, breast, wings, upper and under parts.

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What were the diagnostic marks? These are the marks by which birds are described in detail, and the identification of many birds

Furs Stored and Insured

Cleaning and small repairs without charge.
Remodeling and altering at *Special Summer Prices*.
Rugs and Lace Curtains cleaned and stored.

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

Furs Remodeled

To the newest 1914 styles at *Low Summer Prices*.
Poor skins removed and new skins substituted.
Complete renovation of Furs.

456 Suits, Dresses and Coats, All in New Models

Quite the logical time to buy as it is quite the logical time of greatest selling
The stocks are complete, the correct styles are assured, and prices are lower.

Manufacturers are responsible for this, as they are making suits, dresses and coats at one-third lower prices than a month ago, and any garments of like character remaining in stock have to be reduced to the now current prices.

456 Suits, Coats and Dresses are the result of last week's purchases and reductions on regular suits, to put them all on the same level. They are in great numbers, in charming colors and shades, and all of admirable quality.

Tailored Semi-Dress and Dress Suits

Suits which formerly sold up to 30.00	Now 18.50
Suits which formerly sold up to 35.00	Now 22.50
Suits which formerly sold up to 45.00	Now 30.00
Suits which formerly sold up to 50.00	Now 35.00
Suits which formerly sold up to 65.00	Now 45.00

Dresses for Street, Afternoon and Evening Wear

Dresses which formerly sold up to 25.00	Now 15.00
Dresses which formerly sold up to 30.00	Now 19.50
Dresses which formerly sold up to 45.00	Now 25.00
Dresses which formerly sold up to 50.00	Now 35.00
Dresses which formerly sold up to 75.00	Now 45.00

Coats for Street, Afternoon and Auto Wear

Coats which formerly sold up to 22.50	Now 15.00
Coats which formerly sold up to 30.00	Now 22.50
Coats which formerly sold up to 40.00	Now 30.00
Coats which formerly sold up to 50.00	Now 35.00
Coats which formerly sold up to 65.00	Now 40.00

Hats at 10.00

Chandler & Co. will present on Monday a special assortment of *New Hats* at 10.00 each, owing to an unusually advantageous purchase of fine millinery materials.

The hats are of a quality rarely obtainable at this price—the styles are smart and exceedingly becoming, and equal the hats that have been selling for 15.00 and 20.00.

Inexpensive Dresses

And of the Chandler Quality

The prices range from 5.00 to 13.50

And the idea that dominates the policy of this department is to see that every garment has *all the qualities possible* for the price asked—in other words, not how cheap, but *how good*, and it is amazing what stylish, fine quality and effective dresses can be purchased between 5.00 and 13.50.

Women's and Misses' Ratine Dresses—dainty embroidery collar and cuffs, white lawn vestee trimmed with Val. lace—skirt has side tucks, trimmed with water pearl buttons. Sizes 34 to 42 for women—14, 16 and 18 for misses. Special at 5.95

Embroidered Ratine Coat Dresses—One piece cutaway coat effect of embroidered ratine, hemstitched collar and cuffs—white ratine skirt. Special at 7.50

Imported Ratine Voile Coat Dress—cutaway coat effect—white with collar, cuffs and vest trimmed with self material in contrasting shades. Sizes 34 to 42. Special at 10.00

Figured Voile Dresses—Dolly Varden Crepe Dresses—Ramee Linen Tailored Dresses—Ratine Dresses, trimmed with figured voile. Special at 7.50

French and Irish Linen Dresses, trimmed with hand made lace—insertion—Irish Linen Dresses, hand made buttonholes in contrasting colors—Ratine Dresses, dainty embroidered collars and cuffs—Crepe Blouse Dresses, draped skirts. Special at 10.50

Silk Eolienne Dresses—full blouse with self sash—draped skirt—shadow lace collar and vestee. Special at 13.50

Three Remarkable Values in New Scrim Curtains

Curtains made on plain round thread scrim with flat lace insertion, double bands and cluny lace edge. White and Arabian. Value 4.50. Price 3.00

An effective Curtain on fine scrim, real linen lace insertion—double bands and cluny lace edge. White and Arabian. Value 6.00. Price 4.00

Inexpensive Scrim Curtains, with wide hemstitched hem trimmed with cluny lace edge. Value 2.75. Price 1.95

Cretonnes in a Remarkable Variety

Imported English Cretonnes—effective block prints in most striking colors and designs, old English chintz patterns—many dainty shadow effects. Priced 60c to 1.00

New Colonial Cretonnes and Taffetas, including verdure effects on dark grounds—light delicate pinks, blues and yellows on white and cream grounds. Priced 35c to 50c

A Special Lot of Cretonnes

20 patterns of Imported Cretonnes—pink, blues, shadow effects, green stripes, etc. Values 35c, 50c to 60c. Price 28c

The Great Sale of**Hartford Saxony Rugs**

Discontinued patterns at about wholesale prices

Size 9.0x12.0	50.00	35.00
Size 8.3x10.6	45.00	32.00
Size 6.0x 9.0	34.50	21.50
Size 3.0x 5.3	8.00	5.25
Size 3.0x 3.0	5.00	3.65
Size 2.3x 3.0	3.50	2.50

INTERRUPTING**May White Sale**

An entirely different advertisement continuing the progress of our Annual May White Sale was in process.

But the day before this paper went to press a manufacturer of exceptionally fine underwear, one of the best in America, as his products include hand-embroidered and hand-made underwear, as well as the regular makes, came to the conclusion that as many of the other manufacturers had closed out the surplus of their stocks a month or six weeks ago, he would do likewise.

From a wholesale point of view he was rather late, naturally his discounts had to be greater—and he did make an enormous discount for anything as staple as muslin underwear—Fifty Per Cent, or

One-Half Price

These garments were marked as this advertisement went to print, and every piece in the purchase will be sold on Monday.

5.00 to 8.00 Hand Embroidered Night Gowns

There are 412 in all, more high priced Night Gowns than most of the big stores carry—the work is elaborate and beautifully done. The materials are unexcelled, and in cut and fashion they are exactly correct.

We did not have time to sort them or to place the exact value on each one, but the cheapest gown in the LOT WOULD RETAIL FOR 5.00, and there are more than two hundred THAT WOULD RETAIL FOR 7.00 to 8.00. They are going in at one price.....

2.95

3.00 Night Gowns Beautifully Hand Embroidered

The daintiest of forget-me-not embroidery, real linen cluny lace trimmed—the material is the finest of English nainsook—all in the summer style, very latest of kimono cut—more than 316—EVERY NIGHT GOWN MADE TO RETAIL FOR 3.00. Price.....

1.50

Combinations, hand emb.	Value 2.00.	Price 1.00
Combinations, hand emb.	Value 4.50.	Price 2.25
Combinations, hand emb.	Value 5.50.	Price 2.75
Night Gowns, hand emb.	Value 2.00.	Price 1.00
Corset Covers, hand emb.	Value 1.00.	Price 50c
Corset Covers, hand emb.	Value 1.50.	Price 75c
Corset Covers, hand emb.	Value 2.00.	Price 1.00
Night Gowns, many hand emb.	Value 1.50.	Price 75c
Lingerie Slips,	Value 1.50.	Price 75c
Lingerie Slips,	Value 2.00.	Price 1.00

Several hundred very inexpensive pieces of underwear were included in the purchase.

There are about 200 Corset Covers that would ordinarily sell for 50c and 75c.....Priced 25c

Nearly 200 prs. Drawers, worth 1.10....Price 55c
About 100 Corset Covers, worth 85c....Price 38c

An Opportune Purchase of Waists will be included in this White Sale.

Crepe de Chine Waists

All white, fine quality Silk in the newest styles, low neck, flat collar, long and short sleeves, crystal buttons, hemstitching and plaiting. More than 200.

Values 5.50, 6.50 and 9.75

3.85 4.85 5.75

Lingerie Waists

Crepe, voile, batiste, the styles and materials are those most in demand—simple but smart models—up to the very minute in style—every waist new.

Values 2.50, 3.00 and 4.00

All 2.00

135 Oriental Rugs—Mosuls and Guenjes

Usually priced 22.50, 25.00 to 32.50

It is difficult to find good Oriental rugs to sell at moderate prices. A great amount of time must be given to look through many bales, to see which contain the best variety. By purchasing in large quantities, however, the prices are necessarily lower than if they were selected piece by piece.

When these large lots are purchased they must be sorted into different prices, the better pieces offsetting the cheaper Rugs. In this way Chandler & Co. are able to assemble many exceptionally good rugs which can be sold at moderate prices. If these identical rugs were purchased separately they would have to be sold for 22.50, 25.00 and 32.50.

18.50
AND
25.00

Double Width Foulard Silks

At the first of the season foulards did not sell very rapidly, but as the summer approaches so appropriate, comfortable, attractive and serviceable are simple dresses made from foulards that a decided demand has arisen.

A manufacturer of very fine foulards, however, became discouraged and sold some of his newest patterns at a large discount.

The result—on Monday for the first time will be offered Double Width Foulards, originally 2.00.

Price 1.25

New Neckwear

Announcing for Monday a presentation of reproductions of some of the latest models of Paris Neckwear. Also reproductions from models shown by some of the Fifth Avenue, New York, specialty houses—Note the comparison in prices.

	Original Price
Sleeveless Chemisette Guimpes, double collars, hand emb. and lace frill.....	6.50 3.50
Imperial Crepe de Chine Collars.....	2.50 1.50
Shadow Stocks and Jabots, button trimmed.....	4.50 3.00
Fichus of fine shadow lace and tuckered net.....	4.50 2.50
Real Irish Lace Dutch Collars.....	2.50 1.50
White emb. crepe Robespierre Collars, with frills, real Irish lace trimmed.....	1.50 .50
White net Chemisettes, real Irish picot trimmed.....	1.00 .50
Hand emb. Dutch Collars, jabot attached.....	4.50 2.00
Hand emb. net Jabots, lace trimmed.....	2.00 1.00
Net Stocks and Jabots, real Irish lace trimmed.....	2.50 1.50
Bulgarian Silk Coates, lace collar.....	27.50 8.50
Dress Sets, shadow lace and net, button trimmed.....	4.50 2.00
Hand emb. Linen Coat Collars, real Irish lace trimmed.....	10.50 7.95
Hand emb. batiste Fichus.....	5.00 2.95
Dress Sets, hand emb. batiste, lace trimmed.....	2.00 1.00

Special—106 Pieces**Real Princess Lace Fichus and Collars**

Appropriate for wedding dresses, or commencement and class day dresses—quite a variety of them.

Value	Price	Value	Price
Large Fichus.....	6.50 2.95	Collar Fichus.....	4.50 1.95
Entire Lace Fichus.....	5.00 2.75	Collars.....	2.50 1.50
Roseline Princess Collars.....	5.50 2.50	Net fichus.....	5.50 2.50
Collars.....	8.50 3.50	Collars.....	1.75 .95

Knit Underwear**Semi-Annual May Sale**

165 Lisle and Silk Lisle Union Suits; special lot including tight and lace knee styles. Values 1.00, 1.25, 1.50.....	Price 69c
156 Lisle Union Suits, low neck, no sleeves, tight and lace knee. Value 1.00.....	Price 75c
120 Imported Swiss Union Suits, low neck, no sleeve, tight knee. Value 1.25.....	Price 95c
68 Sterling Union Suits, made of the ingrain silk lisle thread, fashioned throughout.....	Price 2.25
120 Swiss Ribbed Hand Crochet Yoke Vests. Value 50c.....	Price 39c
196 Swiss Ribbed Lisle and Silk Lisle Vests, plain and hand top. Value 50c.....	Price 39c
340 Venetian and Milanese Plain Silk Vests, French hem, neck, yoke and arm size; white and pink. Value 2.25.....	Price 1.95
140 Embroidered and Lace Yoke Venetian Silk Vests, beaded trimming. Value 2.25.....	Price 1.95
95 Pure Milanese Plain Silk Vests, finest quality pure silk, French hem, neck, yoke and arm size. Value 3.00.....	Price 2.45
39 Plain, Embroidered and Lace Yoke Venetian and Milanese Silk Union Suits. Values 4.25 and 5.00.....	Price 3.75
150 Sterling Union Suits, semi-fashioned, made of fine ingrain lisle thread, low neck and no sleeve, knee length. Value 2.25.....	Price 1.95
150 Fine Ingrain Silk Lisle Union Suits, low neck, no sleeve, knee length, silk-taped neck and arm size. Value 1.50.....	Price 1.20

48 Table Cloths

Worth 9.50 to 12.00 7.00

Double satin damask, Irish linen, in up to date patterns in round designs. Sizes 2¼x2¼ yds. and 2½x2½ yds.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1913

EDUCATOR DELINEATES JAPAN STRUGGLING TO FIND ITSELF

Wisconsin Economist Sees People of Flowery Land Make Earnest Effort to Develop a Cohesive Nation by Imitation of World's Best in Learning and Government

When a question like that of Japan in its relations to some particular nation comes to the surface, it is important that opposing opinions be met by such an unbiased viewpoint as educators are understood to assume when public thought is likely to be turned this way or that. There is no denying that as a student of international affairs Prof. Paul S. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin has contributed much clarifying information, and at the present time his "Intellectual and Political Currents in the Far East," thorough-going as it is in its delineation of oriental characteristics, throws what may be considered a clear light on the Japanese at home.

"It is interesting to notice the influence of foreign languages in Japan," writes Prof. Reinsch in discussing the intellectual life of the people. "The study of two foreign languages is required in the higher schools. This is a university entrance requirement to which there has been considerable opposition on the part of the public and the middle schools. The testimony is almost universal that the language requirements of high school students are very meager, and that they are able to get only a smattering during their courses. But it is also argued that there is a far larger demand for men who have a good reading knowledge of some western languages in order to be able to interpret western thought in Japan, rather than for men who may excel in carrying on a conversation."

Difficulty in Language

Prof. Reinsch deplors that half-educated Japanese are ever ready to parade their faulty English in print, believing, as he says, that many seem to underestimate the difficulties of a foreign language. He shows how many, having only a smattering of English, will write newspaper notices and even articles without having them revised by some one who really knows the language.

"Every traveler in Japan," Prof. Reinsch states, "brings back specimens of such diction which in our country have been so deliciously imitated by 'hashimura Togo.' It admits of no doubt, however, that the study of foreign idioms has exercised an important influence upon Japanese intellectual life. The structure of European languages is logical and strict; the use of the personal pronouns, tenses and numbers gives the Japanese student training in consistent thought and makes him conscious of the logical expression in a manner not to be derived from the mere study of his own language. Many of the authors who have a good knowledge of English have cultivated in their Japanese writings a marked directness of expression and closeness of reasoning. Thus, for instance, the prose of Soseki Natsume or of Koyo Ozaki in many ways indicates the influence of English diction."

The American investigator of Japanese characteristics also refers to Dr. Inazo Nitobe of the first higher school of Tokio, whose lecture tour of the United States a year or so ago afforded Americans an insight into the ease with which Japanese scholars of the higher rank address English-speaking people. Dr. Nitobe is described by Professor Reinsch as follows:

"A man of interesting personality is Dr. Nitobe, also a scholar whose intellectual development has been greatly influenced by western knowledge; in fact, his intellectual culture, aside from Japanese civilization, comes almost entirely from the west. His most famous book is the little volume in praise of Bushido, in which he gives an admirable analysis of that ethical code. Dr. Nitobe has a directness of manner, a candor of speech, which in the eyes of the Japanese make him resemble a foreigner. While in general the Japanese are uncommunicative and even secretive, suppressing their individual thoughts and emotions, Dr. Nitobe speaks out and makes known exactly what he thinks and feels. He professes Christianity but believes the Japanese church should do its own thinking. Aside from his renown as a writer and teacher, Dr. Nitobe is also widely known and in great demand as a speaker at public meetings, rivaling Count Okuma in popularity."

Life in Country Districts

While primarily discussing the intellectual ambitions and accomplishments of the Japanese, Professor Reinsch also touches on life in the country districts. He speaks of Kenjiro Tokutomi, whom he compares to Tolstoy both as to the Russian's literary achievements and his affection for the toilers of the land. It appears that years ago Tokutomi visited the great novelist at the latter's home at Yasnaya Polyana. Here he conceived a great admiration for Tolstoy, whose political doctrines the Japanese author took to himself, and he has never been afraid since to criticize the government when he felt called upon to do so.

Turning to the political aspirations of the Japanese and their ways and means for working out a stable governmental institution Professor Reinsch says: "In the study of the relations and the mutual influence between the east and the west the actual workings of institutions adopted by oriental nations are worthy of special attention. Influence may be exerted by one civilization upon another in various ways; there may be customs and manners affecting dress and a more or less gradual modification of the general mode of life, such as we see

among the wealthy Chinese at Singapore who furnish their houses in European style and are fond of displaying fine horses and carriages; or economic life may be developed by the adoption of new industrial processes and methods of organization; again changes in the legal system may be modeled upon individual laws evolved in the experience of another civilization. But the boldest and most radical form of imitation is seen in the copying of complex institutions in their entirety, such as the organization of an education system, or, most striking instance of all, the parliamentary form of government.

"The use of party organization in its modern sense originated in Count Itagaki's agitation for a parliament in the late 70's. The movement was taken up from another point of view by Count Okuma. About these two men devoted followers grouped themselves; and though the personal element was thus predominant from the start, it was the aim of these leaders to create actual and efficient political parties. The parties which they originated never had much opportunity for constructive action, being confined almost always to the opposition.

Various Groups Formed

"In addition to these original parties other groups were from time to time formed, whose cohesion was usually slight and of short duration. Such were Count Ito's original Constitutional-Imperial party, the National Unionist party founded by Saigo and Marquis Yamagata, the Teiseito, the Yukokai, the Seiko Club and the Daido Club. A more important political organization was formed by Marquis Ito in 1900, the Seiyukai."

Next considering the political conflicts that have taken place in Japan in recent years Professor Reinsch gives it as his opinion that the problem of organizing public opinion so as to make it truly helpful to the government of the state has not yet been solved. In view of the delicate international situation created by the California incident and the necessity for careful diplomatic dealings between Japan and the United States in the near future, it is of considerable interest to learn how, in the opinion of the Wisconsin educator, the governmental machinery works in conjunction with the people as a whole.

"The Japanese state," Professor Reinsch writes, "is remarkable chiefly on account of the effective organization of authority. As in Russia, though with a great difference, public action rests on the principle of authority rather than on public consent. Authority itself is supported by the traditions of the empire, by the military organization made constantly more effective on account of the foreign relations of Japan, by clan cohesion, which itself is the principle of authority working on a smaller area, and finally by the wisdom and experience of the representatives of authority and their notable success in augmenting the power of the state."

SAFETY AT SEA CONFERENCE COMMITTEES ARE APPOINTED

Secretary of Commerce Forwards Plans for International Meeting and Organization is Expected in Few Days—Effort to be Made to Secure More Money

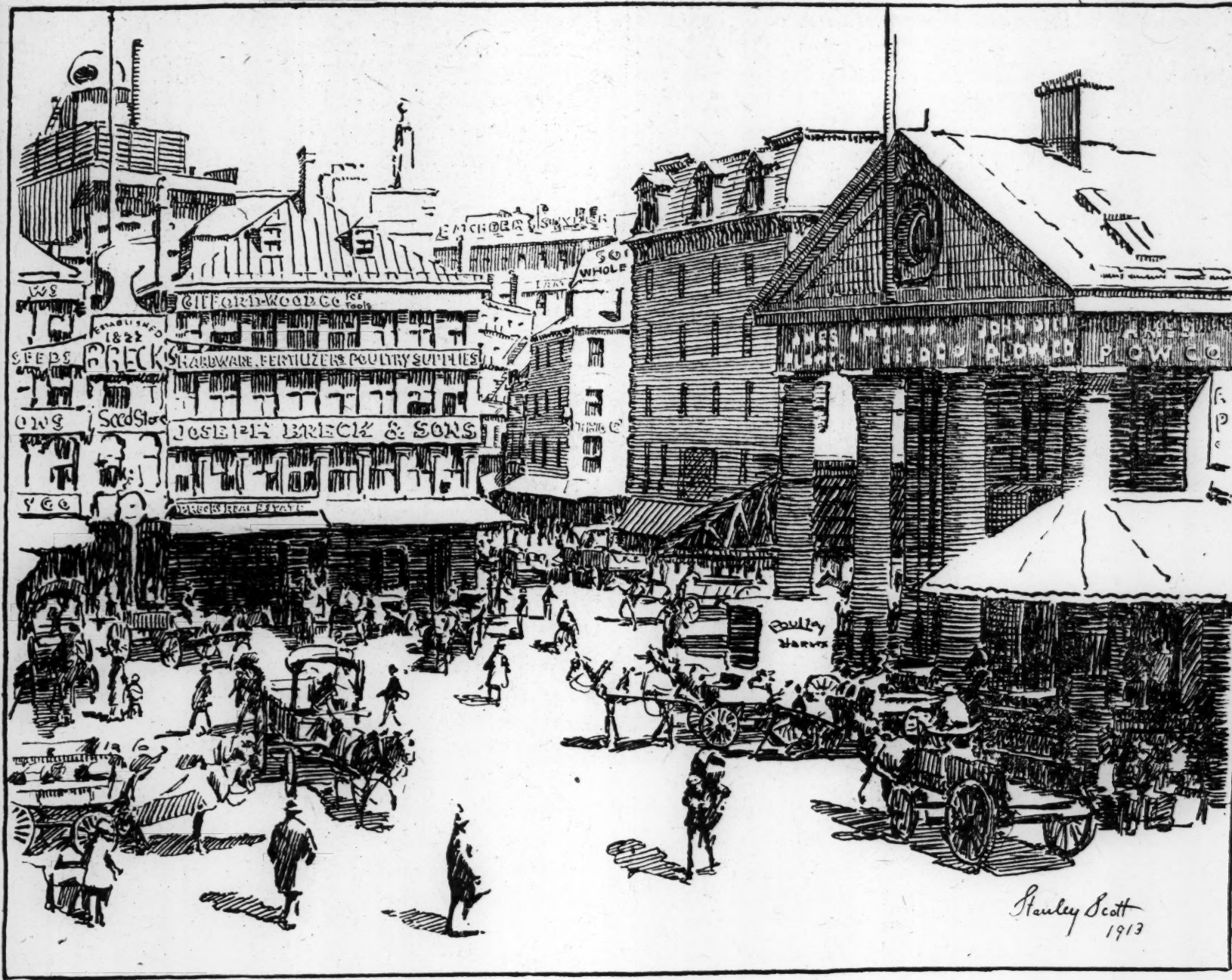
WASHINGTON—Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield has made further preparations for the international conference on safety at sea by designating several committees composed of officers of the government to consider the various topics prescribed by the Alexander resolution.

He believes that these committees should include also representative shipbuilders, shipowners and ship captains, representatives of the maritime engineering and chambers of commerce, organizations of licensed deck officers and engineers, and of American seamen, of the technical schools, marine underwriters, wireless companies, New England deep-sea fishermen and others. For the past month he has been in touch with representatives of these maritime interests so as to be able to designate complete committees as soon as Congress acted.

The deficiency appropriation act of March 3, 1905, forbids any department to accept voluntary service for the government or employ personal service in excess of that authorized by law, except in sudden emergency involving loss of life or property. Efforts last January and during April to secure a small appropriation for the work failed, and Secretary Redfield believes that preliminary work cannot wait any longer. A further effort to secure \$5000 or \$10,000 may be made later. The work of the committees designated will be under the general direction of Commissioner of Navigation E. T. Chamberlain, representing Secretary Redfield for the purpose.

The Treasury, war, navy and agriculture departments are cooperating with the secretary of commerce in this preliminary work. The committee on bulkheads and hull construction comprises Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, U. S. N., former chief of the construction bureau; Constructor David W. Taylor, U. S. N., and George Uhler, supervising inspector

QUINCY MARKET IS A USEFUL LANDMARK



QUINCY market house was really named Faneuil hall market, for it was built to take the place of the hall as a market place, leaving the cradle of liberty to shelter more characteristically Bostonian enterprises than those so directly connected with things material. But when the increase of the market traffic required the lower part of Faneuil hall again to be given over to homelier uses the long granite building, erected under the regime of the first Mayor Josiah Quincy, was called the Quincy Market house to distinguish it from the original Faneuil hall.

This was the Josiah Quincy who accomplished the feat of making six new and busy streets where the town dock and other docks and marshy flats had been. He did this without extra taxation and without disturbing the commercial activities of the region. Today the Quincy market with its round old-decked beef in the attic of the Greek portico over the heavy pillars has the air of an observer from old times looking on with some reserve, if not disdain, as through

a monocle upon the rush of today's doings. They were busy days of old, too, but it was leisurely business and less of it. The Quincy market house was occupied in the second story by an immense hall, and when the Mechanics fair was held there, a bridge was built from this building across to Faneuil hall opposite (not seen in the picture) and the two market places were put into gala dress for the amusement and instruction of the multitude. The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association now has a big building of its own on Huntington avenue.

The market region still is a center of the busiest life of the city and more than any other similar part echoes the old days. Corn cobs still wander to Merchants row from a point near the right of the picture. It was part of the corn market of colonial times. The old John Hancock tavern stood near Corn court 1903. It probably did not occupy, as was popularly held, the very ground of the first tavern of Boston town, but it did become Hancock tavern when John

Hancock was made the first Governor of the commonwealth, and the sign with his face roughly depicted is still in existence. It was the Brazier inn before that, kept by a niece of the Lieutenant-Governor of the colony in 1733, Spencer Phillips.

Hancock tavern lodged Talleyrand when he fled to Boston in 1793, and a yet more illustrious guest of two years later was Louis Philippe himself. Near the east end of Faneuil hall, and at the left side of the picture, stood John Hancock's store, where he used to advertise "English and India goods, also choice Newcastle coals and Irish butter, cheap for cash." Still farther on opened

what was called Change alley, sometimes called Change avenue. It is another of the famous narrow foot passages of Boston by which one may thread a swift path among the buildings and spare the tedious roundabout ways of vehicle traffic. It leads now into State street, and was called old Flagg alley, because it was laid out with flagstones. Until quite recently it was a characteristic corner of old Boston, lined with old little shops that drove a thriving trade. Though the tall new buildings are encroaching fast on this part of the city, the view taken just here hints the picturesque character of old Boston.

EXTENSION OF PLAYGROUNDS ADVISED AS RESULT OF WORK OF SEASON IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA—Eight sites for playgrounds have been selected and the land condemned, though not yet acquired, one playground and recreation park is under construction and an addition of four swimming centers is recommended by way of extending the recreation work of the city. The extensions are planned because of the success of the recreation movement since it was instituted six years ago and particularly because of the good results in 1912.

According to the first annual report of the municipal recreation board there were seven municipal playgrounds in operation last season, besides two recreation piers and four recreation parks. The attendance at these reached 1,300,000, and the cost to the city figures out as 41.6 cents a day for each person.

Added to the work of the recreation board of the city was that of the playgrounds association, which opened two grounds during the year. At one of these 19,170 visits by children were made and at the other 26,943 was the attendance record.

There were 91 school yards thrown open as playgrounds by the board of education during the months of July and August and children came to them to play 922,922 times. The maintenance of each of these school yards cost \$416.17 for supervision and supplies during these months.

There were 10 swimming centers conducted in public bathhouses during 10 weeks by the board of education. The total cost per swimming center for the season is set at \$155.26.

Nine school gardens and 6295 home gardens were conducted during the six

months' season. The total cost for each school garden was \$802.84 and the total cost for each home garden was 26½ cents.

All the playgrounds are provided with swings and apparatus, and buildings provide opportunity for indoor games. The playgrounds of the city were visited during the year by representatives from the cities of New Orleans, Baltimore, New York, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Pittsburgh. Representatives from Japan, Australia and England also inspected the recreation work of Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH INSTITUTIONS OFFER PRIZE SCHOLARSHIPS

PITTSBURGH—Through the liberty of Pittsburgh's more advanced educational institutions, boys and girls of western Pennsylvania are to have greater opportunities for higher education at lower cost.

Scholarships amounting to \$20,000 in value have been offered by the University of Pittsburgh to the honor pupils of western Pennsylvania high schools and a few private academies, according to Prof. C. C. Robertson of the board of education, who said recently:

"Last year scholarships were offered in each of the first class high schools in Allegheny county, but this year the university has offered the opportunity to the large high schools and a few private academies in western Pennsylvania. All the scholarships given last year were used with one exception. Where the

ROAD QUESTION FORCING ITSELF UPON CONGRESS

Advocates of Extended Policy of National Highway Construction Pushing Forward for Recognition in Both Branches

IMPORTANCE ARGUED

WASHINGTON—Slowly but surely the question of construction of national highways is forcing itself upon Congress. In both houses advocates of this idea are beginning to appear, men who insist that this is a question of greater importance to the American people than is the tariff, the high cost of living, or the improvement of our rivers and harbors. In the last session of Congress, over 100 bills that had to do with the building of roads were introduced, and whereas in past years the proposal of federal aid for state and county road making met with no support and the idea of transcontinental roads incited only ridicule, the majority of the congressmen are beginning to admit that sooner or later the establishment of a national system of highways must be undertaken by the government in response to the growing public demand.

Friends of the good roads movement point out that while Congress has made enormous contributions to benefit railroad and water lines, both of which are owned by private interests, nothing has been done to further the third means of carriage, namely, wagon transportation, which is operated directly by the people.

In the aid of the railroads, the United States has granted lands to the value of over \$1,000,000,000; for rivers and harbors since 1875, appropriations amounting to nearly \$600,000,000; for the improvement of the Mississippi river since June 30, 1902, and for the Panama canal, \$400,000,000.

From two different sources in this country there has arisen a strong sentiment in favor of national highways. On the one hand, automobile owners in all parts of the country have begun a campaign for good roads that is being carried on by means of city, state and national clubs and associations. Up to the present time, these organizations have been pulling in different directions. Some have wanted state highways with national aid. Some have wanted state highways without national aid.

One of the largest of these organizations, the National Highways Association, has steadily insisted that a comprehensive road system in the United States must be begun by the federal government itself, and within the last two years this idea has been growing in the favor of automobilists everywhere.

WASHINGTON CHAIR IN MUSEUM

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A Chippendale chair in which George Washington sat while visiting Salem in 1789 was the addition to the exhibits at the Park museum recently. It was given by the estate of the late Anna N. Hutchinson.

Other additions are a painting of Mission Dolores in 1830, given by Charles E. Fennell, and paintings by William Hubacek and a painting by E. A. Withrow, "Retrospection," and 100 pieces of copies of famous old Venetian art from the Venetian firm of D. A. Salviati.

RESERVE SUPPLY OF CLEAR WATER CLEVELAND PLAN

Department Said to Be Able by Modifying Plan to Furnish Desired Emergency Service

CLEVELAND, O.—With the design of having at hand a three-days supply of clear water to draw on at times when the ordinary supply is turbid, the construction of a 240,000,000-gallon reservoir on the heights overlooking the Fairmount reservoir is projected by the Cleveland water department. This scheme is proposed in connection with a plan for extending the two intake tunnels of the city water system.

Four years ago property on the heights was purchased by the department with a view to erection of a 100,000,000-gallon reservoir at a cost of \$800,000. The city now owns 30 acres at this point.

It is said that if the engineers make the basin 40 feet deep instead of 30 feet deep the capacity of the reservoir can be increased to 240,000,000 gallons. The daily consumption is about 80,000,000 gallons. It is said that an extremely roily condition never exists longer than three days and that with the proposed reservoir the department would be prepared to meet such conditions as are confronted in early spring.

CHICAGO TO GET BACK 60 ACRES

CHICAGO—Sixty acres of land taken by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad from the old town of Campbell will again come into possession of Chicago with the completion of the work of the new survey department, according to the report of Assistant Corporation Counsel Nicholas Michels.

According to Mr. Michels the Santa Fe railroad has had a large tract of land south of Thirty-first street and Ashland avenue, fenced in for its own purposes. Until the survey department was established recently there was no way of reclaiming this land.

TACOMA TO CLEAR \$20,000 ON HITHERTO WASTED POWER

TACOMA, Wash.—New contracts signed recently by the municipal light department will yield the city annually \$20,000 on power that heretofore has been going to waste.

In all 800 horse power has been added to the load of the municipal plant on the Nisqually river and the department is having little trouble closing up other contracts because of the low rates adopted by the city council, says A. L. Thorne, commercial superintendent.

Commissioner Lawson expresses gratification over the rapid increase in business and the showing made by the commercial department and predicts still

greater inroads on the foreign corporation. Some of the largest consumers of electric power in the city are now dealing with the commercial department and the commissioner and his staff believe they will have little trouble disposing of all the power the city has to sell.

Every effort is being made to enlarge the equipment at the city substation, and as soon as the new transformers for which \$35,000 was recently appropriated by the council are installed, the city will be able to sell the capacity production of the 32,000 horse power plant on the Nisqually river.

MT. AUBURN CAR LINE SOLD
DALLAS, Tex.—A deed was filed recently in the county clerk's office by which E. L. Lancaster sold to the Dallas Standard Traction Company the Mt. Auburn car line and franchises for \$20,000, half cash. The car line is less than one mile in length.

Among the Women's Clubs

ON recommendation of the executive board, the Kosmos Club of Wakefield has decided to form four new departments—conservation, public health, household economics and food sanitation. The other departments are sociology, art and literature, history and current events and science and education. The club closes its seventeenth season with a membership of 300 and a newly-established waiting list, on which there are 12 names. Since last week's election of officers, the new president, Mrs. Edith Marshall Montague, has named the following committees: Business, Miss Bertha Taylor, Mrs. Marguerite Carlisle, Mrs. Flora R. Heath; music, Mrs. Ruth Gowen Fiske, chairman, Mrs. Dorothy Camp, Miss Gertrude Tingley, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Collett; flower, Mrs. Nettie L. Boardman, chairman, Mrs. Susie M. Guilford, Mrs. Edith Deadman; social, Mrs. Elsie M. Shea, chairman, Mrs. Carrie M. Campbell, Mrs. Mary F. Tighe, Mrs. Minnie Anderson, Mrs. Blanche Smith, Mrs. Myra H. Dunbar, Mrs. Grace Kingsford, Miss Edna Walker, Mrs. A. M. Kelley, Mrs. Carrie L. Balcom, Mrs. Annie Waterhouse, Mrs. Thwaite, Mrs. Alice Carpenter and Miss Ruth Parker. Mrs. Etta Fish Tingley will be chairman of the high school scholarship loan fund committee.

In the absence of the regent, Mrs. Emily Brooks Brown, who was in Washington, Mrs. Eva Gowing Ripley of Wakefield, vice-president, presided at the last meeting of Faneuil Hall chapter, D. A. R., held with Mrs. Arvilla F. Bates of Melrose. During the business meeting, the chapter voted \$25 for the purchase of a frize to be placed in the Mary A. Livermore room in the Melrose public library, as a memorial to Mrs. Livermore. After the business session, Miss Mary Spaulding gave a talk on "Egyptian Art," which she illustrated with photographs from the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Mrs. Steere sang two groups of solos and Melrose members acted as hostesses during the social hour. On Monday afternoon, the chapter held its annual luncheon in Boston and the regent was presented with a D. A. R. pin having three ancestral bars.

The Monday Club of Wakefield recently held its closing meeting of the season with Mrs. John Aborn Haskell of Aborn avenue. There was a large attendance of members and Mrs. L. Winfield Marshall of Forest Hills and Miss Lydia Wright were guests of the afternoon. Miss Bertha Taylor was elected president and Mrs. Selden W. Taylor, secretary.

Reports of the retiring president, Mrs. Charles H. Leavord and of the charity committee were given at Monday's meeting of the Book Club of Wakefield. Mrs. Ralph H. Cotton was elected president for next year. Next Monday the club will close the season with its annual luncheon.

At the annual business meeting and closing reception of the Reading Woman's Club, Friday afternoon reports of officers and committees indicating a prosperous season were submitted by the nominating committee. Mrs. Sallie F. Buck, who had been first vice-president, succeeded Mrs. Julia P. Ide as president and the other officers named were: Vice-presidents, Mrs. Grace L. Twombly and Mrs. Mary M. Hutchinson; recording secretary, Mrs. Maria B. Up-ton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Florence H. Libby; treasurer, Mrs. Edith J. Poor; auditor, Mrs. Cornelia B. Damon; directors for two years, Mrs. Maria J. Bartley, Mrs. Josephine G. White and Mrs. Grace C. Nichols. The booklovers' class of the club held its final meeting on Monday, with Mrs. Joanna R. Davis of Summer avenue and discussed Thoreau and Margaret Fuller.

At the May meeting of the Boston Prefecture Association, the president, Mrs. Anna E. F. Anderson, appointed Miss Mary L. Allen, Miss Mary E. Simmons and Miss Jennie Schubert as nominating committee. Following the business meeting Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins Berry gave her second talk on southern California and the Yosemite valley, profusely illustrated by colored radiopaque slides. For the annual meeting, the first Thursday in June, the association members will be the guests of Mrs. Myra B. Lord, 582 Cambridge street, Allston.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club will hold its annual meeting and election of officers in Corinthian hall, May 14.

There was a large attendance at the usual monthly meeting of the Cambridge Political Equality Association last Tuesday in the home of Miss Grace Henshaw, 25 Buckingham street. Prof. Emily Greene Balch of Wellesley College addressed the meeting. She gave what she called "Brief Jottings on Equal Suffrage" and among other points brought out the fact that the enfranchisement of women will not mean opposition but the working of men and women together toward the same good end in all essential questions.

The annual meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association was held at the Hotel Vendome, Wednesday, the president, Mrs. Ida May Pierce, in the chair. Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Myra B. Lord were appointed delegates to the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs to be held in Boston May 28 and 29. The date for the annual May breakfast of the association, for the members only, has been set for May 21, when the association will be the guests of Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb at her home, 16 Nahant street, Lynn. The annual June outing will be a dinner at Nantasket on June 11, and Miss

Floretta Vining was appointed chairman of the committee of arrangements. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. Myra B. Lord; first vice-president, Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill; second vice-president, Mrs. Lulu S. Upham; recording secretary, Miss Helena M. Maguire; corresponding secretary, Miss Charlotte A. Powell; treasurer, Miss Emily A. Ransom; auditor, Mrs. Minnie L. White. Standing committees: Miss E. Helena Soule, chairman of finance; Mrs. Jessie L. Leonard, chairman of program; Mrs. Alice Turner Nye, chairman of hospitality; Mrs. Frank W. Gaskill, chairman of visiting; Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb, chairman of the fund.

Mrs. Mary A. Chapman, former state regent, D. R., was hostess, at her home, the Gables, Brookline, for the Lucia Knox chapter, D. R., when the members and guests celebrated the third anniversary of the chapter. The rooms, which were filled with a rare collection of antique furniture and bric-a-brac, were decorated with flags and flowers, carrying the colors of the D. R. organization, buff and blue. The regent, Mrs. Herbert A. Austin, presided at the brief business session which preceded the reception and program. Miss Ellen P. Hersey, chapter treasurer, was appointed chairman of a committee to take charge of the first fall meeting, Oct. 6. This meeting is to consist of a "round-table" dinner, and the exercises will include vacation experiences and ideas presented by each member in regard to the chapter's patriotic work for the coming year. The regent was given authority to prepare a calendar of meetings and programs for next year. The exercises consisted of a talk on Lucia and Henry Knox by Mrs. Harriett Wells Hardy. Among the special guests were Miss Lena Cook, special corresponding secretary, D. R., Mrs. Nellie Farmer, regent of Dorothy Q. chapter, D. R., and Mrs. Ellen Sanborn, regent of Martha Washington chapter. Mrs. Austin and Mrs. Hardy presided at table and Miss Esther Stone and Mrs. M. A. Proctor served the guests. Mrs. Alfred H. Whitney extended an invitation to the chapter to spend a June outing at her home among the hills of Ashburnham.

Members of the Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester held their annual meeting Monday at the home of Mrs. Fannie S. Payson. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Fannie Sturgis Payson; vice-president, Mrs. Annie B. Morton; recording secretary, Miss Harriett White; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Gertrude D. Consens; treasurer, Mrs. Fannie F. Maclean and director for three years, Mrs. Katherine Adams. Following the business the program for next year was discussed. A committee of three was appointed to arrange for the club luncheon to take place May 19. Mrs. Edie Saville is chairman. Refreshments were served by the hostess and a social hour followed. Mrs. Emma Canavan and Mrs. Katherine Adams were appointed delegates to the city federation.

The recently organized Follen Study Club of East Lexington held its first monthly business meeting and social Wednesday evening at the residence of Miss Mattie K. Wilson on Pleasant street, East Lexington. Miss Pearl Wright presided. Following the business session an evening of games, singing and refreshments was enjoyed.

The sixth and last current events meeting of the present year under the direction of the Arlington Heights Study Club will be held at the residence of Mrs. Barbara T. Ring in the "White House" at 178 Oakland avenue, Arlington Heights, Tuesday afternoon.

Between \$450 and \$500 has already been received by the committee in charge of the recent "Red Letter Day" of the Arlington Heights Club. This money will make it possible to again conduct the vacation school and playground work at the Russell Grammar School building in Arlington this summer. Miss Ethel Wellington is chairman of the committee in charge.

The annual business meeting of the Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the election and reports of the officers and committees, takes place this afternoon in the chapter house at Concord.

Deliverance Munroe chapter, D. R. of Malden and Melrose held its May meeting in Lexington upon invitation of Miss Thornton and Miss Shaw of the Lexington Historical Society. Miss Mabel E. Beers, the newly elected regent, presided. The business session was followed by a paper, "The Life of Deliverance Munroe" by Miss Aimee Ferson of Melrose. After the session the members inspected the house. The annual outing of the chapter will be held May 24 at the residence of Mrs. Wilmot R. Evans, formerly of Everett and now of Newbury.

The annual May festival of the Melrose Woman's Club was held this afternoon in the memorial building, when a program was presented under the direction of Miss Ethel Waldron Bittner of Melrose Highlands. About 200 children from the Melrose public school participated. The proceeds from

the entertainment will be used by the club for summer garden work. The afternoon was in charge of the club president, Miss E. Gertrude Copeland, and Mrs. Julian C. Woodman, chairman of the garden committee. The club has received from the Melrose park commission permission to use a strip of land containing about six acres, bordering the north side of the Lynn Fells boulevard north of Eli pond park for its gardens. The school children will commence next week laying out their gardens.

Littleton Unitarian church vestry on Monday afternoon will be the scene of the closing meeting of the fifteenth season of the Littleton Woman's Club. Besides the annual reports of officers the following nominees, as recommended by the nominating committee, will be voted upon: President, Miss Emma E. Tenney; vice-president, Mrs. Mary L. Packard; recording secretary, Mrs. Clara P. Hutchinson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Helen A. Whitcomb and treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Dodge. Mrs. Alta H. Hollis will give readings during the afternoon and a musical program will be given by Mrs. Charlotte Tenney and Miss Emma E. Tenney, pianists.

Maynard Woman's Club meets Tuesday afternoon in Masonic hall, Maynard, for the election of officers and the annual reports. A musical program has been arranged. Miss Ruby Hamlin will play several selections on the piano.

The annual meeting of the Malden Musical Club was held Wednesday afternoon in the Auditorium building. Officers elected are as follows: President, Mrs. William H. Converse; vice-presidents, Mrs. Frederick Beebe and Mrs. George E. Blakeslee; treasurer, Mrs. E. L. Johnson; secretary, Mrs. Frank E. Drew; chairman of vocal department, Mrs. Harry P. Ballard; chairman piano department, Mrs. W. S. Madison; chairman orchestral department, Miss Ethel M. Cross; and librarian, Mrs. Elmore E. Locke.

Medford Woman's Club held its annual meeting and election of officers Tuesday afternoon in the Unitarian vestry. Music was furnished by members of the choral class under the direction of the chairman, Mrs. Alice J. Blaikie, with an obligato by Mrs. F. S. Wilkins. Reports of committees were made, that of Mrs. Mary R. Barnard, chairman of the stamp savings system, showing deposits amounting to \$12,000 in the savings bank to the credit of the school children. Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. Mary T. Orrick Brown; vice-president, Mrs. Julia W. Dairymple, Mrs. Harriett Putnam and Mrs. Carrie B. Haines; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Reilly; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Nellie E. Wellington; treasurer, Mrs. Laura E. Peckering; custodian, Mrs. Marion A. Condon, and auditor, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Keyes.

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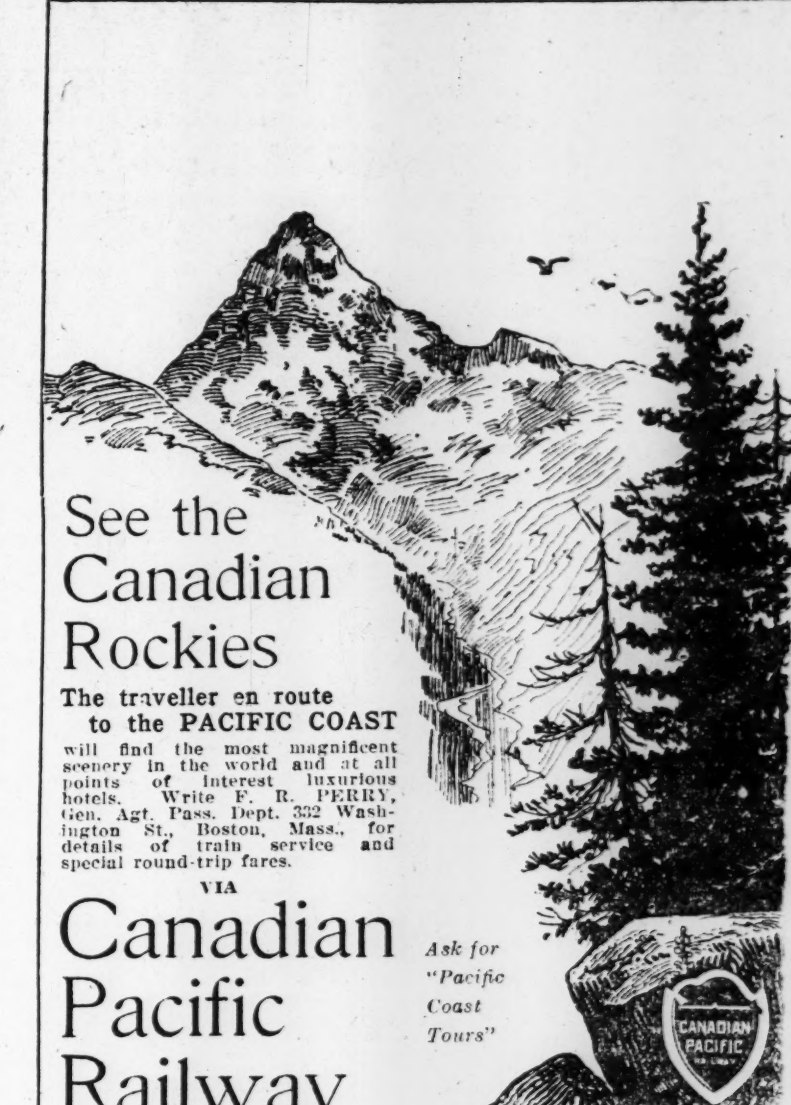
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Sale of Shipbuilding Plant at Fore River Clears Situation

THE sale of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company to the Bethlehem Steel Company is the solution of the problem which has for some time been puzzling the wise-ones among the shipping and shipbuilding trades, who wondered how long the first-named concern would be able to hold out without financial re-organization in the face of the losses which it was known to have sustained in connection with recent contracts for commercial work, not to mention the two Argentine battleships Rivadavia and Moreno, originally intended to be delivered in the middle of last year, and which are still lying at the fitting out wharves in Quincy, Mass., and Camden, N. J.

The circular addressed to the stockholders of the Fore River Company by the directors states that "being aware that the completion of certain existing contracts would in the near future leave the company with its working capital seriously impaired to such extent as to necessitate financing (they) have learned with satisfaction of an arrangement made by a stockholders' committee acting on the initiative and suggestion of the directors and representing a very large proportion (over 80 per cent) of both preferred and common stock, to sell the property of the company to the Bethlehem Steel Company, which assumes all its obligations and takes all its assets." The "certain existing contracts" are well known to our readers as the two white elephant bonds which the Fore River Shipbuilding Company contracted to build for the Argentine government in 1910.

The securing of these contracts was looked upon at the time in the lay press as a masterpiece of American diplomacy and business acumen. Naval constructors and shipbuilders, however, looked upon these contracts as one of the most ill-advised steps ever taken by a large industrial concern, and now that the last instalment due before delivery has been paid by the Argentine government, the ships being still a long way from completion, the contractors are compelled to turn over their property to the Argentine sub-contractors, the Bethlehem Steel Company, in order to save what they can of their investment before the final wrangle expected to take place when the ships have gone through their trials.

By the terms of the sale, the Bethlehem Steel Company takes over the plant and other assets of the Fore River company, for which it pays \$800,000 in Bethlehem first lien and refunding 5 per cent mortgage bonds due May 1, 1942. The committee of Fore River stockholders, on the other hand, agree to purchase and arrange for the sale of \$750,000 of first mortgage 20-year 5 per cent bonds of the new corporation taking over the plant, said bonds being guaranteed by the Bethlehem Company. The Fore River Shipbuilding Company, as reorganized Sept. 6, 1904, as successor to the Fore River Ship & Engine Company of 1901, had a total capitalization of \$4,800,000, in 6 per cent non-cumulative preferred and common stock, divided equally. On the basis of the actual market value of Bethlehem bonds, preferred stockholders of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company will lose about 80 per cent on the par value of their investment, while common stockholders will receive nothing.

The last balance sheet issued by the Fore River company, as of Dec. 31, 1912, showed a valuation of machinery and real estate of \$3,631,368, and a surplus of assets over liabilities of \$236,481. On this basis the practical sale of the plant for \$800,000 looks absurdly cheap, but the purchasing interests are paying a large sum above the \$800,000 Bethlehem bonds which the Fore River stockholders are to receive, for they must liquidate and pay the debts left by the old regime. It is now admitted that unless Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem company had come to the rescue and taken over the yard, the Fore River Shipbuilding Company would have had to close its doors for the lack of funds wherewith to continue operating.

The contract with the Argentine government is said to contain a clause whereby in case of the financial failure of the builders, the naval commission may take charge of the work and push it to completion after cancelling the contractors' bond. Such a contingency would have created an intensely interesting situation, and lovers of the burlesque in real life will regret that the opportunity for such an international farce has been missed through the sale of the plant to the powerful Bethlehem Company, who, having in view the supply to the Argentine government of all its guns and armor, may be disposed to make concessions that no shipbuilder could afford.

This pitiful sequel to the fiasco which filled the columns of the press at the time the Fore River Company naively assumed a contract with the Argentine government at which the largest European naval construction firms had looked askance, is coming at this time, in some measure a blessing to the nation at large. The terms of the contract, which failed for the buyers, firm signing its name to it, and upon the various occasions that reference to the Rivadavia and Moreno was made in these columns the prediction was made that disaster was impending.

Prior to the granting of the contract to the Fore River Company, much diplomatic wire-pulling was indulged in by the last administration to sway it toward this country, and it is by no means improbable that had the ships proved failures and the Argentine government refused to release the contractors at the expiry of the guarantee period, our politically-defined dollar diplomats would have brought all the influence at their command to bear upon the Argentine government to compel it to accept the

Many people see large possibilities for American shipping in the recent acquisition of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, Mass., by the Bethlehem Steel Company of Bethlehem, Pa. Some of the aspects of this change of control that have not been generally discussed are set forth in an editorial in a recent issue of *Shipping Illustrated*, a leading exponent of American shipping interests. This editorial statement is reprinted herewith for Monitor readers.

ships and pay the final instalment with a large bill for "extras" added. Mr. Wilson's public declaration that the influence of the United States will no longer be used in behalf of private business interests, constitutes at this time a precious guarantee that whatever may be the future relations between the Argentine government and the Fore River-Bethlehem Company no unpleasantness from this cause will be suffered to arise.

MAUVE-FLOWERED SYRINGA BECKONS AT ARBORETUM; LILACS NEAR FULL BLOOM

Mauve-flowered syringa is in bloom at the Arnold Arboretum, according to the last bulletin issued from the Arboretum, and the height of the lilac season is close at hand.

This strange syringa was discovered in western China a few years ago by a French missionary, but it appears to be unknown in Chinese gardens. There is a white flowered variety of the same shrub, and these two are the first of the 20 species in the Arboretum to blossom. The white one is cultivated extensively in Peking gardens.

The blossoms are borne in loose, rather narrow open clusters and are extremely fragrant. Both forms grow rapidly, are very hardy and are blooming particularly well this year.

The earliest lilac of the collection has been in flower several weeks and it will be the first of July before the latest has faded. The lilacs have all been brought from eastern Europe, southwestern Asia, the Himalayas, eastern Asia, Siberia, China and Japan.

One of the Chinese lilacs which flowers early is known as *S. oblata*. This plant has the handsomest leaves produced by any lilac; they are broad, thick and shining, and in the autumn, unlike those of any other lilac, they turn a deep reddish color before falling. The flowers are pale lilac color and very fragrant.

Another beautiful lilac is the Charles

between the two nations to the irreparable and mutual detriment of their considerable and increasing trade. From another point of view, the shifting of responsibility in this case to the Bethlehem Company will give the latter a unique position in this country, on a footing with that enjoyed abroad by Vickers, Armstrong, Schneider and Krupp, all of whom are at once steel manufacturers, ordnance makers and shipbuilders.

The Bethlehem company already controls the Union iron works of San Francisco and the Harlan & Hollingsworth plant at Wilmington, Del. Its chairman, Mr. Schwab, has been active lately in competition with the European ordnance interests, and the possession of such a fine plant on the Atlantic coast as that he has just acquired at Quincy Point may result in attracting orders for hulls of foreign battleships to this side, instead of making the ordnance here and building the hull and machinery abroad, as in the case of the Greek battle cruiser now being built by Schichau, Danzig. It is a question, however, whether the present craze for armament will outlive the solution of the Balkan difficulty.

X, and among the single-flowered white varieties no plant produces larger flowers in greater abundance than Marie Legraye; for those persons who admire double-flowered lilacs none is better than the late-blooming, white-flowered Madame Lemoine. Philemon, Ludwig Spath and Congo are as good as any of the very dark-flowered varieties, and among the pink-flowered varieties *Macrostachya* is a first-rate garden plant.

From the wild lilac of the mountains of Bulgaria, with its narrow clusters of small lilac-purple flowers, many varieties have been obtained. The flowers of these varieties vary from dark purplish red through all the shades of lilac, and to pale pink, white and blue. The flowers of some forms are more fragrant than those of others and there is a difference of a week or more in their time of flowering. The double-flowered forms usually bloom later than the single-flowered form, and the double flowers last longer.

The wild Bulgarian plant is in the collection, and will flower this year. It is on the left-hand side of the path going up the hill through the lilac group, and the plant is labelled.

Of old-fashioned shrubs now seldom seen in gardens none are more beautiful than the Persian lilac, a native of southwestern Europe. After the common lilac has faded its bloom, the bush covers itself with long clusters of small, fragrant, white flowers.

CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

The twenty-fifth convention of the Illinois Music Teachers Association will meet in Bloomington, Ill., May 13 to 16, under the presidency of Adolf Weidig, Chicago. The official program, which has just been issued, reveals a fine series of concerts, recitals, papers and discussions. Mornings are devoted to papers and discussions, afternoons and evenings to recitals and concerts. Among the papers of wider interest and appeal are the following: "The History of the Illinois Music Teachers Association," by Dr. H. S. Perkins, one of the founders and for many years an officer of the association; "The Musical Clubs of America," by Mrs. Chandler Starr; "The Child in Music," by Miss Julia Caruthers; "The Façetted System," by Miss Eva M. Leslie; "Teaching Material for Advanced Students," by Allen Spencer; "Church Music, Its Aims and Ideals," by Ernest B. Chamberlain; "The Whole Tone Scale," by George Colburn; "State Examinations for Music Teachers," by Prof. C. H. Mills, University of Illinois; "A Cappella Singing and its Literature," by D. A. Clippinger; "The Development of Orchestral Resources," by Walter Spry; "The Training of the Singer," by Karlton Hackett; "Lyric Diction," by Miss Katherine Schuster; and "American Music and Musicians," by Glenn Dillard Gunn.

On Tuesday evening, May 13, a program of chamber music will be given by Mrs. Mabel Riggs Stead, pianist, and Walter D. Stafford, violinist, assisted by Mrs. Mary H. Thompson, soprano. On Wednesday afternoon a program of compositions by Illinois composers will be given, including Eric Delamarter, Clarence Loomis, John Palmer, Adolf Weidig, Arne Oldberg, Rosseter Cole, W. S. Johnson and Walter Keller. On Wednesday evening a program of "representative chorus music" will be given under the direction of Edgar A. Nelson, organist, assisted by Miss Leonora Allen, soprano; Mrs. Helen Bright Bergal, contralto; John B. Miller, tenor, and Frank Dunford, bass. Thursday afternoon Henry P. Fames will give a lecture-recital on "Relation of Tonal and Color Arts" with illustrations on the piano. Thursday evening will be devoted to a concert by the Chicago Madrigal Club, D. A. Clippinger conductor; and on Friday afternoon and evening the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra, Emil Oberholfer conductor, will be heard in the closing concert of the convention.

At the afternoon concert Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, pianist, will play the Mozart concerto in C minor, and in the evening Arthur Middleton, baritone; Richard Czerwinsky, violinist, and Cor-

nelius Van Vliet, cellist, will appear as assisting soloists. The orchestral numbers are selected with reference to the historical development of the orchestra.

On Saturday evening, May 16, occurred the first presentation at the Auditorium theater of "The Pageant of Darkness and Light," given in connection with the "World in Chicago" mission exhibition at the Coliseum, both of which will run for five weeks. The pageant is a musical and dramatic work that has enlisted the labors of a large chorus and many of our best local singers, and whose musical preparation has been under the direction of Harrison M. Wild. The music is written by the Scotch composer, Hamish MacCunn and the action is divided into north, south, west and east episodes, setting forth the growth and beneficent effects of Christianity and civilization in many pagan lands. Among the interpreters of the many characters in the episodes are the following: Albert Lindquist, tenor; Frank Preisch, bass; Mrs. Rose Lutiger Gannon, contralto; Miss Marguerite Gallagher, soprano; Miss Lillian Cook, Robert Dunn and Harlowe Dean.

With scarcely any preliminary mention, four unique and fascinating recitals of English, Scottish and Irish folksongs were given at the Little theater on May 5, 6 and 7 by the Misses Dorothy, Rosalind and Cynthia Fuller, whose home is in Dorset, England. The concert givers were attired in early Victorian costume and were accompanied on the Irish harp. It is stated that they will return later for additional recitals.

At the annual business meeting of the Amateur Musical Club, the officers for the past year were reelected for 1913-14, as follows: President, Mrs. James S. Moore; first vice-president, Mrs. Rosseter G. Cole; second vice-president, Mrs. A. F. Calahan.

INDIAN COURT REFORM SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India.—A public meeting was held recently in the town hall, Calcutta, presided over by Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, at which a resolution was passed urging the government speedily to redress its pledge by improving the administration of justice by the separation of the judicial and executive functions in the criminal administration. The meeting further urged that the judicial service should be mainly recruited from among trained lawyers, and placed under the high court, which should have direct relations with the government of India instead of the local governments, and that the home department should be relieved of its duties in connection with the high courts.

REAL ESTATE IN BELGIUM DEARER

(Special to the Monitor)
GHENT, Belgium.—The increase in the value of real estate in certain localities of Belgium would seem rather more characteristic of growing American urban centers than of historic old world towns. The advance in the values which has been recorded very generally throughout the kingdom is especially noticeable in the case of Brussels, where large increases have of late years been registered in the leading business sections of the city, as well as in many newly created and handsome residential centers, and it is shown from reliable data covering real estate transactions that values have doubled within the past 25 years. In a certain business section of the city, known as the *Porte du Rivage* located in the maritime quarter, land that sold 30 years ago for 75 centimes a square foot is today selling for not less than \$60, thus showing an increase in value of something like 8000 per cent.

PRAGMATIC SANCTION CELEBRATED

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria.—The Austrian press celebrated recently the bicentenary of the proclamation of the pragmatic sanction by the Emperor Charles VI. in 1713. Count Sturgkh, the Austrian premier, has authorized the publication of a work by Prof. Gustav Turba, reproducing the original text of the various forms of the pragmatic sanction, together with the pactum mutae successione secretly concluded in 1703 between the Emperor Leopold and his two sons, Joseph and Charles.

COLORADO PLANS INDIAN COUNCIL

AN ASSEMBLING of the North American Indians in one final grand council in Colorado is the plan now being considered by a number of citizens of that state and elsewhere who are devoting their efforts to arrange a spectacle unequalled in the annals of America.

It is in Colorado that the Indian now makes his way upward, gradually, side by side with what he retains of his picturesque past, and for that reason Denver has been chosen as the gathering point for the tribes resident in many sections of the country.

There have been a number of incidents of late which illustrate the increasing interest in the North American Indian. The dedication of the first work toward the erection of a great monument to the Indian at New York; the presence at the inauguration of President Wilson of 70 representative men of their race; the speculation as to who will be selected by the new secretary of the interior, Franklin K. Lane, to be commissioner of the Indian bureau—these and other facts call attention to the necessity of looking out for the welfare of the nation's wards.

But the grand council to be held at Denver some time in the future, while it will have an eye to the present and the coming requirements of the red men, is to be retrospective, largely. In this way it is expected to be an object lesson which will have a considerable bearing on the future relationship between the Indians and their white neighbors. There has been so much which is praiseworthy in the records of the North American Indian that the sponsors for

the Denver council believe it should be given fitting recognition.

Many of the young people of the race know but little of the historic past of their forebears, owing to the great and commendable effort they are making to learn modern ways. It is the judgment of such outspoken friends of the Indian as Louis W. Hill and Rodman Wamaker, and of such an organization as the Indian Rights Association, that now is the time to make a permanent impression on the public as regards the valuable contribution of the Indian to American history.

When the vast, sparsely settled West was the Indian's hunting ground it was not always by the most gentle means that the white man took possession. The Indian, on his part, resented what he considered unwarranted intrusion. The Indian wars, the pioneer settlers, the scouts, the trappers, the tented life, the various characters that produced a kaleidoscopic picture half a century ago, will once more be unrolled. In this pictorial presentation men and women and children and horses and Indian paraphernalia will assemble.

The purpose as at present outlined is to have one large Indian village with the different tribes occupying separate sections where they can establish themselves and exhibit their respective handicrafts. As far as possible the Indians will be permitted to lead their lives in their own way. The more highly educated among them may be instrumental in instructing those not so far advanced. In contrast to the primitive ways of the past there will also be a model farm

on a tract of land capable of showing irrigation work. The Denver auditorium will also be utilized during the council.

To call the world's attention to the coming event, Herbert N. Casson has written a poem, "The Call of Colorado," the last verse of which reads as follows: "Come, ye nations, to the Red Rocks! To the Playground of the Sky! Come! Come up to Colorado! Hear the Red Man say good-by."

What is likely to prove the last grand Indian council the world will ever witness has been scheduled for 1915. Falling in with the Panama-Pacific and the Panama-California expositions the council is already held up as an attraction for visitors to the Pacific coast shows two years hence. Expectant tourists are being urged to see to it that their route includes Denver. Aside from what the grand council will have to offer, the magnificent scenery of the Colorado Rockies, then as now, will be an attraction in itself.

FORCES TO MARCH 'IN TACOMA JULY 4

TACOMA, Wash.—The mobile forces of the national guard of Washington will parade in Tacoma, July 4, during the Montanara Feste. Adj.-Gen. Fred Llewellyn has notified Herbert Howard, chairman of military affairs of the Carnival Association, that he has fixed the time of the summer encampment of the mobile forces July 4 to 12 inclusive.

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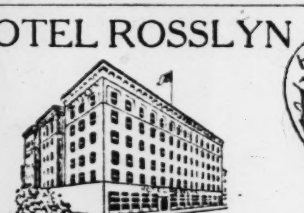
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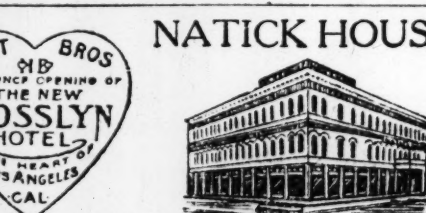
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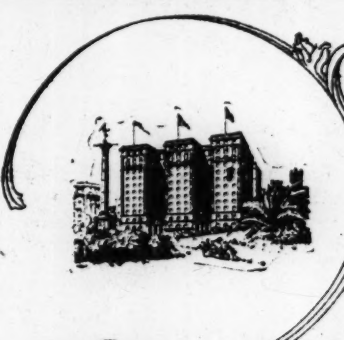
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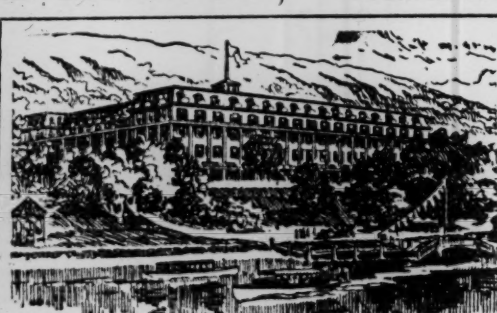
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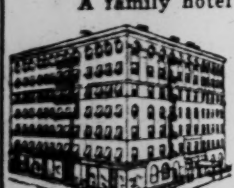
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COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES to six years. MISS OLIVER'S CLOTHES, 1527 Second Ave.

CLEANING AND DYEING
FANTORIUM DYE WORKS, downtown office, 1419 E. Main, phone Main 7680. Wagon will call.

CORSETS
AGENT for the GOODWIN and other first-class lines, at prices from \$1.50 to \$25. MME. A. MORRILL, 1527 Second ave.

CLOTHING
LONDOUST LILLY, 304 Empress Bldg., 61 E. Main, Walla Walla, Wash.

KAISER'S CLOTHING, Less expensive, hence lower price, \$15 to \$35—QUALITY CLOTHING, KIN, 719 Second Ave.

VEGETABLE SILK SHOP, Hosiery and Underwear, 302 People's Bank Building.

CRAT GLASS, CHINA, TRUNKS
Department on new 5th floor, 218 W. Main, Phone Main 7100, Corner University and Second ave.

DENTISTS
DR. D. D. CAMPBELL, 403 Burke Bldg., Phone M-1419, F. M. A. S. 849.

DR. FRANK S. SMITH, 611-515 ALASKA BLDG., Phone Main 748.

FLORISTS
WOODLAWN FLOWER SHOP—Everything in flowers and plants. H. A. CROUCH, 1412 2nd ave., Clemmer theater. Phone Main 6095.

FURNITURE
GROTE-RANKIN CO.—complete home furnishings store from the cheapest that's good to the best that's made—5th and Pike sts.

GROCERIES
OLD HONEST BRAND GROCERIES are the best. They are sold all over the state of Washington. Ask your Grocer for them. Sylvester Bros. Co., Distributors.

HABERDASHERS
KING BROS., 719 Second Ave., CORRECT STYLES.

HAIRDRESSING
VELVETINA SHOP, 420-422 People's Bank bldg. All you'd expect of a first-class establishment.

HAIR STORE
TOM SINGER'S HAIR STORE, 1007 First ave., cor. Madison. Gentlemen's toupees and wigs a specialty, also hair dressing, shampooing and manicuring.

ICE CREAM PARLOR
STOKES, Ice Cream—Light Lunches, 912 Second Ave.

JEWELRY
GRAHAM & VICTOR, Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, Main 4229 825 Second ave.

Classified Advertisements

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, experienced, excellent cook, would take charge of home for 1 or 2 business persons or small family. Address: Mrs. J. S. FAGAN, 375 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. 14

HOUSEKEEPER position wanted by lady past middle age, best of references given and required. Address for 10 days Mrs. MAHY A. LAWRENCE, 297 Main St., Brockton, Mass., phone 1308 Brockton.

HOUSEKEEPER, residence Winchester, 38, first-class references and experience. \$24.00 per week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2900.

HOUSEKEEPER or companion, American young woman desires position. GREENHUT SIEGEL COOPER CO., 1200 Washington St., Boston, Tel. 2900.

KINDERGARTNER desires position for the summer; longer if satisfactory. Address: MISS ELAY M. BAKER, 28 Tappan St., Roslindale, Mass. 14

LAUNDRESS, first-class, colored, wants work to take home; outdoor drying; or apartment to care for. H. ROBINSON, 400 Essex St., Boston, Tel. 2900.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants family washing to take home; outdoor drying. Mrs. ROYCE, 1200 Washington St., Boston, Tel. 2900.

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MAN AND WIFE would like position as caretakers; have child of 3; can give references. M. H. PAUL, 11 Norway St., South Boston, Tel. 2900.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER. Refined woman wants position in good home or as companion to elderly lady. Mrs. HERBERT W. DAVIS, 1000 Washington St., Boston, Tel. 2900.

MATRON, bookkeeper or attendant; residence Northwood, age 24, single, high school graduate; good penman. All references and experience. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2900.

MORNING WORK WANTED. Apartment, etc., by colored woman. M. GARDNER, 34 Warwick St., Roxbury, Boston, Tel. 2900.

MOTHER'S HELPER. Protestant woman wants position in home with two children; good sewer and willing to do light housework; good references. MARIE SEIDENSTICKER, 30 Grosvenor St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 12

NORWEGIAN, experienced with infants, six years attendant on board large ships, wishes position in home or abroad. MRS. W. P. KIDDER, Jamaica Plain, Mass. 12

NURSEMAID. Position wanted in good home and \$4 per week. Address: HONORA DUNN, 9 Florence St., Boston, Tel. 2900.

OFFICE CLERK, residence Northwood, 22, single, high school graduate; good penman; \$9.00 per week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2900.

PASTRY COOK, first class on bread, rolls, pies, etc., desires situation; city preferred; very best of references. ELIZABETH WALKER, 1200 Washington St., Boston, Tel. 2900.

POSITION wanted to do housework in family of two, with no washing, or as companion to elderly lady. Mrs. BERRY, 14 Lexington St., East Boston, Tel. 2900.

POSITION wanted in private family as seamstress; would go away with family if necessary. Mrs. CORA WILLIAMS, 202 Dudley St., Suite 5, Boston, Tel. 2900.

RELIABLE NEW ENGLAND WOMAN seeks employment as seamstress or child's attendant, preferably an infant. Apply to Mrs. M. MacGregor, 13 Atlantic St., South Boston, Tel. 2900.

SALERLADY, residence East Boston, 21, single, high school graduate; good penman; first-class references and experience. \$7.50 per week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2900.

SEAMSTRESS with situation in family; good dressmaker; willing to do light housework; good references. Mrs. HILMA LITTLE, 19 Rutland St., Watertown, Mass. 12

SEAMSTRESS, American, day; feather-attaching, hemstitching, children's clothes, plain sewing and mending; references. Mrs. TEMPLE, 1200 Washington St., Boston, Tel. 2900.

SECRETARY-College graduate, desires light work while studying stenography; fair typist. Mrs. HEALD, 15 Wendell St., Cambridge, Mass. 12

STENOGRAPHER-Young lady desires position; 3 years experience; references. Mrs. COFFEY, 7 Woodward St., Dorchester, Mass. 12

STENOGRAPHER, residence Arlington, 20; single; good penman; high school graduate. All references and experience. \$8.00 per week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2900.

STENOGRAPHER or general office work; residence Northwood, age 24, single, high school graduate; good penman. All references and experience. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2900.

STUDENT in domestic science desires position summer or permanent as assistant in institution or settlement work; excellent references. Mrs. McCASLAND, 20 Cortes St., Boston, Tel. 2900.

SUPERINTENDENT or caretaker of private estate, or farm foreman, wants position; married; good worker; best of references; will go anywhere. F. A. GREEN, WOOD, Box A, West Brighton, Mass. 15

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, residence Cambridge, 20; single; first-class references and experience. \$7.50 per week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2900.

TUTOR-Boston elementary school teacher desires position as tutor during the latter part of June and the month of July. MAY M. GORDON, 4 Cypress Ter., Brookline, Mass. 12

TWO BRIGHT, WILLING COLORED GIRLS would like work together for summer season at seashore or country. Address: C. E. WILLIAMS, 20 Northfield St., Boston, Tel. 2900.

TWO NEAT COLORED GIRLS want position as cook and second girl; will go separately. ANNIE COSTA, 219 W. Newton St., Boston, Tel. 2900.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED-Young woman, cleaning or general work. G. I. WARREN, 10 Monument Ave., Charlestown, Mass. 13

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER (American) wants position in refined home; competent; neat; good cook, honest and reliable; references exchanged. BELLE C. HOUSTON, 500 Washington St., Boston, Tel. 2900.

YOUNG LADY, first out of school, wants position in private family taking care of children. Write or call after 3:30 p. m., ELICE THUNDERFELT, 186 Harvard St., Cambridge, Mass. 12

YOUNG LADY wishes position as companion to elderly lady; kind and obliging; willing to assist with home duties also. M. SMITH, 86 First St., Melrose, Mass. 11

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

OPERATORS, children's headwear; steady work. WOLF, 500 Broadway, New York 15

SALESWOMEN-R. H. MACY & CO., New York, have vacancies in various departments; thoroughly experienced saleswomen. Apply at office of General Manager.

SALESWOMEN-R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced saleswomen for the following departments: Leather goods, corsets, muslin underwear, shirt waists, etc. Apply at office of General Manager.

SALESWOMEN-LEATHER GOODS-R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their leather goods department. Apply at office of General Manager.

SALESWOMEN-SHOES-R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their shoe department. Apply at office of General Manager.

SALESWOMEN-RETAIL GOODS-R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their retail goods department. Apply at office of General Manager.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

YOUNG MAN (25) desires employment, office or outside, on salary or salary and commission; traveling experience. GEORGE SCHERMAN, 225 W. 115th St., New York 15

YOUNG MAN would like position driving light wagon or work in garage. R. M. C. LYNN, 5101 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 15

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typist, graduate, beginner, bright, willing work; position promising advancement. MISS ANNA GOLDBERG, 133 Goeckel St., New York, Tel. 2900.

COLUMBIA GRADUATE wishes opportunity to act as governess or companion to party sailing for Japan or Manila; best of references. MISS VIOLETTA HOPE, 20 Gramercy Pl., New York, Tel. 2900.

COMPANION or governess. Lady would like position of trust; capable and willing; good references. MISS J. A. GRISWOLD, Gen. Del., New York, Tel. 2900.

COMPANION wanted position with lady; would be glad to travel during the summer. Write MISS LUELLA ROBINSON, 1111 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 12

COMPANION-Lady of refinement would like position as companion and would be willing to assist with home duties in small family. MISS VIOLETTA HOPE, 20 Gramercy Pl., New York, Tel. 2900.

COLORED WOMAN, reliable, refined, wants work in professional office half time, or 4 regular days a week; write or call. MRS. C. PERKINS, 1900 Church St., Philadelphia, Tel. 2900.

EXPERIENCED SWISS ATTENDANT, speaks 5 languages, wants position with a family as companion; good references. MRS. CHARLES F. TANNER, 14 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa. 14

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 7 years' successful experience, desires position in cutting, fitting and remodeling; can furnish best of references. MISS FLORENCE M. STANTON, 1367 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 12

EXPERIENCED RELIABLE WOMAN wishes laundry work; open air drying; references. MISS JULIA HARRIS, 49 W. 134th St., New York, Tel. 2900.

FRENCH GOVERNNESS seeks position; good references; music. German fluently; understands children. Write to MISS J. D. PAULSON, New York, Tel. 2900.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK wanted by experienced man (typist and clerk); excellent references. Write to MISS J. D. PAULSON, New York, Tel. 2900.

GENTLEMAN, who has held responsible positions, seeks employment, not in business; references. Address: MISS J. D. PAULSON, New York, Tel. 2900.

WOMAN to travel as field secretary of educational mission; good references. Address: MISS J. D. PAULSON, New York, Tel. 2900.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

GOVERNNESS position wanted, by young Swiss French lady (Geneva); understands French, music, French lessons and German fluently. Write MISS TASTE ZANC, care of Mile. Joly Tourner, 101 W. 146th St., New York, Tel. 2900.

GOVERNNESS or housekeeper, refined German, who is able to take entire charge; several years experience; good references. ANNA SCHWABE, 173 W. 81st St., New York, Tel. 2900.

HOUSEKEEPER or companion; American gentleman of middle age desires position, city or country; highest references given. Address: MISS HELEN M. TERRY, 120 Lexington Ave., New York, Tel. 2900.

LADY OF REFINEMENT, speaking German and English, seeks position as governess; mother's helper or managing housekeeper; highest personal and written references. Address: MISS HELEN M. TERRY, 120 Lexington Ave., New York, Tel. 2900.

LADY WOULD like position as governess or companion to party sailing for Japan or Manila; best of references. MISS VIOLETTA HOPE, 20 Gramercy Pl., New York, Tel. 2900.

COMPANION or governess. Lady would like position of trust; capable and willing; good references. MISS J. A. GRISWOLD, Gen. Del., New York, Tel. 2900.

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EXPERIENCED SWISS ATTENDANT, speaks 5 languages, wants position with a family as companion; good references. MRS. CHARLES F. TANNER, 14 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa. 14

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 7 years

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Price \$14.00No. 35 Emblem
14k Brooch
Price \$10.00No. 33 Emblem
14k Brooch
Price \$12.00No. 540D Emblem
14k Brooch
Price \$60.00

We make this design in 14kt. Gold only, the price ranging from \$4.00 to \$400.00

J. C. DERBY COMPANY

CONCORD, N. H.

Our new catalog explains why this design cannot be changed. A copy will be sent to your address on request.

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Paste, Mucilage, Postage Holder
Prevents evaporation. Keeps contents clean. Has a brush worth while. Fine bristles. Aluminum ferrule. Above trade mark on bottom of every bottle.

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CHICAGO
Phones: Randolph 1058, Automatic 42-360

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BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER
221 S. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO
No Liquors Served.
(Formerly the Roma)

THE GARDEN INN
114 South Wabash Ave., cor. of Adams
THE DUTCH GARDEN
115 South Dearborn st., near Monroe
Convenient for shoppers desiring cafeteria lunch.

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W. K. MURRAY, Plymouth Hotel
Only North Side Jeweler carrying
DERBY CROSSES AND
CROWN Jewels for men and
women. Also complete line of
other jewelry. Watch and jewelry
repairs a specialty.
4710 EVANSTON AVENUE
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SHIPMAN & WAYNE
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HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO.
INSURANCE EXCHANGE—CHICAGO

APARTMENTS—CHICAGO

TO LET—WEST SIDE
APARTMENTS
6 and 7 room apartments, in two-family
house of brick and stone; light, airy,
newly decorated; cement basement; front
and back porches; 2828 Monroe st.; 20 min.
to Loop; 4 blocks from Lake and Metro-
politan Ed.; 1 1/2 blocks from Madison sur-
vey; \$25 and \$30 per month. Address
MRS. A. L. ENOS, 2725 Hampden st., or
tel. Diversey 8571.

BAKERY FOR SALE
HOME BAKERY and delicatessen for
sale; first class fixtures; good locality. For
particulars H-6, 730 Peoples Gas Bldg.,
Chicago.

ROOMS—CHICAGO
ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished; ex-
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\$6.50. This Sale,
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Everything is of the best for the prices asked.

SYRACUSE MUSIC FESTIVAL SALE REPORTED LARGE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Heavy sales are reported by the box office managers of the music festival which is to be held at the Arena May 6, 7 and 8. Artists of the first rank are to appear in association with the music festival chorus, giving a series of five concerts.

The principal chorus number of the series is "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," by Coleridge-Taylor, with Tom Ward directing the singers and with Evan Williams, tenor, as soloist.

Among the artists who will appear in operatic and song numbers in the course of the performances are: Mme. Schumann-Heink, contralto; Pasquale Amato, baritone; Alice Nielsen, soprano; Riccardo Martin, tenor; Anna Case, soprano; Clarence Whitehill, baritone; Evan Williams, tenor; Maud Powell, violinist; Genevieve Finley Stewart, mezzo-soprano.

Wallace Goodrich of Boston is announced to direct the orchestra.

BIG LOAD OF LOGS ON STEEL BARGE

DONALDSONVILLE, La.—A large single barge load of logs for export was towed down the Mississippi river and taken into New Orleans recently on Whiteham Brothers steel barge Vulcan, 225 feet long by 36 feet wide, in tow of the firm's tug Vanguard.

The shipment comprised 100,000 feet of ash logs, and was loaded at East Work in Bayou Des Glaises, for G. W. Smith, of Baton Rouge. It was consigned to H. Da Ponte & Co., a New Orleans firm of exporters, and was transported to the steamer Fridland at Westwego for export to Rotterdam.

CENTER TO TEACH BOYS CITIZENSHIP

NEW YORK—As substitute trustee under the will of Theodore G. White, by which the income of \$80,000 is to be used for the maintenance of a clubhouse for social or educational work among young men and boys on the west side, the council of New York University at its Monday meeting approved plans for establishing a center with Jeremiah W. Jenks as director to teach citizenship.

The youth of the city is to be encouraged to take an active interest in the problems of municipal government. All instruction is to be non-partisan.

ROAD TO BUILD \$500,000 DEPOT

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Santa Fe railroad will build a new freight depot and a new passenger station in San Diego for \$500,000.

It is settled practically that five new stations will be started before fall. Changes in trackage will be made and increased facilities for loading and unloading freight from ships to cars and vice versa will be provided.

It is the intention of the management to install modern traffic terminals at San Diego.

C. N. R. PLANS LARGE STORAGE PLANT

TORONTO, Ont.—Twelve million bushels will be the capacity of the Canadian Northern railway grain elevator at Port Arthur when completed.

According to statistics prepared by the railway, there existed in 1911, 25,700,000 bushels of elevator storage capacity at the Canadian head of the Great lakes. When present contracts are completed there will be 40,820,400 bushels.

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Makers of the genuine, original EGYPTIAN DEODORIZER

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MAYNARD

The new electric lights that have been recently installed on Elm and High streets will be turned on for the first time this evening.

The annual reunion of the Maynard High School Alumni Association will be held in Masonic hall June 30, and the chief speaker of the event is to be David I. Walsh, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

Under the auspices of the Congregational church officers and Sunday school officials a concert will be given Tuesday evening in Cooperative hall.

ARLINGTON

Mrs. Frank Savage will lead the Pleasant Street Congregational Y. P. S. C. E. meeting Sunday evening in the church vestry.

The sale of tickets for the Arlington pageant June 6 and 7 will begin Monday morning at 8 o'clock at Mead's Insurance office at Massachusetts avenue and Water street, and on the opening day boxes and seats will be sold only upon personal application and one box only to each applicant.

PEMBROKE

The Joseph E. Simmons post, G. A. R., and the W. R. C. and the Capt. Charles G. Clark camp, Sons of Veterans, will attend services at the First Parish church at Center Pembroke Memorial Sunday.

Members of Pembroke grange will hold a minstrel show at the high school assembly hall on the evening of May 23.

The annual reunion of the Pembroke High School Association will be held Saturday afternoon and evening, July 19.

WOBURN

Commissioner James H. Kelly of the Woburn board of public works appeared before the finance commission of the Woburn city council last night, asking the committee to reconsider its unfavorable report for the expenses of the South End playgrounds, as a petition has been circulated among the residents of that section, protesting the report of the finance committee.

HANOVER

Newly elected officers of the Rev. John Wild lodge, I. O. G. T., were installed Friday night by Great Chief Templar Chester D. Corcum of Everett.

Miss Rachel J. Spaulding has been elected assistant at the Hanover high school to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Sarah Little.

WEYMOUTH

Mothers day will be observed at the Old South Congregational church tomorrow night.

Abigail Adams Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., visited Golden Star lodge of Randolph Friday evening.

WESTWOOD

The selectmen have made these appointments: Superintendent of streets, Clarence H. Southland; forest warden, Elmer E. Smith; fire engineers, Henry F. Mylod, George A. Dean and Marcus L. Haye.

DEDHAM

The Unitarian Boys Club will hold its third annual dramatic entertainment at the church vestry this evening.

HALIFAX

Miss Edna Halliday has resigned as teacher in the public schools.

CAMBRIDGE

The rummage sale in aid of the Margaret Fuller house will be held at 803 Main street, May 15 and 17. The committee in charge will receive articles to be disposed of at the sale as late as 3 o'clock, May 14.

The Harvard Square Business Men's Association is endeavoring to arrange some plan by means of which Brattle street at the Harvard square end may be widened. The street at present is a very narrow thoroughfare and entirely out of keeping with the proposed plan for the beautification of the square and vicinity.

ROCKLAND

The Mothers Society will observe Mothers day by attending services at the Hatherly Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow morning.

Honors for the graduation exercises of the high school have been assigned as follows: Essayists, Misses Ellen Fitzgerald, Josephine Shanahan and Priscilla Studley; historian, Miss Anna Fitzgerald; oration, Laurence Holbrook.

The executive committee of the Woman's Club holds a meeting at the home of Mrs. F. H. Corey on Union street this afternoon.

GERMANTOWN

The Fidelia Musical and Educational Association will give a concert at its hall Sunday afternoon and present a program entirely from the works of Richard Wagner. The organization will be assisted by the Cecilia Society of Boston and these soloists: Misses Gladys Hayward and Lillian C. Leiner, Mrs. Margaret G. Guckenberger, Frederic Joselyn, Herbert W. Smith, John E. Daniels and David A. Tobey.

NORWELL

D. Willard Robinson Woman's Relief Corps will hold a meeting next Tuesday for the purpose of completing arrangements for the observance of Memorial day.

The ladies sewing circle of the Universalist church will hold a social next Thursday evening at the church parlors.

The D. Willard Robinson post, G. A. R., and the W. R. C. will attend services at the Universalist church at Assinippi on Memorial Sunday.

CHELSEA

Patrolmen are endeavoring to enforce the curfew law, which has been practically unobserved here for several years, although the fire alarm is struck regularly at 9 p. m. every night.

Miss Ruth A. Hall has received notice of her reappointment as supervisor of the bridge street playgrounds at Salem, for the coming summer.

MIDDLEBORO

The Rev. M. F. Johnson of West Axbury has accepted the call extended him by members of the Rock Baptist church. Mr. Johnson will assume his duties June 1.

The attorney-general has approved the amendment to the town by-laws whereby all excavations in the street shall be under the direction of the superintendent of streets, whether for the water or any other department.

BROCKTON

The Chamber of Commerce announces a new system of dues to be inaugurated after the May meeting to be held May 12. Special dues have been arranged for firms and corporations.

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CONCORD

The annual assembly of the junior class of the Concord high school will be held in the town hall this evening.

At the annual meeting of the Brotherhood of the Concord Trinitarian Congregational church in the church Tuesday evening Loren Towle of Newton will give a talk on "Panama," telling of his recent trip to the isthmus.

Gilbert and Sullivan's famous comic opera, "The Mikado," will be presented in the town hall Friday and Saturday evenings of next week by the members of the Concord high school under the direction of Robert N. Hodspeiter, director of music in the public schools.

LEXINGTON

The Hancock Congregational Church Men's Club has elected these officers: President, William C. Stickley; vice-presidents, Edwin C. Stevens and Alfred E. Robinson; secretary, Alexander Wadsworth; treasurer, Byron C. Earle, and auditor, William Spaulding.

"Thirty Minutes for Refreshments," a farce, was given last evening in the town hall by members of the senior class at the Lexington high school.

BRIDGEWATER

The annual May breakfast will be held in the town hall May 21.

Mothers day will be observed at all the services of the Baptist church tomorrow. The East street schoolhouse will be sold at public auction Saturday afternoon, May 17.

PLYMOUTH

A warehouse is being erected for the Plymouth Cordage Company, 400 feet long, 100 feet wide, four stories high.

Charles P. Chase of Springfield is to build and maintain a boat landing at Saquish and there will be regular boat service between the town and Saquish this summer.

SOMERVILLE

Local Democrats are making extensive plans for a dinner which is to be held on the evening of May 15 at the Union square hotel.

READING

A musical of Schubert and Liszt music will be given Monday evening by the Tourjee Musical Club.

A. BRAUN
29 Hamilton St., Boston, Mass.

"Garantol" received the highest awards, gold medals, and honorary diplomas at different exhibitions on account of its superiority and advantages over other preservatives, i. e.,

1. No disagreeable odor or bad taste.
2. The white remains consistent and thick.
3. The yolk will easily separate from the white of the egg after being preserved one year.
4. Eggs when beaten up for cake making and frosting will retain a firm froth.
5. Hardens shell, which makes it possible to ship them at all times of the season to all climates with no breakage.
6. Simple, reliable, clean and cheap are the fundamental points acknowledged by authorities of modern science and users of "Garantol" over water-glass (Silicate of Potassium), lime-water, brine, cold storage, etc.

To show what householders, egg dealers, packers, agricultural departments of different states, hotels, army and navy commissary departments think of same, we will, with pleasure, forward reproductions of some letters of commendation out of thousands in possession that echo the sentiment: "Descriptive literature on request."

For preserving a dozen eggs 25c; b. 300 eggs 50c; c. 400 eggs 60c; d. 600 eggs 75c; e. 1200 eggs \$1.10; f. 2400 eggs \$2.20; g. 4800 eggs \$4.40; h. 9600 eggs \$8.80.

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The new patent self-contained, metal cleaning and polish cloth. No liquid, no paste, no mess, no waste, no oxalic acid, no mineral acid, no mercury. Always ready 25c by Mail. 30c by Parcel Post (Formerly with F. A. Walker Company) 410 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

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The Perfect Film for Perfect Pictures. These films give the finest results, producing crisp negatives with fine detail and color values. Try a roll when next taking pictures and be convinced of their excellence.

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Aromatic Mist

Absorbs and prevents Dandruff, Itching, Brightens and Preserves Finish on Floor, Furniture and Woodwork.

Saves Time and Labor

Unequaled for cleaning Churches, Art Rooms, Show Parlors and Homes. Aromatic Mist is a liquid used by an atomizer. Spread vapor over floor and quickly absorbs dust with use of dry mop. Write for catalog and information.

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232 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

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Windows and paint washed, rugs cleaned, doors polished. Vacuum cleaning, etc.

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H. W. FOOTE, Prop. Tel. Oxford 745.
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Two genuine oil paintings for \$3; they will be sent at our expense by parcel post for free examination to any reader of The Christian Science Monitor in the States; postage be sent for return of package if you are not more than pleased with our painting; one moonlight, one sunset; marine scenes, 4 1/2 x 8 inches, \$3.00 for both or \$1.75 for one, worth \$10.00 each. They are painted by professional artists on canvas mounted on stretchers, all freehand work. Permit us to prove to you that good paintings can be produced without paying a fancy price, but answer quickly, please. NATIONAL ART LEAGUE, 802 14th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

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FOUND A LONG FELT WANT

Nearly everybody is trying to keep a record of household expenses. They use all kinds of clumsy, make-shift books and usually give up in despair. Here is a well bound book 7" by 9", with neat headlines for everything for which money can be spent. A child can do it because everything is so clearly set forth that the amounts can be set down in their proper places without hesitation. With the cost of living so high nearly every one is trying to cut down expenses. We all feel that it could be done if we could see at the end of the month where the salary has gone, and the Daily Expense Record shows just where all the money goes, and just where anybody can save. One of these Daily Expense Records will be sent to any address on receipt of fifty cents. Write now and begin systematic handling of your income. THE J. H. PETTAPLE CO., 196 Lyon St., Ottawa, Canada. Dept. C.

BIBLES

Regild and rebound in Morocco, round corners, stiff covers of limp, \$2.00 and upward, according to size. Delivered to any address in U. S.

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Bound in cloth, \$1 per volume, or in Full Morocco, limp, round corners, gilt edges, \$2 per volume. Delivered to any address in U. S. Correspondence solicited.

WM. S. LOCKE, Bookbinder,
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HIGHEST PRICES PAID for Stoddard Lectures, Burton Holmes Travelogues, Ripshat's Histories, Encyclopedia Britannica, Book of Knowledge, Century Dictionaries, fine sets and complete libraries in any number of volumes; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, Williams building, 345 Washington St., Boston.

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They save expensive materials and much bother.

Your cakes absolutely cannot stick.

Save Your Money, Time and Labor by Using KALAMAZOO VEGETABLE PARCHMENT Home Helpers

They are useful—intensely practical—daily household aids. They save your steps—save your time and save your pocketbook.

Kalamazoo Household Parchment—the greatest time and labor saver you ever saw. In 12-inch rolls.

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You will appreciate the novelty of a Kalamazoo Parchment Dishcloth. It is a dishcloth that is absolutely clean. It absorbs no grease. It is the only perfectly satisfactory dishcloth made. Will not go to pieces in the hottest water, nor collect particles of food.

Ask your dealer for the Kalamazoo Products or send 50 cts. for a prepaid sample assortment (selling price 75c) of these wonderful Home Helpers.

Descriptive Folder FREE.

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Specially designed for stone-cutters and others working under similar conditions.

Excellent for Automobile Drivers

ALBEX GOGGLES combine with the utmost efficiency great comfort to the wearer. In that their weight is distributed equally upon different parts of the face and their brace bridge is so adjustable that the lenses may be bent together or apart to closely conform to the curves of the face of the individual wearer. Retail price, including strong case, \$1.00 per pair, plus postage of four cents per pair. Granite and Marble Polishing Supplies, Machinery and Tools. HARRISON SUPPLY COMPANY, Nathan C. Harrison, General Agent, 5-7 Dorchester Ave., Extension, Boston.

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Trial Package, 15 cents

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Brown Daisy Dust Absorbing Floor Mop

This Mop is especially designed for cleaning and polishing hard wood floors, oil-cloths, matting, etc. It will take up every bit of lint and dust and polish at the same time.

Send for circular of our complete line of dust absorbing goods.

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Dealers write us, our line is a "live one."

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Is a Pure Guaranteed Olive Oil—

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High-grade material and workmanship at reasonable prices. Estimates furnished without charge. Send for our price list of Tents.

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Work carefully done by expert native employees so as to preserve the rug. Remodeling, Packing, Storing, etc.

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A SCHOOL FOR SERIOUS STUDENTS
SUMMER NORMAL SESSION, JUNE 20 TO AUG. 2

This school takes pleasure in announcing a most comprehensive and valuable schedule of courses in each of its departments for the summer term. An exceptional opportunity is offered during this term to all students and teachers who try to obtain the best instruction which can be had, and who are so situated that they plan to crowd as much study as possible into a short time. Special Rates for the Summer Course. For Catalog and general information address SECRETARY, Auditorium Bldg., Chicago.

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HELENE MAIGILLE, Bel Canto
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Rosina Laborde (teacher of Emma Calvé and Marie Delma) said: "Nothing less than genius in the difficult art of developing voices." Written appointments only. CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK.

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Composer and Concert Pianist
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PIANOS
FOR SALE—An upright Emerson piano in excellent condition; terms reasonable. Apply by mail or tel. R. W. F. DILLON, WAY, Bradford road, Wellesley Hills, Mass. Tel. Wellesley 246-W.

PIANO for sale; family breaking up housekeeping at once will dispose of upright piano regardless of price; an unusual opportunity. Address C122, Monitor office.

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A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Vevey-La Tour SWITZERLAND VILLA PRINTANIERE

PRINCIPAL, Mlle. NOTH. Happy home. Large, shady garden. Abundant table. French instruction in all its branches. Highest references. Prospectus may be had from MADAME VOUGA, 6 CUMBERLAND ST., SUITE 15, BOSTON, MASS. Mme. Vouga is returning to Switzerland in June and would take charge of future pupils.

NEW TOWN SITE IN CITRUS DISTRICT
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The new town-site of Citrus on Natomas irrigated lands has received the official recognition of the Southern Pacific railroad. The foundation for a new hotel is completed. This company expects to spend \$25,000 in a plant.

The fruit products of Fair Oaks and Orangevale can find their outlet only to a market through Citrus. The Natomas rock crushing plant at Fair Oaks, which has a capacity of 1000 tons a day, must ship through here.

PANAMA FAIR SEAL SELECTED
SAN FRANCISCO—After many weeks' deliberation a committee of directors of the exposition has selected a design for the official seal for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and its action was approved.

The seal was designed by Alfred Lenz, a sculptor of international reputation, California resident for many years.

It is the purpose of the exposition board that no publication may be regarded as officially sanctioned unless it bears the imprint of this seal.

PRACTICAL WORK FOR STUDENTS
CORVALLIS, Ore.—All students of forestry at Oregon Agricultural College accompanied by Professor Peavy and his instruction staff, left Corvallis on April 25 and went to the watershed of Rock creek, in western Benton county, where they will be given a knowledge of the instruments of their profession and opportunity to put their acquirements into practice.

The object of the trip is to cruise a 2500-acre tract of timber and collect data.

THREE GROUPS, 54 CONCERNS
HARRISBURG, Pa.—Charters were issued recently for 54 electric companies to operate in boroughs and townships of Allegheny, Greene, Washington, Westmoreland and Fayette counties, three groups of men, representing various electric interests, taking out the letters patent.

UNIVERSITY WANTS TO RAISE \$50,000
WASHINGTON—Appeals for financial help have been sent out by the faculty of George Washington University to the thousands of alumni over the country. The institution is trying to raise a fund of \$50,000 at least for the discharge of outstanding obligations and the purchase of additional property. A number of prominent men have promised their aid in the financial campaign. Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, retired, is president of the institution.

EX-GOVERNOR TO RAISE CATTLE
WICHITA, Kan.—Walter Roscoe Stubbs, former Governor of Kansas, will raise Holstein cattle on his farm near Mulvane, already a thriving milk plant. With two professors from the Kansas State Agricultural College, he has finished a draft of improvements that will cost \$10,000. They will be installed on the farm immediately.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

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TCHAIKOVSKY—Forty Songs
Low Voice Now Ready
EDITED BY JAMES HUNEKER
Also published for high voice.

Most cosmopolitan of Russian composers, one of the most eloquent of modern geniuses, the songs of Tchaikovsky present a wealth of musical beauty and emotional force; and the publishers take pleasure in announcing a collection of the most admirable among them, selected, edited and annotated by the brilliant and astute Mr. Huneker.
Price, postpaid, each voice, paper \$1.50, cloth \$2.50.

PRESS NOTICES
"Songs of musical imagination and charm, well collated and illuminatingly edited."
—Boston Transcript.
"The Musicians Library is one of the most praiseworthy exhibits of the American music publisher."
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OLIVER DITSON COMPANY
150 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

WE WANT THE ATTENTION OF VIOLIN PLAYERS TO OUR VIOLIN DEPARTMENT.

WE HAVE some instruments a little out of the ordinary which we are offering at attractive prices; these violins are made from fine, old selected stock, thoroughly seasoned, of fine finish, workmanship and quality of tone; some very sweet and mellow, others brilliant and intense; all capable of great expression in the hands of skilled players, yet very responsive and satisfactory to the beginner who seeks to develop even, clear and pure tone, as he acquires proficiency in violin technique; this ad has material value to the purchaser of a good violin. If you do not find them so, plenty good enough to take to the store or camp. KREY MUSIC CO., 301 Washington St.

THE MANDOLIN WE SELL FOR \$1.08 is the best value ever put out by any manufacturer of this class of instruments in the country; we have positive knowledge that some schools charge as high as \$8, while some dealers sell them from \$4 to \$6; nevertheless we have agreed to take 5000 of these mandolins in a certain length of time, hence the low price that places them within the reach of all; we guarantee them to be satisfactory in every way, and cheerfully refund your money if you do not find them so; plenty good enough to take to the store or camp. KREY MUSIC CO., 301 Washington St.

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at prices lower than prevail elsewhere. Catalog free.

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HYLLS OF COLORADO—Four charming compositions for piano, violin and cello, net, 50 cents. Postpaid, ARTHUR BOWEN, 1305 Acoma St., Denver.

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You Can Get a Much
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Three small burners in place of one

enormously increase the "width of light" and clearly lighted way; especially needed on all curves and in passing other vehicles. Tri-Radiant light fixtures are nickel plated on solid brass, and will fit any acetylene gas headlight.

Send diameter of reflector in back of lamp, with all orders. Price \$2.50 per lamp—\$5.00 per 1 up (with electric igniter attachment).

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The choice section of Brookline and the Metropolitan district. The community of attractive, individual houses and best of neighbors. Two honest houses for sale and large or small lots at moderate prices. This locality is quiet, secluded, refreshing, 11 minutes from Trinity place, 15 from South station and with completion of Boylston subway about 20 from Park st. JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High st., June, Summer.

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It's no wonder after fifty years of building up an excellent reputation for doing every kind of ROOFING that we are known to our hundreds of customers as Boston's Best Roofers. Let us quote you on any kind—tar and gravel, shingles, slate or metal—on a regular job, and we will prove our right to our reputation. Don't wait until you HAVE to come. E. B. BADGER & SONS CO., 100 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

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NORTH SCITUATE

For Sale—The well-known estate known as "Two Stacks," situated in the highest part of the town; mansion house over 200 years old, which, modernized, would make a most attractive home; stable, outbuildings and about 41 acres of land. Will be sold at an attractive price if taken immediately. FRANK A. RUSSELL, 506 Old South Bldg., Boston 1321 Beacon St., Brookline

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GRAVEL, SLATE AND METAL ROOFING, SHEET METAL WORK, SKYLIGHTS, VENTILATORS, GUTTERS AND CONDUCTORS. Special Attention to Repairing Artificial Stone Walks W. A. MURTFELDT CO., 161 Devonshire St., Room 1002.

Near the Beaconsfield

FOR SALE—An estate on Tappan, near Beacon St., comprising single house of 10 rooms and 2 baths, hardwood floors, open plumbing, electric lights, combination heater, etc.; about 12,500 sq. ft. of land, with street frontage of 100 ft.; will be sold at a greatly reduced price if taken immediately. FRANK A. RUSSELL, 506 Old South Bldg., Boston 1321 Beacon St., Brookline

Chestnut Hill

FOR SALE—A very desirable and conveniently situated lot of land, suitable for one or more residences. Has not been offered before.

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FOR SALE—Substantially built house of 11 rooms, bath and lavatory, hardwood floors, gas heat, 5 fireplaces, etc.; stable for 2 horses and nearly 20,000 sq. ft. of land; situated in the vicinity of the Chestnut Hill reservoir; price, \$15,000; price reduced to \$12,000 to force immediate sale. FRANK A. RUSSELL, 506 Old South Bldg., Boston 1321 Beacon St., Brookline

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Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing

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Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

IN ABERDEEN

FOR SALE—The home of the late Mayor Collins, situated at the corner of Corey and Cummings roads, within the Boston limits; 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, extra lavatories, billiard room, etc.; hardwood floors, combination heater, 7 fireplaces, electric lights; 12,000 sq. ft. of land. Price and terms at owner's office.

FRANK A. RUSSELL, 506 Old South Bldg., Boston 1321 Beacon St., Brookline

"Oaklawn"—A good farm, high land,

well situated, 10 miles from Spaulding station and electric, 13 miles to Worcester; 235 acres, some pine wood and timber, 100 acres of pasture, 50 tons of hay; fruit trees, never failing brook in pasture, running water from spring; two barns, 2000 sq. ft. of land; price, \$15,000. Price reasonable. Apply to MRS. J. M. NEWTON, Spencer, Mass.

12 MILES FROM BOSTON

FOR SALE OR TO LET for the season—9-acre farm, high elevation, all kinds of fruit; remodeled 9-room house, every modern convenience; barn and garage; for full particulars address owner, E. D. LOVEWELL, Glen road, Wellesley Hills, Mass., or tel. Wellesley 271-W.

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To find the best location for a permanent or Summer Home.

The beautiful and exclusive Mount Wollaston Farm on Quincy Bay, home site of the late John Quincy Adams, Hill, Brookline, and near shore all contribute to make this a most attractive location. Grano-Lite, electric, gas, and telephone, electric lights, telephone, and church. Electric cars pass the property. Suitable restrictions, easy terms. Money loaned at 5% 10% discount on the next day. Agent, J. H. HALL, 99 State St., Boston.

For particulars, apply to J. H. HALL, 99 State St., Boston.

To H. T. WHITMAN, Agent, 220 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

Room 601, Tel. Hill 601.

To reach property, take Houghs Neck cars at Quincy sq., get off at Mount Wollaston Farm.

MELROSE HIGHLANDS—Just completed, fine 8-room house in the best location in the city; large pleasant rooms, every improvement; hot water heat, all selected hardwood floors; dish, electric lights, gas and coal ranges; large lot, 5000 sq. ft. from the station; price \$10,000, \$1000 cash. See G. W. HALL, 99 State St., or G. M. GOODALE, 7 Ashland St., Melrose Highlands, Tel. Mel. 294-J.

JUST A LITTLE CASH will secure this 8-room summer home, 10 acres, 7 acres mowing and tillage, balance wood, some good pine, land level and free from stone. 500 cords of wood, plenty of fruit for home use, rich level land, good soil, well water; 2-story colonial style house; barn 30x32, 10 stalls, several horseboxes, price reduced to \$2500, \$500 cash; one of the best trades offered this year. Details G. W. HALL, 99 State St.

MANFIELD—30 acres, 20 acres mowing and tillage, balance wood and pasture, 11 miles to depot, close to schools, estimated 500 cords of wood, plenty of fruit for home use, rich level land, good soil, well water; 2-story colonial style house; barn 30x32, 10 stalls, several horseboxes, price reduced to \$2500, \$500 cash; one of the best trades offered this year. Details G. W. HALL, 99 State St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

IN LONGWOOD

Fine old estate with commanding situation; house containing 10 rooms and 4 baths; hardwood floors, gas and electric lighting; combination heater, 6 fireplaces, large garden; stable, outbuildings, etc.; will be sold at a reduced price if taken immediately. FRANK A. RUSSELL, 506 Old South Bldg., Boston 1321 Beacon St., Brookline

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HARRISVILLE, N. H.

TO LET

For sale of 70 acres; mansion house fully furnished containing 10 rooms and 4 baths; six master's rooms, two rooms for servants, running water, bath, etc.; barn for two horses; icehouse; stable; garden; vegetable garden all planted; five miles from Dublin; beautiful country; rent reasonable; for summer only. For further particulars apply to J. BREWSTER, 111 Devonshire St., Boston.

TO LET—FUR, beautiful, cement house, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, wide outlook, including Charles River and Blue Hills.

ALVORD BROS., 79 Milk St., Boston.

House, Stable 2 1/4 Acres WEST NEWTON

16 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, piazza 3 sides; artist's greenhouse, billiard room, large garden, fruit in abundance, beautiful lawn well shaded and ornamental shrubs, hawthorn, etc.; price, \$14,000. HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont St.

Houses, Apartments to Rent

Largest List in City Real Estate Insurance RAYMOND Central Bldg., Central Sq., Cambridge

For Sale—READING

Double house, 11 rooms, barn, shoe shop; corner lot, 130x150; best location, one block to P. O. stores, car center, well and town water; best of soil; \$4200. A. R. F. ELLIOTT, 1110 Walnut St., Newton Highlands, Mass.

INTERVALE, N. H.

ONE OF THE FINEST VIEWS OF Mt. Washington from piazza of this snug cottage; 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, extra lavatory, fully furnished; price \$2600. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 233 Washington St.

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83, 99, 103 Steadman Street—Three detached dwellings for \$6500 and less. Estate must be settled at once. Apply H. H. DESNOYERS, 150 Tremont Bldg., Boston. Tel. Hayes 959.

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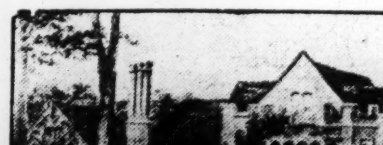
FARMS—NEW YORK

FOR SALE—275 acres in heart of Central New York; fertile meadow, pasture and woodland, well divided; good barns, good water; apples and small fruits; one mile from railroad; good roads; house suitable for summer boarders; 50 tons of hay; price, \$15,000. Address MRS. D. L. SWEET, Port Dickinson, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—Loveliest COUNTRY PLACE in AMERICA at ARDMORE, PA., eight miles from PHILADELPHIA, PA. House copied from celebrated old English house; all modern conveniences. Situated in the midst of one hundred acres; woodland; creek; stables; outbuildings; several cottages. Address GIRARD TRUST CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

REAL ESTATE—COLORADO

ELMHURST

FOR SALE—A rare country place or all the year home owing to the nearness to 14 miles; convenient to school and college; 5 acres of land, 140 apple and plum trees; 8-room bungalow, center hall, pantry, toilet and bath rooms, basement, furnace, built-in bookcase, china closet, etc.; ample storage and closet room; large front porch, screened sleeping porch and screened dining porch; tenants' house, large carriage house can be used for garage, tool and stock sheds, henery, apple cellar; grounds improved; sufficient wood from thinning of forest trees to burn in open fireplaces for several years; city convenient; \$10,000; liberal amount may remain on mortgage, and more land may be had if desired. Address M. R. HARDEN, Box 18, University Park, Colo.

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FISHER HILL

Concrete house and garage, with heavy tiled roof; convenient to school and college; 5 acres of land, 140 apple and plum trees; 8-room bungalow, center hall, pantry, toilet and bath rooms, basement, furnace, built-in bookcase, china closet, etc.; ample storage and closet room; large front porch, screened sleeping porch and screened dining porch; tenants' house, large carriage house can be used for garage, tool and stock sheds, henery, apple cellar; grounds improved; sufficient wood from thinning of forest trees to burn in open fireplaces for several years; city convenient; \$10,000; liberal amount may remain on mortgage, and more land may be had if desired. Address M. R. HARDEN, Box 18, University Park, Colo.

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Real Estate Market News

Warren F. Freeman of the Kimball building, who is developing the Jerico beach, Scituate, property for the Allen Associates, reports activity both in the sale of lots and the building of cottages. He has sold recently lots 390 and 391 on Barker road, containing 19,396 square feet, to Thomas P. McManus of Dorchester, who is building a summer residence for occupancy; also sold lot 330 at the junction of Barker and Damon roads, to A. N. Booth of Worcester, who will build a cottage for occupancy. He also reports the sale of his cottage on Barker road of seven rooms with modern improvements, together with about 12,000 square feet of land, to E. S. Mowrey, who will occupy the coming season. Over 20 houses, costing from \$2,000 to \$8,000 each, have been built on the property the past year, including Scituate Yacht Club, which is on a part of the Jerico beach property.

The same broker handles the Weld estate in West Roxbury, and reports an active demand for house lots and considerable building on different parts of the property. He has sold the past week lot 126 on Manthorne road, containing 6,319 square feet, to Wendell P. Gethell who will build at once for occupancy; also lot 128 Manthorne road, containing 6,660 feet to J. A. Newton, who will build, also lot 135 Manthorne road, containing 5,500 feet to B. B. Haupt, who buys for improvement, also lot 146, corner of Manthorne and Schirmer roads, containing 5,500 feet, to Captain Larson, who has already started a high-grade, two-family house, also lot 148 Manthorne road, containing 5,000 feet to Richard Duffie, who will build. He also reports that Walter S. DeWitt is building a two-family house on lot 129 Manthorne road, and Walter F. Campbell is building a high grade single family house on lots 138 and 136 Pierpont road, corner of Manthorne road.

Warren F. Freeman also reports the passing of papers in the sale of the new two-family dwelling, 7 Arden street, off Belgrade avenue, Rosindale, for Ada Duffie. The purchaser, A. M. Shanks, will occupy. The house, being new, is not yet assessed.

DORCHESTER AND FOREST HILLS
Raymond P. Delano reports several sales in Dorchester and Forest Hills. He has sold for Richard O'Hearn 44 Sawyer avenue, a frame single house and 7,696 square feet of land, all taxed for \$5,600. John J. Cunningham buys for a home.

He has also sold several parcels for the Wilsey Savings Bank on Glade avenue, off Glen road, Forest Hills, to the following persons: Carl Gustafson has bought a single house, 9 Glade avenue; lot contains 4,990 square feet and property is taxed for \$3,000. On the opposite side of the street, Charles K. North has bought 3,500 square feet of land, taxed for 20 cents a foot. Alfred Rasmussen has bought a lot containing 3,780 square feet of land and Harry Anderson has bought two lots containing 3,773 and 3,774 square feet respectively, all taxed at 20 cents a square foot. The back of these lots all abut Franklin Park line and Mr. Rasmussen and Mr. Anderson will develop the property with three-family houses.

Property has been sold by Mary C. Closson to Eva Hambro at 10 Johnston road, near Blue Hill avenue, Dorchester, consisting of a frame dwelling and 5,000 square feet of land, all valued for \$6,200, the land being \$1,000.

Another property, in Roxbury, was owned by Helen C. Gilmore et al., consisting of a stone house with frame addition, stable and 5,593 square feet of land. It is located 21 Dorchester street, between Lambert avenue and Highland street, assessed for \$3,500, and the ground carries \$2,200 of that amount.

SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY SALES
Through the Edward T. Harrington Company, sale is reported of the estate 88 Highland avenue, Winchester. It borders the Middlesex Fells reservation, and comprises an eight-room frame dwelling, together with 11,700 square feet of land. The grantor was Florence A. Gendrop, the purchaser was Louise Sharnan.

Charles E. Merrill has taken title to the Charles L. Gilliat estate, 43 Allston street, West Medford. It comprises a 10-room frame dwelling and 6,000 square feet of land. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$4,000.

Lydia Bourne of Malden has sold her estate at Converse avenue and Bell Rock street, Malden, being 91 Converse avenue, comprising a nine-room frame dwelling with all improvements, together with a corner lot containing 11,300 square feet, the whole being assessed on a valuation of \$5,000. John O. Ammann of Malden purchases for investment. It is the intention of the purchaser to make extensive improvements and alterations in the near future.

One of the finest estates in the town of Auburn, Worcester county, has been sold this week. It is the Joseph W. Seaton property on Central street, Auburn Center, comprising three acres of cultivated land, together with a modern 10-room dwelling and large stable. The purchaser was George P. Morre of New York.

Sale is reported of the L. C. Fisher farm in Scarborough, on the road leading from Marlboro and Westborough. It comprises 38 acres with an apple orchard of 400 trees, a large farmhouse and an unusually fine set of farm buildings. Arthur Cowan was the purchaser.

The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the above transaction.

NEWPORT LAND

The trustees of Newport First Beach Land Company, Newport, R. I., have sold

to Charles E. Allen lots 155 and 156, on the west side of Seaside avenue, with a combined frontage of 120 feet, containing 12,000 square feet.

W. F. Adams has purchased lot 260, on Babson road, containing 50,000 square feet. Nellie Walton was the grantor. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in these transactions.

CAMBRIDGE AND SOMERVILLE

The following sales have been consummated through the office of T. H. Raymond, Central square, Cambridge.

M. Frances La Marche has transferred title to the property 9-11 Traymore street, Cambridge, to Annie Lovett. The 2,279 square feet of land and the two-family house have a total assessed valuation of \$1,200.

Annie Donahue has purchased for a home the single house at 146 Hamilton street, Cambridge. The lot contains 3,000 square feet of land, the assessed valuation of this property being \$3,900. Emma E. Waugh was the grantor.

No. 64 Richdale avenue, Cambridge, has been conveyed to Robert J. Brown by deed of Robert H. Gardner, Sr., trustee. The 3,440 square feet of land and the single house are assessed as a whole for \$4,000.

The property at 38 Meacham road, West Somerville, comprising a modern two-family house, stable and 4,532 square feet of land, now stands in the name of Elizabeth J. Murphy. Title to this property was conveyed by Edward D. Lea. The buildings are assessed for \$3,800, and the land for \$1,400.

Ellen E. Porter is the new owner of the property at 25 Francesca avenue, Somerville. The total assessed valuation is \$4,000, of which amount \$1,400 applies on the 3,024 square feet of land. Lizzie C. Marden was the grantor.

The two-apartment house and 3,115 square feet of land located 29 Elston street, corner Summer street, West Somerville, are now in the possession of Ralph S. Martin, title to the same having been conveyed by Jennie M. Allen. The building is assessed for \$3,500, and the land for \$1,000.

TWO SOUTH END SALES

The 3½-story brick house and 1,117 square feet of land located 79 Carver street, near Pleasant street was bought by Harland J. Lowe from John B. Fallon, former owner. The improvements are assessed for \$3,400 and the land for \$310 more.

John Bakarian has placed a deed on record from Aaron Akabas, transferring title to premises 2 Sharon street, near Harrison avenue. The property is composed of a three-story well front brick house with basement and 1,562 square feet of land, all assessed for \$4,200. Land value is \$2,000.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange.

BOSTON (City Proper)
Aaron Akabas to John Bakarian, Sharon st., q. \$1.
Rosenberg to Gertrude S. Matthews, Union pk., q. \$1.
William P. Blake, Jr., to Payson E. Allen, Cornhill and Brattle st., q. \$30,000.
John B. Fallon et al. to Harland J. Lowe, Carver st., q. \$1.
Pleasant st., to city of Boston, q. \$12,000.

SOUTH BOSTON
Emily M. Smith to Francis E. Stith, Bolton st., q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Edmund K. Baker to Margaret J. Feeley, Walden ave., q. \$1.
Antonio Scialoja to Lorenzo Torregrossa, Hyde st., q. \$1.

ROXBURY
Isaac Alberts et al. to Ellen E. Canon, Seaver st., q. \$4,500.
Helen C. Gilmore et al. to Oscar E. Furber, Dorchester st., q. \$1.

DORCHESTER
Annie M. Maguire et al. to William W. Reed, Stockton st., q. \$4,500.
Mary A. Welch to William Welch, Milton ave. and Edson st., 2 lots, q. \$1.

MALDEN
Mary C. Closson to Eva Hambro, Johnston rd., q. \$1.
Sarah Davidson to Ella K. Marembro, Wales st., q. \$1.

LYNN
Harris Terman et al. to Philip Markovsky, Florida and Ashmont sts., 2 lots, q. \$1.
Thomas L. Lyons to Joseph A. Flynn, Adams and Beaumont sts., q. \$1.

HYMANS
Hyman C. Hornstein to William H. Hardy, Gibson st., q. \$1.
Havelock Associates, mortgage, to Roland Litchfield, Wilcox st., q. \$500.

WILMINGTON
Same to same, Brock st., q. \$500.
Same to Robert W. Graham et al., Wilcox st., q. \$1.

PATRIOT
Patrick Kelleher to city of Boston, Hallett st., q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
William J. Miller to Catherine Murphy, John A. Andrews and Newbern sts., q. \$1.
Michael Burke et al. to Rudolf C. B. Hartsch, Sanborn ave., q. \$1.

HYDE PARK
Patrick H. Crowley to William F. Crowley, Readville and Norton sts., q. \$1.
William F. Crowley to Enoch M. Crowley, Readville and Norton sts., q. \$1.

CHILSEA
Isaac Watchmaker, mortgage, to Nathaniel S. Albani, Chestnut st., q. \$900.
Same to same, Chestnut st., q. \$900.

NEEDHAM
Nathaniel S. Albani to Max Taitelbaum, Chestnut st., 2 lots, q. \$1.
Thomas N. Little to Domenico D'Alessandro, Blossom and Addison sts., q. \$1.

WINTHROP
Ida Feinberg to Abraham Gootman, Auburn st., q. \$1.
William F. Stiles to Alma M. Puttick, Atlantic st., q. \$1.

REVERE
Charles E. Lay to Antoine Russo, Tapley av., w. \$1.
Sarah Appel to Mamie Kofman, Waverly av., q. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of

SHIPPING NEWS

Sold to Portland interests after remaining tied up at an East Boston dock for about 10 years, the three-masted schooner Colin C. Baker put to sea Friday afternoon in command of Captain Crockett, bound for St. George, N. B. Built in 1873 the craft was owned by Captain Browning K. Baker of Winthrop who has now retired from the sea.

Captain Baker has kept his craft in good condition though not in active service so that the schooner does not appear to have been built as far back as the 70s. The craft will engage in trade between New Brunswick and Connecticut. It is said that the schooner was sold for \$3,000 though a few months ago the owner had been offered \$5,000. Her gross tonnage is 410.

Discharging a cargo of 30,800 bags of sugar, the steamship Montoso, Captain Dumphy, is now berthed at the American Sugar Refining Company's dock at South Boston. The vessel reached port Friday afternoon from Guanica, Porto Rico.

In the log of the privateer schooner Polly, which has just been purchased by Alfred Johnson of Arlington street, Boston, are entered many events of the war of 1812 which have never been recorded in the country's history if reports from a Maine town where the ship's log is said to be located are correct.

The Polly was built at Amesbury 108 years ago and was commanded during the war by Capt. Jedutha Upton of Salem. Ten years ago she took part in the celebration held at Amesbury. Since 1835 the craft has been engaged in the coastwise trade between Boston and Maine ports.

John Meehan, engineer, and Joseph McDonough, fireman, of a barge owned by the Randall & McAllister Company were rescued Friday when the barge in tow of the tug Portland capsized near Portland. Four of the crew were lost, John Conley, Patrick Malia, Carl Peterson and Festus McDonough.

Chester Fears, a fisherman of Rockport, was lost when he fell from a wharf at Gloucester into the water.

Hake was scarce at T wharf today, only 300 pounds being brought in. Prices on that fish advanced considerably. Other prices were slightly higher as only one vessel reached the wharf. The steam trawler Surf, with 38,000 pounds haddock, 1,100 cod, 150 pollock, 300 hake, 2,500 soles and 200 halibut, was the only arrival today. Quotations to dealers: Steak cod \$5.25 per hundred-weight, market cod \$3.50, haddock \$4, pollock \$3.25, and medium hake \$1.75.

Changes in the price of fresh fish vessels at Gloucester today were reported as follows: Large cusk \$1.40 per hundred-weight, an advance of 5 cents, and hake 90 cents per hundred-weight, a drop of 10 cents. Two arrivals from Boston and the gill netters brought in the only receipts of the morning. The schooner Ruth had 90,000 pounds fresh fish and the Juno 40,000, from Boston, while the gill netters hauled for 35,000 pounds, also fresh fish.

Fresh mackerel are in great demand and even in New York, which is not considered a "mackerel market" the sales are unusually large. The demand from Boston and the metropolis combined is greater than the supply. Five netters reached New York today with 4,000 large fresh mackerel. They sold readily at 30 cents each to dealers.

At 9:15 a. m. today Captain Trant of the Leyland line steamer Devonian, which is nearing Boston from Liverpool, sent a wireless message to this port stating that at that time the liner was 175 miles east of Cape Cod. He reported that he would reach port early tomorrow morning.

Unexpected difficulties have caused the cancellation of the charter of the steamship Dagfin which was to enter the Boston-Havana service, and the vessel has gone to Baltimore. The steamer Vizecaina sailed for Havana Friday in place of the Dagfin.

With an immense cargo of wheat stowed beneath her hatches and with 65 in her passenger accommodations, the Leyland line steamship Winifred sails from port this afternoon bound for Liverpool. The cargo includes 220,000 bushels of wheat. Campbell Gollan, an actor from England, is among the passengers. Others sailing on the liner are Miss Marion Simpson of Groton, E. A. Boyle, Mrs. Ellen Goodspeed, Henry B. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Holden and son, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Inman, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jones, William Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Moore and children, Howard R. Randall and Benjamin Stafford.

Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given: Tremont st., 318, cor. Pleasant st., ward 20; Mary G. Knight est., F. N. Russell; brick store and offices.

Hinckley st., 25, ward 20; Gilliland; frame dwelling.

Howitt rd., ward 23; R. T. Fowler, F. M. Aldrich; frame dwelling.

Manthorne rd., 123, ward 23; Richard Duff; frame dwelling.

Medford st., 40, ward 4; the Brookway Smith Corporation; alter mfg.

Parkman st., 9, ward 8; Jennie F. Steuer; alter store and tenements.

Summer st., 70, ward 7; Williams & Bangs; alter offices.

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PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Grecian, Page, Philadelphia.
Str Camden, Brown, Nambor, Me.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str Cape Ann, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Tg Western, Lennan, New York, twg bgs Pilgrim, David Wallace and Cadonia.
Tg Lackawana, Totman, Hoboken.
Tg bgs Canisteo, Avondale and Cohocton.
Tg Mars, Calhoun, New York, twg bgs Troy, Oakland and Albany.

Tg H. A. Mathis, Ross, Gloucester, Mass.
Tg Henry Brook, Tingle, Port Johnson, twg bgs L. & W. C. Co. Nos. 1 and 14.

Schr Jeremiah Smith, Marshall, Wiggins, S. C.
Schr Little Ruth, Condon, Clarke Harbor, N. S.
Schr Marguerite, Geyer, Salisbury Beach.

Cleared

Str Halifax (Br) Hawes, Halifax, N. S. Hawkesbury, C B and Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Str H M Whitney, Colberth, New York.
Str Juniata, James, Norfolk.

Str Grecian, Briggs, Philadelphia.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.

Sailed

Str Katios (Nor), Macerie; tgs John G. Chandler, Philadelphia, twg bgs Lottie; Chas T Gallagher, twg bgs Edith, Plymouth; Neponset, Eastport, twg two scows; Vesta, twg bgs Cadonia, Lenn; Juno, twg bgs David Wallace, do; H A Mathis, Provincetown; str Winifredian (Br), Liverpool; Anglian, (Br), London; Halifax (Br), Halifax, N. S. Hawkesbury and Charlottetown; Santurce, Humacao, P. R.; Nacoochee, Savannah; Katahdin, Charleston, S. C. and Jacksonville; Juniata, Norfolk; Grecian, Philadelphia; H M Whitney, New York; Melrose, New Port News; Everett, Sewalls Point; Geo Hawley, do; tgs Gwalia, twg bgs Biwabik, Norfolk; Honey Brook, twg bgs L & W.

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Stock Market Closes Quiet and Rather Heavy

LITTLE CHANGE IN PRICES OF STOCKS TODAY

Tone Is Heavy but Volume of Business Is Very Small—Large Short Interest Tends to Steady the Market

BOSTON AGAIN QUIET

Considerable backing and filling was in evidence this week in the securities markets. There were some sharp breaks and quick recoveries. Net results for the week are not important. The fact that some new low records were established caused some uneasiness among holders of long stock.

There is a good deal of talk about the large short interest said to prevail in the New York market. It is said that nearly every professional operator is on the short side of the market notwithstanding the frequent covering that has obtained. If this is true, it accounts for the comparative steadiness of prices.

Business was very quiet in New York this morning. The tone was heavy. Some good fractional recoveries were recorded during the early sales for the week. The coal roads were particularly weak.

There was little business on the local exchange. Price movements were unimportant.

Trading continued exceedingly dull throughout the half day session. In New York Virginia Carolina Chemical opened off 1/2 at 28 and declined to 26 1/2. New York Central was unchanged at 99 1/2 at the opening. It reacted to 98 1/2 and came back fractionally. Canadian Pacific opened off 1/4 at 241, reacted to 240 1/2, and then advanced nearly 2 points. Reading opened off 1/4 at 161, declined to 160 1/2 and then improved fractionally.

Boston & Corbin was a weak feature of the local market. After opening off 1/2 at 21, it declined to 19 1/2. Shannon was off 3/4 at the opening at 9 and yielded a good fraction further. Shanno & Arizona 6s opened off 4 points at 92 and dropped several points further.

MORE ACTIVITY AT FALL RIVER

FALL RIVER—Trade in the print cloth market has been more active this week than for any previous week recently, and decidedly more active than the average week this year. Shutting down the Fall River Iron Works Company mill, beginning next week, will not immediately affect the supply, as the American Printing Company, which it feeds, has a large stock of gray goods. Other users of print cloths have shown their appreciation of a possible shortage later on by pushing them ahead to cover contracts extending well through the summer. The week's sales amounted to 170,000 pieces, one third spots.

Both wide and narrow goods have been in demand, usually plain goods in odd counts. The demand for narrow goods has run to 25-inch and 27-inch goods. Prices on goods figuring in the trading have gone off about 1-1/2 cent from last week's prices. The drop in prices came in most cases before the demand began to show activity. Manufacturers have shown a willingness to continue selling at the lower prices in order to keep the production moving. Reports from outside show larger selling of southern goods than took place here. On some styles, especially of narrow goods, prices accepted for southern goods were 1-1/2 to 1/4 cent a yard lower than was acceptable here.

FINANCIAL NOTES

By way of educating public as to its functions, New York stock exchange plans to send out educational matter with market letters of members.

New Hampden railroad will be opened for passenger traffic on June 23. This road makes a shorter line from Springfield to Boston than now exists over the Boston & Maine tracks.

Kansas City, Mexico & Orient will be built into Kansas City, says W. C. Kemper, president of Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City, when reorganization committee succeeds in raising \$10,000,000 required to refinance road.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for day and week compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

	1913	1912
Exchanges	\$24,008,415	\$27,209,417
Exchanges	1,310,097	1,364,284
For week		
Exchanges	160,000,889	150,721,860
Exchanges	6,435,226	8,412,080

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$43,320.

HOLIDAYS IN LONDON

NEW YORK—May 12, being "Whit Monday" this year, is a statutory bank holiday under the Labor Act, and all banks and exchanges in England and Wales are closed for the day. Saturday is merely a holiday taken by the London stock exchange at its pleasure, and although that institution is closed, other exchanges act independently, and the banks remain open.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	74 1/2	75	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am Can	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am Can pf	94	94	93 1/2	93 1/2
Am Loco	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32
Am Loco Oil pf	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am Smelting	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Smelting pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Smelt Sec B pf	84	84	84	84
Anacosta	38	38	38	38
Atchafalaya	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
At Coast Line	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Balt & Ohio	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Batavia	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cal Petrol pf	69	69	69	69
Can Pac	241	241 1/2	240 1/2	241 1/2
Can Pac ret 2d pf	234 1/2	234 1/2	234 1/2	234 1/2
Cent of N J	320	320	320	320
Ches & Ohio	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Ch M & St P	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Col Fuel	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Con Gas	130	130	130	130
Del & Hudson	152 1/2	152 1/2	151 1/2	152 1/2
Del & Lack	395	395	395	395
Erie	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Erie 1st pf	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Gen Electric	138	138	138	138
Goldfield	2	2	2	2
Goldfield pf	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Harvest Corp	34	34	34	34
Harvest Corp pf	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Inspiration	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Inter-Met	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Inter-Met pf	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Int Paper pf	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Lehigh Valley	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Louis & Nash	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
May Co	72	72	72	72
Mex Petrol	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Miami	23	23	23	23
N Y C & St M	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Nat Biscuit pf	113	113	113	113
Nevada Con	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
N Y C & H	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
N Y N H & H	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
North American	74	74	74	74
Northern Pac	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Pac Mail	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Pennsylvania	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Pullman	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Ray Con	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Reading	161 1/2	161 1/2	160 1/2	161 1/2
Rep 1st pf	90	90	90	90
Rep 1st S	23	23	23	23
Rock Island	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Rock Island pf	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Rumby pf	55	55	55	55
Seaboard A L	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Seaboard A L pf	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Sears-Roback	170	170	170	170
Southern Pac	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Southern Ry	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Studebaker pf	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Tenn Copper	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Union B & P	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Union Pac	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
U S C I P	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
U S Rubber	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U S Rubber pf	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U S Steel	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
U S Steel pf	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Utah Copper	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Va Car Chem	28	28	26 1/2	28
Va Car Chem pf	98	98	98	98
Va C & C	43	43	43	43
Walsh pf	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Western Union	65	65	65	65
Westinghouse	114	114	114	114

COPPER SHARE DIVIDENDS TO BE PAID SOON

At the present time there are 20 dividend payers among the copper stocks listed on the Boston stock exchange, 12 of which will declare dividends in the next month or six weeks. The companies which will declare dividends shortly with present annual dividend rates and actual payments in past four years are as follows:

	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Almbeck	\$28.00	\$28.00	\$28.00	\$28.00	\$28.00
Anacosta	3.00	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00
Cal & Arizona	5.00	4.25	4.00	4.00	4.00
Cal & Hecla	40.00	42.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Copper Range	3.00	2.00	3.50	4.00	4.00
Nevada Consol	1.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	37.50
North Butte	2.00	1.75	1.25	1.00	4.00
Old Dominion	5.00	4.00	1.50	1.50	1.50
Oscoda	12.00	12.50	7.50	10.00	8.00
Quincy	6.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	4.00
Quincy Copper	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00
U S Smelting	3.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00
U S pref	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50

The strength in the price of the metal during the past few weeks has dispelled whatever fears existed of any reduction in present dividend rates; in fact increased disbursements are talked of in the cases of Quincy and North Butte.

That present disbursements are justified is shown by the following comparative table of share earnings in 1912 and present dividend rates:

	Per share	Div.
Almbeck	\$28.30	\$28.00
Anacosta	3.00	3.00
Copper Range	4.25	3.00
Calumet & Hecla	7.50	5.00
Calumet & Hecla	2.00	2.00
Nevada Consolidated	2.45	1.50
North Butte	4.07	2.00
Oscoda	12.90	12.00
Quincy	5.50	6.00
Quincy Copper	3.00	3.00
U S Smelting	7.25	3.00

Some time before June 1 the Ray and Chino directors are also expected to meet for declaration of initial dividends to be made payable probably July 1.

DIVIDENDS

Deere & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

The directors of the Hollinger Gold Mines, Ltd., have declared the regular four-weekly dividend of 3 per cent, payable May 20 to holders of record May 12. Alabama Great Southern declared regular semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent on preferred stock, payable Aug. 28 to stock of record July 19, and 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable June 26 to stock of record May 31.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY ANNUAL REPORT

NEW YORK—The American Beet Sugar Company reports for year ended March 31:

	1913	Decrease
Total receipts	\$6,538,787	\$2,466,400
Expenses, taxes, etc.	6,667,731	1,021,889
Balance for dividends	881,056	1,444,518
Preferred dividend	300,000	
Common dividend	487,000	1,310,472
Surplus	383,555	125,068

The report states that there were produced 1,659,413 bags of sugar, an increase of 93,194 bags over last year. There was a decrease at Oxnard and Chino of 199,685 bags and an increase at Rocky Ford, Las Animas, Lamar and Grand Island of 295,879 bags. Las Animas and Lamar were not operated last year.

There remained unsold March 31, 1913, 523,283 bags against 134,265 bags at the same time last year. The decrease in California was caused by an unusual drought which as late as the first week in March, 1912, threatened that there would be insufficient beets for a full campaign at either factory.

In California beets cost 75 cents per ton more than last year, resulting from the competition of four new factories, built in the past three years in a territory which theretofore fed only three factories including the company's two. This increase amounted to 20 cents per bag on Oxnard and Chino sugar which production is 61.6 per cent of the total produce.

The cost of the entire product increased nine cents per bag.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: For another week security prices have drifted along with no very decided turn in one direction or the other. The most conspicuous feature of the market for the moment is its professional tone. It is, however, significant that in the most recent depression comparatively little investment stock was dislodged. Drastic liquidation is apparently at an end, and the bulk of the stock is in the hands of those who believe that the worst has already been discounted, and that any material change must now be for the better.

I. M. Taylor & Co., Boston: Both barrels were fired in the interests of the bulls Thursday without appreciable effect upon prices. A 20,000,000-pound decrease in copper surplus and a superlatively favorable crop report, coming together, would in normal times receive respectful consideration. If the copper statement is to be taken at face value, the large deliveries noted therein would seem to belie the prevailing impression of business recession. Yet the statement of unfilled tonnage of United States Steel last month indicated so much improvement.

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston: The cotton market had already become rather tender and it required very little in the way of rain in the eastern belt to take away the support which had been previously given on weather conditions. There was no real loss of undertone because there was a fair demand for the actual cotton and a promised depletion of the local stock of some importance, but the recent rise has weakened the technical position and this alone would be enough to cause a loss of about 10 points for the contract market.

Wiggin & Elwell, Boston: Notwithstanding the lower rates for demand loans, money is in small supply all over the world as evidenced by the low bank reserves and this condition can be relieved only by further liquidation of securities or business. In this country the banks as a whole are in the weakest position they have been in at this season of the year since 1893. Bond prices are very low and high grade bonds may be bought with confidence, but we believe the trend of the stock market is toward lower levels and that stocks should be sold on strong days.

J. S. Bache & Co., Boston: The stock market is no place for speculators, and because speculative operations are not present, except for the decline, prices are depressed. If confidence were reestablished, the whole list would be eagerly bought by the investors and speculators alike. Good stocks and bonds are cheap, as events will some day prove.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: Some men expect economic upset in 1913—it's "twenty years after" a panic year. But the country is 20 times bigger in ability, energy and experience. Panics are based on overdoing credit and speculation. Have we been in that business? Quite the contrary: the house is in good order. We may get currency reform; we are pretty sure of a good crop, and peace abroad is assured. It's time for optimism—for more than a one-sided view; there's altogether too much company on the bear side.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 60 1/2 up 3/4c, Mexican dollars 48c, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver firm 28d, up 3/16d. Gold premium at Madrid 8 1/2, at Lisbon 16.

COTTON EXCHANGE CLOSED

LIVERPOOL—The cotton exchange was closed today and business will not be resumed until Tuesday.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Alaska Gold	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Algonah	75c	75c	75c	75c
Amalgamated	74 1/2	75	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am Ac Chem	50	50	50	50
Am Ac Chem pf	94	94	94	94
Am Pneumatic	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Am Sugar	111	111	111	111
Am Sugar pf	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
American Tel	128	128	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am Zinc	24	24	23 1/2	24
Ariz Con	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Am Woolen pf	75	75	75	75
Boston & Albany	197	197	195	195
Boston & Corbin	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Boston Elevated	89	89 1/2	89	89
Boston & Maine	56	57	56	57
Butte & Sup	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Calumet & Ariz	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Chicago June pf	105	105	105	105
Chino	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Copper Range	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
East Butte	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Edison Elec	268	268	268	268
Fitchburg pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Franklin	6	6	6	6
Gen Electric	138	138 1/2	138	138 1/2
Grover	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Grover pf	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Greene-Cannan	68	68	68	68
Hancock	19 1/2	19 1/2	19	19
Indiana	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Inspiration	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Island Creek	48	48	48	48
Island Creek pf	82	82	82	82
Maine Central	101	101	101	101
Mass Elec pf	73	73	73	73
Mass Gas	89	89	89	89
Mass Gas pf	89	89	89	89
Mayflower	8	8	8	8
Mexican	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Nevada Cons	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
N E O Yarn pf	68	68	67 1/2	67 1/2
Nipissing	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
North Butte	29	29	28 1/2	29
North Lake	1	1	1	1
North Lake pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Old Colony	160	160	160	160
Old Colony Mining	5 1/4	5 1/4	5	5
Penns Rtr	56c	56c	55c	55c
Pond Creek Coal	19c	19c	19c	19c
Pond Creek Rtr	57c	60c	57c	60c
Pullman	154	154	154	154
Shattuck & Ariz	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Spur & Boston	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
United Fruit	155 1/2	155 1/2	155	155 1/2
Uni Shoe Mac	48	48	48	48
Uni Shoe Mac pf	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Us Smelting	40	40	39 1/2	40
Us Steel pf	47	47	47	47
Us Steel	59c	59c	59c	59c
Us Steel pf	105c	105c	105c	105c
Utah Copper	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Wolverine	54	54	51 1/4	51 1/4

Late News of the Financial World

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC HAS BEST QUARTER IN HISTORY

Increase in Gross Business for the Period Well Above the Average Gains — Operating Ratio Shows Wide Variation Owing to Winter Conditions

The gross earnings of Massachusetts Electric for the March quarter increased \$118,000 against an average increase in the same quarter for the last nine years of \$97,000. Of this gross increase, \$100,000 was offset by an increase in operating expenses, leaving an increase of \$18,000 in net. Fixed charges decreased about \$40,000 for the quarter which made an increase in net divisible income of 100 per cent over the same quarter of last year. The gross increase for the summer quarter was \$50,000, for the fall quarter \$85,000 and for the winter quarter \$118,000, making a gross increase for the first nine months of the current fiscal year of \$253,000.

The gross earnings, expenses, operating ratio and surplus for dividends in the March quarter for the last 10 years have been as follows:

	Gross Earnings	Expenses	Operating Ratio	Net Divisible Income
1904	\$1,136,296	\$1,221,027	105.68%	\$215,911
1905	1,271,214	1,106,328	86.90	221,338
1906	1,458,330	1,107,003	75.99	552,003
1907	1,520,223	1,207,781	79.15	117,411
1908	1,532,171	1,127,129	73.62	29,265
1909	1,913,004	1,238,263	64.77	77,929
1910	1,707,153	1,256,599	71.12	40,023
1911	1,797,326	1,232,838	68.10	108,739
1912	1,910,008	1,301,265	71.25	81,821
1913	2,027,976	1,401,772	72.08	116,150

Comparison shows that this March quarter was the best ever reported by the company. The difference between the net divisible income in the March quarters of 1904 and 1913 was \$532,000 or 2.2 per cent on the amount of preferred stock now outstanding. The figures for the last three years do not include the operations of the Hyde Park Electric Light Company which was sold to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.

The March quarter shows a wider variation in operating ratio than any other quarter of the year. This is the winter quarter when expenses are the hardest to control, owing to severe storms which occasionally hamper traffic all over the territory, but winter expense has been greatly equalized by the appropriation of a winter expense fund which can be drawn upon in case of extraordinary expenses for this purpose.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF RUMELY CO. PROVIDED FOR

NEW YORK—William Salomon & Co. issue the following statement: "C. S. Funk has been elected president of the M. Rumely Company and is to take direct charge of its business, the office of general manager having been abolished. Mr. Funk has received assurances of the cordial support from all of the elements in the company.

"The board of directors has been reorganized so that a majority of its members represent the interests who are financing the company's requirement. An executive committee has been appointed consisting of President Funk, Elisha Walker of William Salomon & Co., and John H. Guy, the recently elected vice-president in charge of finances.

"The finance committee consists of President Funk, Elisha Walker and Max Horwitz of Hallgarten & Co. Messrs. William Salomon & Co. and Hallgarten & Co. and others interested in the company have agreed to provide upon unsecured notes \$2,000,000 for additional working capital.

"The company has also arranged with its principal banks in New York and Chicago for the necessary lines of credit covering its reasonable borrowings. These arrangements, it is believed, adequately provide for the financial requirements of the company for the present season.

"Mr. Funk, the new president, is one of the country's leading manufacturers of agricultural implements. He has been connected with the International Harvester Company since its organization, and for the past six years he has been its general manager, which position he resigned to accept his new office.

"Mr. Funk's acceptance of the presidency of the M. Rumely Company follows an investigation of the condition

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair, continued cold tonight and Sunday; moderate north winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight with frost; Sunday fair; moderate to brisk north winds. Fair weather prevails in nearly all parts of the country. The extensive area of high pressure that overrode the interior portion of the country is causing unseasonably cold weather in districts from the upper Missouri valley eastward to the middle and north Atlantic states, the temperature ranging from 8 to 15 degrees below the average for the season.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 38; 12 noon 48
Average temperature yesterday, 53°.

IN OTHER CITIES
(Maximum)

Washington	70	Portland, Me.	58
New York	64	Pittsburgh	60
Nantucket	54	Albany	62
Buffalo	50	Chicago	44
Jacksonville	50	Denver	50
San Francisco	50	St. Louis	52

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 4:28
Sun sets 6:58
Length of day, 14:25
1:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:23 P. M.

CONSUMPTION OF COPPER METAL IS ON LARGE SCALE

The copper producers' statement was more favorable, with its unexpectedly large decrease in surplus and record-breaking deliveries. There was a small increase in per diem production, which in April was 4,500,000 pounds, against 4,305,000 in March and 4,320,000 pounds in the 1912 year.

It is interesting to note, however, that while new production records have been made during the first four months of 1913, the same condition obtains as regards deliveries as shown by the following table:

	Production	Deliveries
1913	546,015,757	557,777,231
1912	546,332,807	510,921,473
1911	474,142,191	430,016,478
1910	466,801,886	406,386,838
1909	446,488,470	385,028,163

Export deliveries kept up the pace set in December, 1912, and at \$5,800,000 pounds have been exceeded but once—in December, 1910, with \$8,000,000—although it is many months since they have crossed 80,000,000 pounds.

Domestic deliveries did not set a new record, but there have been two months when they have exceeded and only once to any appreciable extent—\$4,100,000 pounds in October, 1912.

Combined deliveries of 164,000,000 pounds were nearly 5,000,000 in excess of any previous month; not since January, 1910, when they were 159,850,000 pounds, has there been any month which came within striking distance of April.

A gratifying feature of last month's movement of copper is that notwithstanding the large exports the foreign stocks showed a small decrease, so that combined with the United States the world's surplus decreased during the month over 31,000,000 pounds.

SUGAR PRICES RESIST RISE IN COST OF LIVING

Probably no commodity of universal consumption is grown, manufactured, and sold on a narrower margin of profit than sugar. It is one of the few staples going into every-day home use that has resisted the "high cost of living" and today is actually cheaper than it was 10 years ago.

Prices for both raw and refined sugar are now at practically the lowest points since 1891. This is largely the result of over-production throughout the world in 1912, and the prospect of a record yield this season estimated at 18,000,000 tons which compared with the 1911-12 crop of 15,545,000 tons, shows an increase of 2,540,000 tons, or 16.3 per cent. The beet crops in both Europe and the United States were very much in excess of the previous year, and the estimated Cuban crop of cane sugar, now being ground, is 2,250,000 tons, against 1,805,084 tons in 1911-12.

Sugar prices have declined quite steadily since the first of January. Raw sugar, 96 degree test, freight and duty paid, is now 3.39 cents a pound compared with 3.45 cents the first of April and a high of 3.73 on Jan. 1. The present quotation of 3.39 contrasts quite sharply with price of 4.05 a year ago at this time. The high for 1912 was 4.80 and the low 3.73. In other words, the low of 1912 was the high of the 1913 year to date.

Retail prices have, of course, not fluctuated as have quotations of raw and refined sugar at wholesale. The consumer is today paying from 4 1/4 to 4 1/2 cents a pound against 5 1/2 cents early in January and 6 cents, or over, during a greater part of 1912. Unless there is a change of nearly 1/2 cent either way in the wholesale price of sugar, retailers do not alter their quotations.

BOSTON CURB

Quotations up to 12:15 p. m.	High	Low	Last
Ray State Gas	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4
Butte Central	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Cactus	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Culverton	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Davis	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Ely	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
First National Copper	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Houghton	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Lion Hill	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
Maisette	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/4
Mexican Metals	1 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Nevada Douglas	1 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Raven	1 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Tonopah	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
United Verde	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
Utah Metals	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4

INACTIVE SECURITIES	Bid	Ask
American Blue pt.	141.50	145.00
American Thrift pt.	4.00	4.75
Arlington Mills	90.00	97.00
Bigelow Carpet Co.	150.00	155.00
Boston, R. B. & Lynn M. H.	120.00	120.00
Douglas Shoe pt.	90.00	94.00
Draper Co.	200.00	215.00
Hartford Carpet Co.	115.00	118.00
Heywood Bros. & Wk Co pt.	95.50	105.00
Hood Rubber Co.	80.00	87.00
Langston Monotype	84.00	87.00
Marconi Wireless of Amer.	3.25	3.75
National Gas Refining	14.00	16.00
Pacific Mills	100.00	105.00
Pope Mfg Co.	14.50	16.00
Do pt.	50.00	55.00
Reed Shoe pt.	90.00	94.00
Swift & Co.	20.00	20.50
United States Envelope	105.00	115.00
Do pt.	105.00	105.00
Waltham Watch pt.	90.00	90.00

COTTON MARKET	NEW YORK	Low	High	Last
May	11.42	11.45	11.42	11.45
July	11.54	11.54	11.52	11.52
Oct.	10.96	11.03	10.95	11.02
Dec.	10.98	11.03	10.98	11.00
Jan.	10.95	10.95	10.95	10.95
Aug.	11.34	11.37	11.34	11.37

SMALL GAIN IN SURPLUS
The Cleveland, Akron & Cincinnati Railway Company reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1912: Operating revenue \$3,857,477, increase \$294,765; net \$870,739, increase \$47,611; surplus \$628,209, increase \$37,477.

PROSPERITY OF CUBA WILL AID ROAD'S GROWTH

Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company in Good Shape to Meet Demands of Rapidly Growing Population

MERGER PROPOSITION

The Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. has issued its first report for the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1912. It follows: Gross earnings, \$1,653,145; operating expenses \$549,471, net earnings \$1,103,674, interest and taxes \$517,672, balance \$586,002, income from securities owned \$487,247, balance for dividends \$1,082,249, preferred dividend \$450,000, balance for common \$632,249, common dividend \$337,500, surplus \$294,749.

President and General Manager F. Steinhardt says that the island of Cuba is in a highly prosperous condition and that there is every reason to believe that the prosperity and confidence felt throughout the island will be reflected in the earnings and growth of the company, which is prepared with every necessary element in order to meet whatever demands may be made upon it in the illuminating and traction requirements of the city and suburbs.

The income account of the Havana Electric Railway Company for the year ended Dec. 31 last compares with the previous year as follows:

	1912	1911
Gross earnings	\$3,144,141	\$2,991,502
Operating expenses	1,620,381	1,519,303
Net earnings	1,523,760	1,472,199
Fixed charges and taxes	495,873	502,074
Balance	1,027,887	970,125
Other income	29,562	49,487
Surplus	1,057,449	1,019,612
Previous surplus	1,125,593	1,114,914
Total surplus	2,183,042	2,034,526
Preferred dividend	300,000	300,000
Common dividend	450,000	447,818
Total dividends	750,000	747,818
Final surplus	1,433,042	1,286,708

President Warren Ricknell says that the plans formulated for the amalgamation of the properties of the Havana Gas & Electric Co. and the Havana Electric Railway Company, have been approved by the shareholders who have deposited over 99 per cent of all outstanding shares for conversion into stock of the new corporation—the Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. Legal steps necessary for the complete fusion of the companies will be taken at an early date.

The balance sheet of the Havana Electric Railway Company, as of Dec. 31 last, shows cash on hand and in banks amounting to \$32,644; materials and supplies, \$437,591; interest due and accrued, \$200,054; and total assets and liabilities, \$2,637,659.

The balance sheet of the Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company, as of Dec. 31 last, follows: Assets—Properties, \$21,397,670; cash, \$3,446,543; securities owned, \$17,253,955; materials and supplies, \$151,085; prepaid insurance \$5017; due from consumers, \$442,717; sundry debtors, \$152,202; total assets, \$42,849,250.

Liabilities—Common stock, \$15,000,000; preferred stock \$15,000,000; funded debt, \$10,672,918; advanced to Havana Electric Railway Company, \$302,086; interest due and accrued, \$227,039; unclaimed dividends, \$1,188; taxes accrued, \$35,826; consumer's deposits, \$225,584; sundry creditors, \$378,340; special reserve, \$701,940; surplus, \$294,749; total liabilities, \$42,849,250.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, May 10)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:
Buffalo, N. Y.—E. T. Meister of W. H. Wainwright & Co., B. A. Exeter of W. A. Gale & Co., 27 South St.
Chicago—S. Longmire of Sears Roebuck & Co., 200 Summer St.
Cuba—J. Ansola of Rublova & Co., U. S.
Havana, Cuba—P. Gomez Cueto; U. S. Havana, Cuba—Jose Perez; taxes accrued, \$35,826; consumer's deposits, \$225,584; sundry creditors, \$378,340; special reserve, \$701,940; surplus, \$294,749; total liabilities, \$42,849,250.

LEATHER BUYERS
Atlanta, Ga.—Mark Knipe of Red Seal Shoe Co.; Haverrill.
Leicester, Eng.—W. C. Everitt of John Morton & Sons, Essex.
Liverpool, Eng.—A. L. Davidson of J. C. Gale & Co., 27 South St.
Marion, Ind.—J. Little of Marion Shoe Co., with friends.
New Orleans—W. E. Packard of L. H. Packard Co., Essex.
The (New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BOSTON & CORBIN
Financing of Boston & Corbin will be accomplished by issuance of \$150,000 6 per cent convertible bonds which will be offered to stockholders at par. This issue will be underwritten for a commission of either 7 1/2 per cent or 10 per cent, so that the company will net either \$135,000 or \$137,500, which will pay off floating debt of \$30,000 and leave approximately \$100,000 for working capital.

BERLIN BOURSE HOLIDAY
BERLIN—The bourse was closed today, and Monday also will be a holiday.

\$1,000,000 ROBERT GAIR COMPANY

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Preferred as to Dividends and Assets
Redeemable as a whole or in part at \$112.50 on any dividend date
Brooklyn Trust Company, Registrar

CAPITALIZATION			
Preferred Stock authorized and issued			\$2,000,000
Common Stock			5,000,000
EARNINGS			
	1911	1912	1913
Net Earnings	\$225,813	\$347,139	\$419,146

From a letter of Robert Gair, President of this company, we summarize as follows:

The Company is the largest manufacturer in the world of paper coverings, folding boxes, etc., and has been in successful operation since 1864.

The plant consists of five large factories and power-house in Brooklyn, N. Y., covering five acres of land and having twenty-five acres of floor space.

The New York City real estate owned by the Company is appraised for more than the entire issue of Preferred Stock.

Net tangible assets, exclusive of good will are equivalent to \$253 on each share of Preferred Stock.

Net earnings for the past seven years have averaged 13 1/4% on the Preferred Stock; for the past two years 19 1/2%; and for the year ended January 31, 1913, were almost 21%.

The business is not subject to tariff changes.

The property has been appraised by the Manufacturers Appraisal Company, and the books and accounts audited by Price, Waterhouse & Co.

Price, 100 and accrued dividend, yielding 7%

HAYDEN, STONE & CO

BOSTON 87 Milk Street NEW YORK 25 Broad Street

PRODUCE MARKETS

Boston Prices

Flour—Spring patents \$4.80 to \$5.30, winter patents \$5.15 to \$5.50, Kansas in sacks \$4.30 to \$4.70, winter straights \$5 to \$5.25, winter clears \$4.60 to \$5, spring clears in sacks \$3.90 to \$4.30.

Millfeed—Spring bran \$21.50 to \$22, winter bran \$21.75 to \$22.25, red \$28, middlings \$22.25 to \$27, cottonseed meal \$32.75 to \$33.25, mixed feed \$22.50 to \$26.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow 60 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 65 1/2c, ship rail, No. 2 yellow 67 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 66 1/2c, lake and rail No. 2 yellow 66 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 65 1/2c.

Hay—No. 1 \$22 to \$25.50, No. 2 \$19 to \$19.50, No. 3 \$15 to \$15.50, stock \$13 to \$13.50, Straw—Oat \$12.50 to \$13.50, rye \$24.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 43 1/2c, No. 2 clipped white 42 1/2c, No. 3 clipped white 42c, ship fancy 40 lbs 43 1/2c, fancy 38 lbs 42 1/2c to 43c, red 38 lbs 41 1/2c to 42c, red 36 lbs 41 to 41 1/2c.

Beans—Pea choice per bu \$2.35 to \$2.40, California small white \$3.60, yellow eyes \$2.25 to \$2.40, red kidneys \$2.25 to \$2.45.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henneries \$23 to \$24, eastern extra 22c, western prime firsts 21 to 22c.

Butter—Northern creamery extra, 29 1/2c to 30c; western best, 29 1/2c to 30c.

Lard—Pure 12c, rendered 13c, raw leaf 13 1/2c.

Cornmeal—Bag meal \$1.23 to \$1.25, granulated \$3.25 to \$3.35, bolted \$3.25 to \$3.30.

Onions—Connecticut valley, per 100-lb bag, 90c to \$1; Texas, per crate, \$1.

Potatoes—Maine, 2-bu bag, 1.25 to 1.40; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per bskt, \$1.25; new potatoes, per bbl, \$4.50 to \$6.

Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50 to \$3.50.

Fruit—Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$10 to \$11 (late varieties); per crate, \$3.50 to \$3.75; strawberries, qt box, 90c to 15c.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations: Crystal domes, 7.25 to 7.75; eagle tablets, 5.90c; cubes, 4.85c; cut loaf, 5.45c; crushed, 5.30c; XXXX powdered, 4.65c; granulated and fine, 4.65c and 100-lb bags 4.50c; 25-lb bags and under 4.55 to 4.80c; diamond A 4.50c; extra Cs, 3.55; yellow Cs, 3.75.

Sugar—Wholesale grocery prices: Granulated and fine, 4.65c and 100-lb bags, 4.60c.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT
NEW YORK—Average condition of the New York clearing house banks as shown in the weekly statement compares as follows with previous week:

	May 10, 1913	Decrease
Loans	\$1,923,566,000	\$8,332,000
Net deposits	1,769,958,000	10,369,000
Circulation	48,828,000	223,000
Specie	335,658,000	536,000
Legal tenders	20,274,000	91,000
Banks' cash in vits	\$1,053,259,000	\$1,065,000
Tr cash in vits	65,673,000	1,810,000
Aggregate cash res.	415,932,000	755,000
Tr cash res mem.	34,407,000	4,250,

PENNSYLVANIA TO FACE YALE IN BIG CONTEST

MAINE STATE SERIES

Bowdoin vs. Maine.
Drexel vs. Perkiomen.

CAPT. BAKER WINS KICKING CONTEST

BASEBALL PICKUPS

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

RESULTS FRIDAY
Boston, 2; Cleveland, 1.

BOSTON AMERICANS WIN

CLEVELAND The Boston Americ

CHICAGO BEATS WASHINGTON

CHICAGO BEATS WASHINGTON

NEW YORK HAS EASY VICTORY

NEW YORK HAS EAST VICTORY
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 P.M.

.....

W YORKERS WIN SECOND DA

ANFORD NINE OFF FOR JAPAN

1. **Abstract** (100 words or less): A brief summary of the paper, including the purpose, methods, results, and conclusions.

ARVARD TENNIS TEAM WINS

INTERCOLLEGIATE SHOOT TODAY

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton, Dec.

A black and white photograph of a man standing, wearing a dark tank top with a large white letter 'H' on the front, light-colored shorts, and dark shoes. He has his hands in his pockets.

CAPT. J. B. CUMMINGS '13
Harvard varsity track squad

Track and Field Squads of Two Big Colleges Will Compete Today, and Fine Contest Is Expected to Result

OTHER SCHOOLS CLASH

COLUMBIA BEATS CORNELL BY 14-5

NEW YORK—Columbia showed that its victory over Cornell a fortnight ago was not a mistake by hitting the Itha-

Pair Defeat W. A. Larned, Former National Champion in the Singles, Also R. D. Wrenn

haling, c.	10	27	1	1	2
eridue, p.	5	9			3
ervais, p.	4	4	1		
alhoum, lb.	3	10			
eVogt, c.	3	6			
rown, p.	2	5	1		
cTigue, p.	1				
Totals	29	65	59	160	22

Harvard, Princeton and University of Pennsylvania Compete Over One and Seven Eighths Mile Course Late in Afternoon

CLASS CREWS TO RACE

river basin Harvard, Princeton and the

coast is being held here today. Some of the universities entered are Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Leland Stanford, California, Southern California, Santa Clara, Occidental and Oregon Agricultural. Today's is the third annual conference, the first having been a feature of the semi-centennial celebration at the University of California here in 1910.

Matches Will Continue Through
to Semi-Final Round This Af-
ternoon—Dine the Players

both President C. A. Comiskey of the Chicago Americans and Manager John McGraw of the New York Nationals now attached to the contract, M. D. Bunnell of Chicago, director of the world's tour to be taken by the two teams next winter, today began outlining the itinerary.

IVER JOHNSONS

TENNIS

Doherty's Rackets, \$7.50
and \$9.00.
I. J. Models, from \$1.50 to
\$8.00.
Slazenger and Ayers' Balls,
\$5.00 dozen.
Practice Balls, \$3.50 dozen.

BICYCLES

||| Iver Johnson, \$20 to \$50.

Talking Machines.
Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Co.
155-157 Washington St., Cor. Cornhill.

GOLFERS

No ACIDS or INJURIOUS LIQUIDS are being used in the

St. Mungo Mfg. Co.
of America
94 ARCH STREET, BOSTON

Walpole St. Grounds

BRAVES vs. St. LOUIS

THE HOME FORUM

IN NEW ENGLAND'S GAY MAYTIME WOODS

SO MANY of the flowers of May are called by her name that one is really driven to find out what they all rightfully are, when one's hostess at the country home proclaims each new discovery, "Oh, mayflowers, I guess." A day's outing in the woods of Massachusetts, inland, far from the tang of the salt so familiar to Bostonians, means a harvest of delicate beauty just now. One finds violets in profusion, the small purple and blue round-leaved sort, the larger blue crowfoot violet, and sweet-

est of all the tiny white wood violets that grow in marshy places. They have a spicy woodland odor, not the pure violet of the fragrant white ones and are otherwise distinguished by the delicate black or deep purple pansy-like markings on the lower lips.

The wild flower or anemone of classic name, is a fine petaled white flower that bends on a long scape from the point on the stem where the vine-like three-fingered leaves occur. This is touched with rose and lavender sometimes, and is often pure white. It is one of the most charming of all the springtime flowers. It is not probable that the flower modernly called wind flower is the classic wind flower, which was supposed to open at the touch of the wind.

The star-flower is charmingly named, and even more delicate in structure than the anemone. It is somewhat like it in growth. The flower springs on a thread-like scape from the stalk where the leaves, pointed and entire, grow in a whorl, just as the wind flower's divided leaflets do.

Emerson's rhodora is blooming now on the edges of the swamps. It is a two-tipped, rose-purple flower on a hardy shrub, the lower lip split into two petals. It has 10 stamens and the flowers are found when the leaves are just beginning. It is one of the rhododendron family but much more delicate and irregular in shape than the great laurel as it is called, also a wild shrub.

The deep waxy white bells of the huckleberries are of a remarkable size and beauty. The Canada mayflower, as it is called, mainstemum canadense—is abundant in the New England states, but as yet one finds only the charming ribbed leaves and the tiny bunch of the buds that presently

open into a tiny flower cluster, or raceme. The shadblow, cousin to the cherry blossoms, is in bloom, with the five petals that are thin and long. This is the June berry or service berry, the fruit which the Indians used to pound into a sort of cake for food.

The ground is white with the paler variety of the little houstonia or blueets, as they are called. This is the wee modest Quaker lady, with her unmistakable four-petaled blooms, each standing at the top of the thread-like scape.

Men's Turning to Color

It is pleasant to observe the feeble yet obvious movement toward a brighter and more varied attire in man, asserts Richard Burton in the Bellman. The suppressed desire to decorate and delight the eye, so long sternly rebuked by fashion, has of late years given signs of rebellion; man has dared, albeit timidly, apologetically, to don a color here and there, to break away from the horrid uniformity of black and to remind the world that he was, in happier days, a lover of decoration in his own person. His waistcoats have become many-hued, if still prevailingly sober. He has worn natively, upon a head for painful years, a soft fedora or the silk topper, the soft fedora or the rakish cap. His shirts, white and stiff of yore, have broken out into a very revel of chromatic insubordination and are made of textures that, unstarched and silky, have ministered to his comfort, while making the eye glad. His ties, too, have run the gamut of hues, his shoes changed from black to tan, his handkerchiefs, like butterflies in the air, flaunted the prismatic tints. He has bought him suits that a generation since would have been looked at askance, if they had not actually injured his social standing.

Hittite Discoveries

PROFESSOR GARSTANG gave the first of a series of lectures on "The Progress of Hittite Studies" at the Royal Institution in London recently. Dealing with the three separate excavations that had been made in Hittite sites, he mentioned the archives of the great Kings of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries B. C. discovered at Boghaz-Keui, in central Asia Minor, some years ago by Dr. Winckler of Berlin. They were found in one of the four temples, and the lecturer showed how the dynasties had been compiled from them. For three winter seasons the British Museum expeditions had been at work at Carchemish, on the Euphrates. A magnificent flight of steps had been discovered to the top of the acropolis. From the foot of the terrace there was a passageway which led to a palace. Hittite sculptures and inscriptions had been found. These showed a strong Mesopotamian influence, the lecturer disputing the theory that change of culture necessarily implied change of race, or that the Hittites came from the north. A stone walling Hittite city of the ninth century B. C. was described. A Hittite King was at once priest and law giver, and probably war leader. His residence was a palace-temple, hence the religious character of the sculptures that ornamented the building.

Love is the Miracle

When'er I find my faith grows dim,
And all my paths seem dark and grim,
I look about me for a sign
Of things divine,
And somewhere I am sure to see
One thing that brings it back to me:
Love is the miracle I see
That brings my faith back unto me.
—John Kendrick Bangs.

Now for enduring day—Ridgely Torrance.

Picture Puzzle



What composer?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Richard.

Hedged in by Fact

A lady had a new maid, who appeared at the door of the library one afternoon, where her mistress was reading.

"There's no coal, ma'am," said the domestic, "and the fires are going out."

"No coal!" cried the mistress, in surprise. "Why didn't you tell me before?"

"I couldn't tell you there was no coal, ma'am," replied the girl, "when there was coal."—New York Post.

The jury which seems to restrict the rights of the judiciary does in reality consolidate its power; and in no country are the judges so powerful as where the people share their privileges.—De Tocqueville.

Nests in Telegraph Poles

The members of the woodpecker family, contrary to popular belief, do not lay their eggs in hollow trees—they deposit them in cavities which they themselves excavate for the purpose. The bird student soon learns just where to look for the nest of each species. Thus you may find the nesting cavity of the red-headed woodpecker or the flicker in a tall stump. Telephone poles are often used for this purpose. On the plains, where trees are scarce, the telegraph poles provide convenient nesting sites for woodpeckers. Some time ago, while traveling on a slow train in Texas, says a writer in the Craftsman, I counted 150 telegraph poles in succession, 39 of which contained woodpecker holes. Probably I did not see all of them, for not over two thirds of the surface of each pole was visible from the car window. In traveling through the pine barrens of Florida and southern Georgia one frequently finds, grouped about the cabins and plantation houses, the popular chinarberry or Pride of India tree. These are the places to look for the nest of the hairy woodpecker.

From "The Constellation"

Fair, ordered lights, whose motion with-
out noise
Resembles those true joys
Whose spring is on that hill, where you
do grow
And we here taste sometimes below;
With what exact obedience do you move
Now beneath and now above,
And in your vast progressions overlook
The darkest night and closest nook!

Some nights I see you in the gladsome
cast,
Some others near the west,
And when I cannot see yet do you shine
And beat about your endless line.

Silence and light and watchfulness with
you
Attend and wind the clue:
No sleep nor sloth assails you, but poor
man
Still either sleeps or slips his span.

He gropes beneath here, and with restless
care
First makes, then hugs, a snare:
Adores dead dust, sets heart on corn and
grass,
But seldom doth make heaven his
glass.

Seeks he your obedience, order, light,
Your calm and well-trained flight,
Where, though the glory differ in each
star,
Yet there is peace still, and no war?
—Henry Vaughan (1650).

Simplicity of English Speech

There are great differences between the richness and poorness of words in the different countries. Japan is certainly richer in her words than England. Writes Yoshio Markino in the Atlantic Monthly. Just for example, we have more than nine words for the word "I." The Emperor alone calls himself "Chin," and all his subjects call themselves "Watakushi," "Washi," "Ore," "Boku," "Sessha," "Soregashi," "Ware," "Yo," et cetera, according to the circumstances. The second or third person changes as much as the first person, "I," and all the verbs accordingly. When I started to learn English, first time, I asked my American teacher, "What shall I call myself before the Emperor?" He said "I."

"Then what shall I say before my parents?"

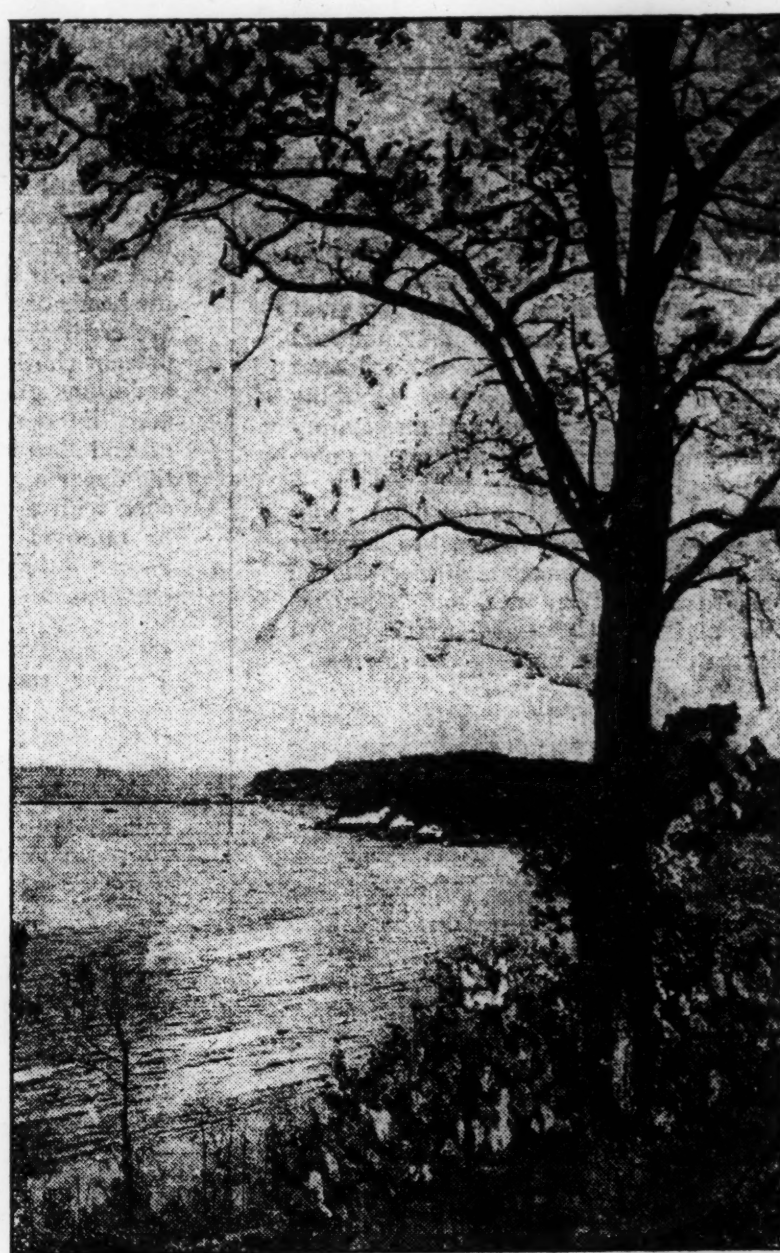
"I."

"What shall I say before my men friends and before my women friends?"

"I."

I was quite astonished and said: "How simple but how rude is the English language?"

SHORE VIEW AT SEA CLIFF, L. I.



COACHING A NEWSPAPER WRITER

THERE is much life and experience and also light and leading in a story by Zona Gale in the Woman's Home Companion. A young girl is asking a successful newspaper woman for advice. The girl has hoped to get a place on one of the leading dailies. She is told that nobody ever gets a place on a newspaper by asking for it, but only by showing that he can write. The thing for the girl to do is to send to the editor a list of possible stories—everything is called a "story" on a newspaper. If he says that he will use one of them if she writes it well, she must put everything she has or is into making a good story. The girl's first notion is skyscrapers. Should she describe some of the skyscrapers? The experienced woman says, "No, never describe anything for a newspaper. Only tell what it did. If the skyscraper eats oats for luncheon or puts up an umbrella when it rains, tell about that, otherwise leave it alone." Then the girl mentions that she had heard a man on a train say that a certain famous opera singer was living in poverty over by the gas house in Hoboken; maybe it would be a good story to go and see her and find out things about her. Or maybe it would not.

The reply of the newspaper woman is to put on her hat without a word and to start for Hoboken dragging the girl after her. The girl protests that it is nearly 7 o'clock and she has an engagement. The newspaper woman says: "Do you want to get on a New York newspaper, or not? Because not to is the easiest thing in this world. In order not to, you just tell an editor and once

will be enough—that it's 7 or 9 or 11 o'clock, as a reason for not going somewhere. Tell him it was raining, and so you didn't do what he told you to. Tell him you thought tomorrow would do. Tell him you waited for your dinner at the boarding-house and caught the next later train and so missed your man. Tell him that you waited two or three or five hours for somebody, and then thought he wasn't coming and gave it up. Any of those little retorts may lose you your chance forever, and will mark you an incompetent besides.

"My dear child, the people who don't succeed in New York or anywhere else are not the people who cannot write or paint or act or sing—nine times out of ten they're the people who can, but who can't make the connection between what they can do and where they can do it—because they don't try with all of themselves. They fail because they let things go that seem not to matter, because they think this and that isn't worth while. And everything is worth while, from catching one car before another, on up. Come along to Hoboken. You may have the biggest beat in the city tomorrow—you may be made by this one chance. Or you may be your ferry fare and five hours out, for nothing at all."

They find the singer and get a story which makes a first-page "scoop."

Hath he not always treasures, always friends,
The good great man? Three treasures,
Love and light,
And calm thoughts.
—Coleridge.

Exposition as a School

What is decidedly a unique scheme of education is proposed by a prospectus of the San Francisco exposition of 1915. The exposition will last for 10 months and the proposition is for families to come with all the members in order to give the children such a course of study as it would be impossible to get in the same length of time elsewhere. The family can camp out at small expense, probably not more than it would cost to live at home. Camping is an assured success under California skies, it seems. The exposition can be observed by a systematic plan, so that the children shall really be studying by a regular course the thousands of inventions, discoveries, historical and artistic exhibits, the illustrations of geography and of customs and manners in distant lands, the endless panorama of pictured and acted lessons which must exceed the motion picture films in value beyond all counting. It is well known that travel is one of the great means of education, as it substitutes experience for the printed page. The object of an exposition is always to collate an enormous record of the world's progress. In first traveling to California over any one of 11 routes and then spending six months in camp on the shores of the bay an eastern family, it is argued, may come into close touch with vital experience of things which they might not otherwise know except by traveling all round the world. The scheme is surely alluring, but if everybody goes, think of the crowds.

In Defense of Niagara

"It's pretty, but does it pay?" might be the slogan of the promoter folk of this day who are for turning Niagara into electricity and the Yosemite into building lots. The Century magazine praises the past efforts of Secretaries Hitchcock, Ballinger and Fisher to stand out against the commercializing of Niagara and reminds the people of this day that it is theirs to conserve these great natural beauties. Joint action by Canada and the United States is urged that the river may be kept as the true possession of the two countries.

The true view of great men is that they are only examples and manifestations of our common nature.—Channing.

Duty makes us do things well, but love makes us do them beautifully.
—Phillips Brooks.

Science

And

Health

With

Key to the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
EDDY

A complete list of
Mrs. Eddy's works
on Christian Science
with descriptions
and prices
will be sent upon
application

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THE GREAT WAY-SHOWER

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HERE are in the Bible many passages which define and emphasize the mission of Christ Jesus as the great Way-shower of mankind. Among the best known references are the thirty-fifth verse of the ninth chapter of Matthew and the sixth verse of the fourth chapter of John, which read as follows: "And Jesus went about all the cities and villages, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing every sickness and every disease among the people." "Jesus said . . . I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me."

To appreciate and honor our great Way-shower intelligently and practically, we must learn something about the unfailing, unlimited power which animated and sustained him, something about the divine Principle, Life, Truth and Love, upon which he based all his words and works. This means that we must first gain a correct insight into his teaching, must heed him diligently and sincerely to his preaching, and must then carefully examine his demonstrations, the illustrations or object lessons both of his teaching and preaching.

The Master repeatedly taught the people that there was no special or extraordinary virtue or strength in himself, but that all virtue and strength were in God, his Father and the Father of all. Again

and again he told them that it was not he who was mighty and great, but the one supreme, infinite Being, "to whom," as the apostle says, "the glory forever." Thus it was that the Master labored faithfully and lovingly to have men and women see that he was among them simply as the normal, natural reflection or representative of God, and that he was only doing the Father's will, which they too would sooner or later be doing. Striving to awaken those who listened to him to the exact, unchangeable and scientific truth of being, which holds that each and every individual is the beloved child of God, with the same divine rights, the same access to and blessings from the Father, the creator and governor of all, Jesus declared, in his Sermon on the Mount: "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify [not you, but] your Father which is in heaven."

Christ Jesus overthrew the more or less prevailing conception of God as a corporeal, wrathful and passionate Deity, when he emphatically affirmed that God is Spirit, good, and that he must be understood and worshiped as such if mankind would gain the harmony and reward which the Father is ever bestowing upon them. With this as the fundamental point, Jesus showed conclusively that the real man—the image and likeness of God portrayed in the first chapter

of Genesis—is not material and imperfect, but spiritual and perfect, and also that the entire universe of created things is spiritual and perfect. In this manner he disclosed the omnipotence, omnipresence and omniscience of God who is Spirit, good, and revealed the impotence, the nothingness, of so-called evil, matter, and its host of asserted laws and conditions. Evil he significantly summed up under the personified head of "devil," saying of it in the eighth chapter of John: "He was a murderer [a pretender or seeming destroyer of good] from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar, and the father of it."

By holding unreservedly and absolutely to the eternal truth about God, man, and the universe; to the supreme fact that spiritual law is ever operative and all-powerful, and that, therefore, so-called material law is baseless and base, null and void, without either Principle or Mind to sanction or sustain it, Christ Jesus was able to speak with unanswerable authority and to do marvelous works. Because he was the greatest and best of all the teachers and preachers who ever lived, and, better still, because he was the greatest and best demonstration of his teaching and preaching, it is

plain why he had the right to denominate himself the God-appointed, God-ordained Way-shower or Exemplar of mankind, and why all men should accept and revere him as such.

What is meant by the terms "Way-shower" and "Exemplar" should, however, be clearly understood. Webster says that "the Way" means "Christianity" and gives two references in Acts to support this definition. Here, then, is a clue to the universality implied in the name "Way-shower." The teaching and demonstrations of the Master, when spiritually interpreted (as they always must be to get their direct and practical meanings), show that salvation is, for every individual, and that it is to be won through right individual effort. What Jesus said and did will help and save all humanity as each follower consistently, logically and prayerfully accepts and keeps his sayings, and goes and does likewise. Christ Jesus came into the world to show us how to work out our own salvation and be free; how to gain a correct understanding of God, the Principle or Mind back of and responsible for all that truly exists, so that we might be able to apply this understanding and make the demonstrations which he made and said we should make.

On all sides Christian Science is proving that it is quite as possible and prac-

tical to follow the Master in his divine, spiritual way today as it was hundreds of years ago; just as possible and practical to heal the sick and sinning now, through the knowledge of God's omnipotent, omnipresent power, as then; just as possible and practical to overcome evil with good, to supplant discord with harmony, weakness with strength, despair with hope, and sorrow with joy. Christian Science, as found in its text-book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, is the restoration or reestablishment of primitive Christianity. It is the same Christianity which was glimpsed by patriarch and prophet, which was taught and demonstrated by the Master, and which was faithfully lived by the early Christians, who for three centuries after the ascension healed the sick and even raised the dead. Christian Science teaches its students to love and reverence Christ Jesus, because, in the words of Mrs. Eddy, "He did life's work aright not only in justice to himself, but in mercy to mortals," to show them how to do theirs, but not to do it for them nor to relieve them of a single responsibility" (Science and Health, p. 18). Surely we cannot pay too much homage to the one who patiently, gently and tenderly showed us how to work out our own salvation and be free.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, May 10, 1913

The Business Situation

PROBABLY greater concern as to the future of business has never before been entertained than at present. Favorable factors seem to be given no consideration whatever, so great is the anxiety of commercial and financial interests. It is this very lack of confidence which does greater damage than anything else. This feeling of unrest and uncertainty has communicated itself to nearly every quarter of the globe. In some countries it is politics that is the chief disturber. In others it is the labor problem. In all countries the tightness of money serves to hamper trade. Within the past week there has been some lifting of the clouds, particularly with regard to the Balkan war, and there has been some easing in the money market. However, in the United States when the pessimistically inclined have nothing else to worry about they fall back upon the tariff question.

There is no denying the seriousness of the situation, affected as it is by various threatening elements; but when one stops to think of it, actual fundamental conditions are no different now than they have been for some time past. It is the fear of what might happen that is causing the mischief. Most of these fears probably never will be realized.

The woolen industry just now is appreciating keenly the shadow of the coming reductions in the tariff, and many looms are idle. However, this condition may not last more than three months longer, or until after the bill has been signed. It is natural that manufacturers should not carry any supplies or stocks of goods that can be avoided, for the reason that lower prices will be established the moment wool importations are admitted under the new tariff schedules. Similar conditions obtain in the cotton industry. In view of the uncertainty prevailing and a rather depressed sentiment among the industries generally it is refreshing to hear that not all textile manufacturers are pessimists. With their great resourcefulness and ingenuity it is believed that, even with free trade and lower wages abroad, American manufacturers will find a way whereby they may be enabled to compete with European interests in both America and Europe.

Although there has been some diminution in new steel orders, steel mills will have enough to keep them busy nearly all summer. Few, if any, orders have been rescinded. In fact, so great has been the demand of many consumers for immediate needs that they cannot wait to take any advantage which may accrue in the matter of price when the new tariff law is enacted. There are, moreover, doubtless many big undertakings involving steel consumption that are being held in abeyance until lower prices under the new law may be obtained. If the present steel trade is as good as reported there is reason to believe that considerable new business will be brought out when the tariff question is settled.

The exceedingly favorable crop report issued this week by the government should go far toward dispelling the depressing and wholly unnecessary fears entertained by many industrial interests. Another encouraging development of the week was the report of the Copper Producers' Association showing the extraordinary decrease of nearly 29,000,000 pounds in copper stocks for April. This is the largest decrease in any one month since January, 1910.

French Repertory Theater

AMBITION rather than discretion is writ large over the project to start, in New York city, a repertory theater confined to plays in French played by Gallic actors. Managers, players, plays and pecuniary backing are all easier to get than a constant and intelligent audience sufficiently loyal to lend themselves and their money week by week for a season. The local French colony cannot assure financial success. It is too small. The non-French but French-using constituency is hardly large enough to make a rewarding clientele. Experience of such companies of French players as from time to time have visited New York has not been such as to encourage the belief that a changed attitude of playgoers now exists. Moreover, the fact is that the United States is producing her own playwrights and plays so much more lavishly and satisfactorily than she used to, that neither British nor continental authors have quite the unchallenged supremacy that they used to have. So that, if the project be viewed as a commercial one, it is not at all certain that income will equal outgo.

On the other hand, it will not be denied that such a company of players, sustained for any length of time either by subsidies or by box-office receipts, would have an exemplary influence on the technique of acting, and would furnish invaluable criteria for the judgment of aspects of contemporary American acting.

Breaking the System

WHITMAN continues his relentless probing of the relations between the police and criminals and is sending leaders in each group to prison. Meanwhile public opinion favorable to his candidacy as mayor mounts up.

No consideration of the police problem in New York city can be at all inclusive if it does not take into account the increasing antipathy of large, new elements of the population to traditional American standards of conduct embodied in law. Vice is commercialized on a scale never before approached in any urban center, ancient or modern. Obviously, then, officials whether high or low, especially if amenable to discipline by voters and if dependent upon popular favor, are now called upon to show more moral courage in enforcing law than were their predecessors. As the racial complex becomes more involved, as religious barriers increase rather than

diminish, as conditions of housing and living foster mobility of residence, the task of those persons who teach and preach social ethics and those others who are sworn to execute laws made at Washington and at Albany becomes more difficult. The increasing diversity of tradition, custom and belief as to the sanctions of morality and law weakens the cohesion of the law-abiding moral elements, while on the other hand there is the waxing accumulation of wealth and vested interests allied on the side of lawlessness.

Students of the police problem in New York seem to agree that the rank and file of the force are men who prefer honor to dishonor and who, if allowed to enforce all the laws, would do so. Most of the heads of the police department, as they now quickly come and go, are credited by onlookers with excellent intentions. But under the present charter their tenure is too insecure. A mayor with political ambitions and Tammany ever hostile to a straight administration, and "interests" profiting by non-enforcement of law, can now get at and "break" an honest commissioner if he sets about cleaning the department of its grafters. A police commissioner of the right sort, with a term of six or eight years guaranteed him and subject to removal only after charges proved before a tribunal where he can defend himself, would be able to do much that the present commissioner cannot do.

IN A RECENT issue of a paper published in Panama there is an article dealing with aboriginal colonization. It quotes extensively from a Buenos Aires paper on the subject of a government experiment in the Chaco region and infers from it that similar labors among the San Blas Indians, the Chucunagues and Choco tribes of the Darien, would go a considerable way toward the solution of the settlement problems of the isthmus. Aboriginal colonization, as conducted by Argentina in the Napalpi settlement of the Chaco, the paper thinks, would obviate the grave economic obstacles involved in settling certain sections of Panama with European immigrants; for, according to people conversant with the characteristics and mode of living of the San Blas and other Indians, it is not at all out of the question to turn these tribes into agricultural settlers with the prospect of gradually civilizing them.

What the Argentine government is carrying out in the Chaco region, and apparently with success, is the solution of an aboriginal problem equally vexatious from a political, social, economic and military standpoint in a land otherwise free from aboriginal questions and color troubles. An economic basis for this experiment is furnished by the fact that these Chaco Indians constitute the labor for the great quebracho, or hardwood industry which has grown to such large proportions in a relatively short time, and the Indian settlement scheme of the government owes its success so far to the strictly industrial organization of the Napalpi colony, where development takes the place of exploitation and business methods that of punitive expeditions.

It is at least doubtful whether any parallel can be drawn between these Chaco problems and the needs of Darien. They have, of course, this in common, that the inalienable right of the aboriginal population of America to a place in the economic plan introduced by the European and complicated by the presence of the African must be considered. But that the Indians of Panama should become the ethnic nucleus of the future settlements on the isthmus of Darien is the more improbable because Darien, wedged in as it is between the South American continent and the new world route of traffic, is probably the most highly strategic point, from an economic as well as a military point of view, on the face of the globe.

No man can say what the manner and especially the extent and degree of expediency of settling the isthmus will be eventually. But if it takes an experimental form it is probable that the criterion followed will reflect the northern rather than the southern half of the western continent.

It is probably due to the novelty of the thing that so many people in Jersey City are filing applications for office under the commission form of government. When it is discovered that it is even harder to get through a primary than through a convention there may not be so many office seekers.

Common Sense in Public Libraries

THIS newspaper was among the earliest to commend the inauguration of the open-shelf idea in the conduct of public libraries. The open shelf has been as great a boon as it was predicted it would be to patrons of those institutions. Through all the years previous to its introduction, a delivery counter, glass cases, attendants and unbendable rules stood between the booklover and bookseeker and the books he longed to take in his hands and examine. Only on the presentation of a prescription could he handle one at a time. Now he can enter any well-conducted public library and obtain access to more books than it will be possible for him to examine even casually before the closing hour. This marked a decided step forward. Another has been recorded by the Monitor in the last few days, and the progressive city of Grand Rapids, Mich., is accorded the credit of being first to take it.

If one will think the matter over carefully, one will admit, we believe, that there never was any real excuse for the existence of rules in public library management compelling borrowers to hasten their reading so that they might rush back with the volumes borrowed. Under the new regulations of the Grand Rapids public library, books are now being issued for a four-weeks period, so that borrowers need not report progress and ask for a renewal of the favor extended at the end of two weeks. Moreover, the number of books that may be withdrawn on a regular card is four, instead of two as formerly, providing that only one be a work of fiction and not more than two juveniles. The last bulletin of the library confesses that the institution has been working up to these progressive steps for twenty years, and it concludes with the statement that back of these new regulations is the idea that the best place for the books of a public library is in the hands of people who are likely to read them, and therefore the rules should make it as easy as possible for the people and their books to get acquainted.

This seems to us to be a pretty clear expression of the modern common-sense view of the mission and function of the public institution. The days of civic official red-tapeism and formality are rapidly passing away, and as they pass the people are coming into the enjoyment of their own.

Colonizing Panama

RECENTLY it was stated broadly by an advocate of equal suffrage that 70 per cent of the entire outlay for household supplies in the United States, running into a total of billions annually, is handled by women, and this statement has gone without question. It might, perhaps, be qualified in some respects, but, generally speaking, economists will permit it to stand for what it is worth. Women are recognized on all sides now as being the spenders for the family. The household allowance, whatever it may be, is in their hands. There is a growing disposition to question the wisdom with which housekeepers are meeting their responsibility in this particular. In the United States, perhaps, more than in any other country, women are granted control over domestic affairs. Men, as a rule, do not, in the United States, interfere in the minor details of home management. It is admitted by common consent to be woman's peculiar province to manage the household.

In one way or another men are fitted for the tasks they are called upon to perform as their life work. They are taught in the schools and colleges along certain well-defined lines, or they are taught as apprentices in the counting room, in the shop, store, bank or factory, or, in these latter days, on the farm. The great mass of male workers are trained; the individual male worker is fitted for some specific duty. This is not true of women either in the mass or individually, except where they take up vocations outside of the household. When women are trained as men, no matter what the line of work, they are usually as proficient and as efficient as men.

Notwithstanding that schools of household economy have multiplied in number during recent years, it is still an indisputable fact that millions of girls receive little or no instruction of a character calculated to fit them for the vocation in which the vast majority of women sooner or later engage. Rather are the details of housekeeping kept hidden from them. They are not, as a rule, expected to know, as girls, anything about matters of the home with which as women they must be prepared to deal intelligently. There appears to be a tacit understanding in modern society that the art or business of housekeeping is a secondary consideration for girls who expect to become wives. The result is nation-wide inefficiency in the management of homes.

It is folly to preach or to moralize over this. Preaching and moralizing over it have accomplished little up to this time. What seems to be needed is to make household economy one of the earliest and most important studies for girls in the public schools. It must cease to be an incidental or an ornamental study where it is already part of the curriculum. It is so important to girls and to women, and to society in general, that there shall be greater efficiency in the home management of the country that, if necessary, some studies that are now deemed important should be dropped to give it place. Efficiency in household management means the conservation of family life, better and happier homes, and a more contented and happier country.

Free High School Is Challenged

NO SUCH overturning of the settled policy of most of the American states as the establishment of a tuition fee for high schools, seriously proposed in Connecticut, can be expected to succeed. The free high school is too much a part of the accepted outfit to be set aside. The man who proposes the abandonment of an established practice, about which people have ceased to talk, does the service of challenging the common opinion, making it defend itself at an unexpected point of attack, putting it to an explanation of the obvious, which is by no means the easiest of undertakings. Of almost any of the settled and accepted institutions, it might be well to have men put to the task of answering the question, Why? Why the free public school of any grade? Why the church? Why the state? Why society? There is none of the regular order of activities that might not gain by being compelled to declare its reason. Profound acknowledgment is due the former Connecticut schoolmaster who has put the question, even if there is no doubt that what he asks will be denied with all the emphasis of a conviction that has passed the debating stage.

There is, moreover, a surprising case made out for the tuition fee. Observe, says the disturber of unanimous consent, the small proportion of the sons and daughters of the people who attend the high school. Observe the great cost of their maintenance. Then state, if you can, the justice of the whole body of taxpayers being burdened for the benefit of the few. The high school lies beyond the reach of compulsory education acts. If it were an essential there would be laws requiring attendance. Excusing the child from school before the high school age argues withdrawal of the advanced school from the list of the heedful public undertakings.

If the advantage of the school, of whatever grade, were only in the benefit to the pupil and in no degree shared by his future neighbors, the ground for free schooling would be undermined. Society, possibly mistaken in the Connecticut man's view, long ago arrived at the conclusion that it had a stake in the individual, in his culture as well as his conduct, and that it would find its own protection and progress in the development of the one as well as in the restraint of the other. Admittedly the state taxes itself heavily for the few when it supplies the high school, where the approach to the college is afforded to every ambitious youth and where all may acquire if they will a degree of schooling almost equal to that of the college of early days. The proposal that a tuition fee of \$10 a year be imposed raises the other but related objection that it is by no means certain that the youth who would find it easy to meet this fee would be the one whom society would gain the most in having educated.

Further than this it seems hardly necessary to go in meeting the demand that the free secondary school justify itself or be justified by those who share in its sweeping benefits without furnishing a pupil. It is not a waste of time to consider for a moment the reason for its being, and there may be the further gain from having the question raised that the schools will be required to make their return for the investment in them the more distinctly certain. The high school doors will continue to swing freely; it may be well to make sure that they open to the sort of training that will give the generous supporting public greater confidence in their practical benefit.

IN VIEW of the fact that there are forty-one towns and cities named Buffalo in North America, civic pride should draw the new United States 5-cent piece out of its sustained seclusion.